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East Europe Report

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EFFICIENT USE OF ORGANIC WASTE IN AGRICULTURE NEEDED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian 11 Apr 86 pp 13, 22

[Article by Agatha Popescu of the "Nicolae Balcescu" Agronomic Institute: "Opportunities for the Efficient Use of Wastes in Agriculture"]

[Text] The prerogatives of contemporary civilization, the demographic increases, the increased production quotas and increased consumption have as a consequence the accumulation of ever greater amounts of wastes, among which organic wastes have a separate role. In order to balance nature in a biologic and energy sense, these organic wastes need to be eliminated and collected for the purpose of reintegrating them in the nature cycles of the movement of substances and elements. Modern society today lives in the age of the four "R's": the age of Recovery-Reintegration-Reuse-Recycling. Without this, we cannot speak of economizing on raw materials and energy resources, diversifying production, increasing the efficiency of economic activities and avoiding environmental pollution. The waste recovery operation (collection, transportation, storage, separation and treatment) is only partially difficult up until the point of finalizing certain adequate technologies. After passing through this stage wastes can be used either just as such or reintegrated in another production cycle that is technologically different from the first one. When wastes are reintroduced into processing in the same production cycle, they follow the flow of recycling: producer-consumer-waste-producer. The decision in selecting one or another of the paths of recycling organic wastes depends upon the source, type, content, degree of degradation and pollution of these wastes, and especially their effectiveness in the new finished products and the level of afferent costs in the transformation processes.

Categories of Organic Wastes

In nature, in the wake of production processes the result is a series of organic wastes which have their origins in either industry, agriculture or the household. Industrial organic wastes are the direct result of production processes in the food industry, from the processing factories for milk, starches, sugar, beer, and canned goods, from distilleries, slaughterhouses, bakeries and oil processing plants, as well as from a series of reusable residues from the hides and tanning industry and organic chemicals industry. Among the most important industrial organic wastes we find whey, bones, fats, fruit pulp and pits, peduncules, vegetable and fruit fragments, molasses, shavings, sawdust, dust, pebbles and other wood wastes, weeds, rinse waters and so forth.

As a result of household activities there is also a series of household organic wastes, such as household garbage and waste muds from urban-used waters, as well as those from rural areas equipped with sewer systems. In addition to these wastes, there are also those food wastes stemming from the public food supply network.

But, the most important supplier of organic wastes is agriculture, which annually, using crop and animal production technologies, eliminates huge quantities of agricultural wastes (hay, corn cobs, plant stalks, roots, plant heads, husks, stems, vines and animal wastes). In our country, the value of secondary agricultural products from cereal crop production, technical crops, vegetables, oil-bearing crops, fruit and grapes is increasing annually to approximately 3-4 billion lei, representing 3.5 to 5 percent of the value of total agricultural production. Of the total value of agricultural wastes, four-fifths come from wastes of crop origins and two-thirds come from the cooperatist sector. Among the secondary crop products, the most important are corn stalks and cobs and hay, which annually result in 13-16 million tons and 7-10 million tons, respectively. To this, we can also add other significant amounts of stems, husks, sugar beet stems and leaves, vines and so forth.

Zootechny annually provides approximately 50 million tons of traditional barn wastes, of which 70-75 percent come from bulls. Additionally, industrial complexes for raising pigs, cows and sheep also eliminate waste water (at the rate of 110 million cubic meters, 15 million cubic meters and 1.8 million cubic meters, respectively).

Organic wastes, especially agricultural wastes, have a greater biological value due to its content of organic materials, including gross proteins, which are important, as well as recoverable mineral elements. Seen at the level of the animal herds raised in our country, it is thus estimated that wastes from bulls have a fertilizing element content of 22,000 tons of nitrogen and 9,000 tons of phosphorus per year, which in this regard are equal to over 90,000 tons of ammonium nitrate and 50,000 tons of superphosphate. The wastes from poultry farming are capable of supplying annually 35,000 tons of nitrogen and 7,000 tons of phosphates, while the wastes from sheep raising can provide 100,000 tons of nitrogen and 50,000 tons of phosphates.

From the 50 million tons of barn waste produced annually in our country, we can recover and recycle 240,000 to 270,000 tons of nitrogen, 140,000 to 170,000 tons of phosphates and 330,000 to 420,000 tons of potassium. From used water, we can recover 100,000 tons of dried materials which contain 40,000 tons of organic materials, 4,000 tons of nitrogen, 5,600 tons of phosphates, 8,000 tons of calcium and 640 tons of magnesium. By species, wastes from horses are the most valuable due to the fertilizing elements in it and the heat factor which it can offer to vegetable farming. At the same time, poultry wastes excell in the area of its protein content (37.4 percent gross protein from wastes stemming from chickens raised as broilers).

Wastes - An Important Resource

Agriculture, an economic field of maximum importance is both the supplier and large consumer of organic wastes, which are not only a source of valuable raw materials, but also a means for conserving and increasing the fertility of the soil, for developing, diversifying and economizing the raw material and energy base, for broadening the range of fodder resources, for increasing the profitability and growth of the agricultural sub-branches, and for protecting and maintaining the purity of the environment.

The most important form of using animal organic wastes is as a natural fertilizer, of the type of traditional barn wastes and manure, for new wines, unfermented wines and used water. The application of organic fertilizers contributes to the improvement of content through the addition of nutritive substances to the soil, to the formation of humus - as the most important element of the soil - and to the rebuilding of reserves and a balance between the nitrogen, potassium, calcium and other substances that can be assimilated by cultured plants. Similarly, there is an improvement of the structure of the soil, its degree of solidity, its ability to retain water, aeration and thermal status, and there is an intensification of microbe activity. The best effects are obtained through the use of organic fertilizers on reddish-brown soils in forests and podsols. On light soils, we can successfully use quantities of 10-15 tons per hectare and on heavy soils 30-40 tons per hectare. In pastures, 10-20 tons per hectare can be used, in orchards 40-60 tons per hectare, for vegetables 2-5 kilograms per square meter and for cereal crops 10-30 tons per hectare, either alone or in a mixture with chemical fertilizers. Organic wastes can also be efficiently used as an additive to clay and sandy soils, contributing not only to fertilizing them, but also to modifying the PH factor favorably.

Along the lines of expanding non-conventional energy resources we also have the transformation of organic wastes, especially animal wastes, into biogas. Thus, this gas for burning can be obtained easily with reduced costs and on the basis of a simple technology, with a high level of productivity compared to other traditional energy resources. Through the simple aerobic fermentation of barn wastes, we can produce 350,000 to 375,000 kilocalories per cubic meter, while by using anerobic fermentation one kilogram of volatile organic substance provides .2 to .3 Nm^3 of biogas.

Biologic gas can be used as a permanent fuel on farms and private farms and for heating household water, milk, shelters for animals (especially breeding stalls and poultry coops), and houses, as well as for cooling liquids. Similarly, its can also be used as a fuel for utility vehicles, as is done on a wide scale basis in different countries (France, Brazil, the United States, China and so forth).

In our country, the great majority of organiz wastes is slated to be used with increased efficiency in the feeding of different animal species, contributing to the diversification of fodder resources. It is estimated that approximately 85 percent of the secondary agricultural crop products are used as fodder for animals, equalling 6-10 billion nutritive units.

Among these, corn stalks and cobs (which represent 40 percent of the nutritive value of the plant) total five to six billion nutritive units. They are capable of providing 20-25 percent of the total fodder consumption stemming from crop origins, being ready for use after preparation by way of chopping, pickling, mixing with molasses, adding dregs and so forth.

Hay, used alone or prepared by way of different procedures, currently accounts for 25-30 percent of the energy value of basic cereal products, being used at the rate of 95 percent as fodder, with the rest being slated for use in the cellulose and paper industry and for providing bedding for animals. In our country's fodder balance, 2.5 billion to 4 billion nutritive units stem from cereal crop hay, to which we can add 140-190 million nutritive units supplied by vegetable stalks and 150-300 million nutritive units from the leaves and stalks of sugar beets.

Animal wastes, especially pig and fowl wastes, have been more recently introduced in different percentages in the structure of animal feeds, especially for bulls that are being fattened. After a prior drying, sterilization and processsing, animal wastes retain a rich content of nutritive substances (proteins, vitamins, mineral salts and so forth) and have a sufficiently high degree of digestibility, making it possible to transform and convert them into products having a high biological and nutritive value.

The Efficiency of Using Wastes

The use of wastes by reintroducing them into the economic cycle has as its purpose, first of all, the increase in the efficiency of agriculture. The investments made for the collection, transportation, storage, treatment and processing of organic wastes, especially those coming from agriculture, are generally of a minimum amount, while the economic effects of their recycling are very significant.

The economic efficiency of using wastes can be translated by: high increases in production per unit of land for fertilized crops, stabilizing the fodder balance on the basis of using secondary crop resources and wastes in the feeding of animals, economizing on chemical fertilizers and concentrated fodder and other categories of fodder, as well as the energy involved in the production of these feeds, and diversifying non-conventional energy resources and saving traditional ones, such as gasoline and natural gas. Here are several significant figures in this regard. Research and practice have proven that the use of organic fertilizers in the Baragan and Dobrodja in doses of 20 tons per hectare for fall wheat has led to production increases that have varied between 1,000 and 2,600 kilograms depending upon the type of soil (1,100 kilograms in heavily leached chernozum, 1,200 kilograms in podsols, 1,200 kilograms in decarbonated chestnut-colored chernozum, 1,500 kilograms on alluvial soils and 2,600 kilograms on sandy soils) per unit of land area.

For corn, the per-hectare production increases can vary between 1,200 kilograms in phreatic chernozum and alluvial soils up to 2,750 kilograms on podsols. Potato production can increase by 3,000 to 5,000 kilograms per hectare if organic improvements are made to alluvial, grown-gray and heavily leached chernozum soils. For sugar beets, production increases can reach 5,000 to 12,000 kilograms per hectare.

Through the concomitant use of chemical and organic fertilizers record production increases can be had for the majority of crops. By using 20 to 40 tons of organic fertilizer per hectare one can obtain additional production of 18 percent for wheat and corn, 19 percent for sugar beets, 47 percent for potatoes and 27 percent for perennial vegetables, resulting in a corresponding savings in mineral fertilizers of 42 percent for wheat, 40 percent for corn, 37 percent for sunflowers, 52 percent for sugar beets, 31 percent for potatoes and 45 percent for perennial vegetables.

Calculations done by specialists show that from a field of 100,000 hectares planted with corn one can produce 200 million nutritive units, the equivalent of 20-25 million rations of fodder which can be used to feed 50-60,000 cattle or 150,000 to 200,000 sheep and which can produce 7,000 to 8,000 tons of meat or 750,000 to 900,000 hectoliters of milk or 300 to 400 tons of wool. By using 100,000 tons of hay as fodder, one can obtain the equivalent of 35 million nutritive units, which will provide the necessary amount to cover the vital functions of and production of 50,000 to 60,000 head of cattle. The use of poultry wastes at the 60 percent level in silos for feeding young bulls that are being fattened has permitted the achievement of an increase of 710 to 790 grams per animal per day.

This efficiency can also be proven in the field of energy by several suggestive examples. On an area of 200 hectares where 200 animals are maintained - with 120 being cows - one can obtain a volume of 220 cubic meters of methane, the equivalent of 265 liters of gasoline. From 100 tons of poultry wastes, one can produce 33,000 cubic meters of natural gas, thus saving approximately 45,000 liters of gasoline.

By using the resulting wastes, the Beragsau-Timis Pig Raising Combine alone, where the turnover is one million pigs each year, could produce 800,000 cubic meters of biogas, replacing 40,000 tons of diesel fuel in the country's energy balance, an amount needed to carry out agricultural work on a 300,000 hectare land area. Similarly, the use of 100 tons of organic fertilizer, although it requires the consumption of 3,800,000 kilocalories of fuel, results in a one-third savings in the technological energy consumption involved in the production of mineral fertilizers.

The aspects presented above point out the fact that, today, organic wastes are a production and supplimentary income resource and a source of savings in raw materials and energy resources. Their better use is a means for increasing economic efficiency in agriculture and in other areas, a means to recycle the organic materials in nature and a way to preserve the biologic balance and avoid pollution of the environment.

8724
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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PLANS TO 1990

Belgrade GLASNIK POLJOPRIVREDNE PROIZVODNJE, PRERADE I PLASMANA in Serbo Croatian No 1, Jan 86 pp 17-21

[Article by Stana Mastilovic-Ostojic]

[Excerpt] Planning documents have been adopted for the development of agriculture and the agroindustrial complex. --Yugoslavia's 1986-1990 social plan and the Resolution on 1986 policies for realizing the social plan stress a more intensive use of important production potential in this field as their starting basis. Accordingly, they plan for development and economic policy measures which will create the conditions for a more comprehensive and rational use of farm land and other production factors, in order to realize a production scale and structure which will satisfy consumption needs within the country, ensure appropriate reserve levels, and enable a dynamic growth in the export of agricultural and foodstuff products.

Total planned grain production in 1990 will amount to approximately 22.5 million tons, or about 950 kg per capita. Accordingly, keeping in mind grain's relatively high share of the country's arable land (approximately 68 percent) a further increase in production is planned by achieving substantially higher yields per unit of land, which assumes a more comprehensive application of quality of seed selection, and greater use of fertilizers, chemical protection, and other achievements of modern agrotechnology and biotechnology. Grain's important share in total per capita food stuff production consumption will continue to be taken into account, and grain will continue to have great importance in fodder mixtures where the percentage of grain has increased substantially over the past few years (up to close to 60 percent of total nutritional units).

Wheat production in 1990 should stabilize at approximately 6 thousand [as published] tons, with repurchases totaling approximately 4 million tons. In order to ensure stable wheat production at the level of the country's needs, the social sector and socially organized production on the private farms will continue to make substantial contributions. The maintenance of an appropriate relationship between the price of wheat and the cost of production goods and equipment, in particular artificial fertilizers, is particularly important, because this parity has become increasingly unfavorable during recent years. It is felt that support of wheat production in regions where the activity enjoys no comparable advantage whatsoever should be overturned, because this is a symptom of a closed market within the framework of narrow socio-political communities, as opposed to favoring a unified Yugoslav market.

During the 1985 harvest the tendency to further decrease the amount of arable land cultivated for wheat on private farms continued. As a result, a decrease in 1986 wheat production is anticipated, when it could have approached 4.8 million tons. This leads to the need for more organized repurchasing of wheat, because commercial consumption totals approximately 3.2 million tons a year.

Gains in scientific results, in the case of corn, prove with certainty that our country has significant potential available for increasing production. The importance of achievements in genetics and biotechnology in particular, along with other technical, technological and other conditions provide the basis for anticipating corn production on the level of 15 million tons in 1990. Current arable land cultivated with corn totals approximately 2.3 million hectares, or about 36 percent of total arable land. The average yield achieved of approximately 4.8 tons per hectare, however, is substantially lower than in countries with well developed agriculture. (Footnote 1) (Average corn yield (in tons per hectare) was 7.2 in the United States, 6.1 in France, 6.8 in Italy, 5.8 in Hungary, and 4.95 in Yugoslavia (70 (as in original) on socialized farms and 4.6 on private farms)). The greatest reserves are found on private farms which contribute to approximately 83 percent of total corn production in the country. The demand for corn as well as its broad value in use indicate that all forces should be involved and the necessary economic and other conditions guaranteed for this production to increase. On corn's balance sheet, livestock feed consumption will continue to hold the greatest share (livestock feed's current share is 86 percent of total production); which, in addition to the anticipated rapid development of animal husbandry as well as in addition to a more meaningful rationalization of corn use in livestock feed, should make possible exports of between 1.5 and 2 million tons by 1990.

In oil crop production, the goal is to overcome the deficiencies in cooking oil production as quickly as possible, and to produce as great a quantity as possible of protein livestock feed which is also presently being satisfied by imports (soy, oil cakes, and crushed oil seeds). It is anticipated that oil crop production, that is sunflowers, soy and rape oil, by 1990 will have to have reached the point which would make possible production of approximately 320 thousand tons of edible oil. Accordingly, it is planned that the amount of arable land used to cultivate oil crops will steadily increase so that by 1990 it would reach at least 5 percent of total arable land (as opposed to the 3.8 percent of recent years) on which substantial increases in yield per hectare is also planned. The oil and livestock feed industries should play a large part in increasing oil crop production, as their capacities are now being underused due to raw material shortages. Realization of the planned level of oil crops by 1990 should substantially decrease imports of agricultural and foodstuff products (the value of soy, oil cake, and crushed oil seed imports totalled $236 million in 1984).

A consideration of growth of sugar beet production or sugar production first of all begins with the country's consumption needs, bearing in mind the need to use the sugar industry's available capacity which is presently underused (approximately 60 percent of capacity). During the next medium-term plan, it is planned that arable land cultivated with sugar beets should increase along with a further increase in yield, particularly in irrigated areas. During the 1986-1990 period economic policy measures should make possible a stabilization of sugar beet production of between 7 and 8.5 million tons, or between 950,000 and 1,050,000 tons of sugar (about 44 kg per capita by 1990). Keeping in mind the sugar price fluctuations worldwide, exports of this product should merit a relatively high subsidy, which is why planning its development chiefly revolves around the constraints of domestic demand. A broader tying of sugar beets to the development of cattle herding, in particular to intensive milk production, could also contribute to economic results.

Breed line improvement and better fodder composition are being given special attention in order to achieve continued growth in animal husbandry, in addition to increasing livestock numbers. Breed lines are expected to change through the development of a corresponding selection network which must be based upon long-term foundations (registration books, application of progeny tests, etc.). The basic starting point for improving animal husbandry is more developed corresponding fodder composition which has been ignored up until now. Production of livestock feed is expected to increase by at least an average of 6 percent a year, and protein feed by a rate of 8 percent during the 1986-1990 period. It is significant that the increase in energy food production will obtain a greater share of protein components, which are particularly important in achieving greater productivity, particularly in meat production. It is very important that modern solutions, which include plans for substantial reserves are figured into the broader plan of livestock feed production and preparation. Scientific results are far ahead of the actual situation in this area, but their application will primarily depend upon creating the conditions for the stable development of animal husbandry on a long-term basis. The use of substantial reserves to increase and improve the use of bulk livestock feed is one of the primary tasks for the continued development of agriculture, and is an essential precondition for greater profitability. Changes already carried out indicate that in 1990 it would be possible for bulk feed to amount to 43 percent of total nutritional units in fodder composition, as opposed to the 37 percent which is estimated for the average 1984-1985. Achieving greater yields in bulk livestock feed production presupposes the application of modern scientific and practical methods, first of all land improvement, fertilizer use, quality seed selection, corresponding agrotechniques, conservation measures, etc. An increase in the number of livestock per unit of land is planned to allow for reserves. (Footnote 2) (The number of cattle per hectare of arable land in 1983 was: 6.1 in the Netherlands, 2.1 in West Germany, 1.3 in France, 1.2 in Denmark, 0.8 in Poland, and 0.7 in Yugoslavia.) An increase in the productivity of meat, milk, wool and other livestock product production per head of livestock is also planned. In order to have intensified production in animal husbandry, which to a large extent is dependent upon expensive livestock feed and high costs, a definite orientation toward a more rational use of available resources, and less expensive production must be carried out. This is also affected by domestic and export demands. Due to the depressed standard of living, domestic consumers will consume less and less expensive meats; and the well-known export limits, in particular in European Economic Community countries, will also lead to a definite orientation toward substantially higher use of the country´s natural resources. Meat production could reach 1.6 million tons, or 66 kg per capita, and milk production 5,600 liters by 1990 if there is a corresponding increased organization of production and sales, with the meat and milk industries playing the most important roles. Beef and lamb are expected to take up a greater share in meat producing enterprises. The composition of total meat production in 1990 could come to: 28 percent beef, 40 percent pork, 22 percent poultry, and 5 percent lamb.

According to available research, the continued development of cattle raising must be based upon less expensive sources of livestock feed, because this is a precondition for lowering the costs of production, and increasing sales. In addition to improving livestock breed lines, and a substantial increase in bulk livestock feed production, an increase in beef production should contribute to a decrease in the excessive slaughtering of young and underfattened cattle. The slaughter of calves contribute to 40 percent of the total number of slaughtered cattle, resulting in a decrease in the average weight of slaughtered livestock, which is substantially less in countries with intensive economies. (Footnote 3) (The average weight of slaughtered cattle in 1983 was (in kgs): 308 in Belgium, 285 in Hungary, 282 in Austria, 270 in West Germany, 265 in France, and 224 in Yugoslavia. (Productivity is substantially less on private farms, which raise approximately 98 percent of total cattle holdings.)) These private farms are usually tiny land holdings with uncertain sales, which make it difficult to progress toward an intensification and specialization in milk production; but this would be the most rapid way to improve breeds and utilize significant reserves in production including the use of bulk livestock feed (silos, hay elevators, green conveyors, etc.)

A substantial increase in the number of sheep would be the fastest way to a more comprehensive use of the over 4,300,000 hectares of pasture land in our country (approximately 30 percent of total agricultural land). All the more so because lamb, wool and leather are in demand on the domestic and world markets, and our country is a substantial exporter of wool and leather (over $150 million a year). A growth in sheep herding would create the conditions for more income and contain the continuous population migration from mountain areas. There exist significant opportunities in working to enrich and improve sheep breeds, which in the next period should be used much more.

Pork and poultry production have to be coordinated with sales opportunities on the domestic and foreign markets, making it of the utmost importance to improve the production of livestock feed, in particular protein concentrates; in order to decrease production costs. The meat and livestock feed industries should take a more active involvement in the organization and improvement of hog and chicken farms.

Table 1. Growth Rates of the Physical Dimensions in Agricultural Production

	1986-1990(1)	1986-1990(2)	1986 (based on 1985)
Agriculture--total	4.5	3.8	8.0
of which:			
--Agriculture	5.7	4.6	12.0
--Animal Husbandry	3.2	3.0	3.0
Social Sector	6.7	6.1	6.0
Private Farms	3.8	3.0	9.0

1. Based on 1985 estimates
2. Based on 1984-1985 as the base year. Characteristically, it should be stressed that the planned high growth rate in the physical dimension of agricultural production is the result not just of a substantial increase in the production of agricultural production in the period ending in 1990, but also due to the considerable decrease in production in the 1985 base year (the index of physical dimensions of production in 1985 is 93 in relation to 1984).

12788/12781
CSO: 2800/207

DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER CONDEMNS EXCESSIVE SPENDING

Sofia NARODNI SUVETI in Bulgarian No 3, 1986 pp 2-4

[Article by Docent Mikhail Dinev, deputy finance minister: "On Decisive Strengthening of Financial Discipline"]

[Text] During the years of construction the people's councils grew in strength and gained recognition as genuine masters of the territorial units and efficient organs of popular self-government. Striking proofs of this are the results of the successfully implemented decisions of the 12th Party Congress on the integrated building of the conurbation systems. The processes of concentration into the production, engineering-and-technical and social infrastructure became the physical basis for application of the economic approach and the economic mechanism in the administration of the territorial units. The party motto, "Everything in the name of man, everything for the good of man," found its true dimensions in the common concern for progress in all its aspects and for the economic strengthening of Bulgarian production processes as activities as a precondition for the successful solution of social problems in the conurbation systems.

The entire organizational and practical work of the people's councils is now aimed at implementation of the plan for the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of the tasks stemming from the February (1985) and January (1986) plenums of the BCP Central Committee for the accelerated introduction of scientific and technical progress.

The complex and important tasks are being implemented given earmarked, organized and economical expenditure of financial resources. The budgets of the people's councils are part of the country's unified budget system and are registering a continuous increase. During the present year of 1986 the people's councils have been granted nearly 4 billion leva, which they will spend for the most part to fund outlays for education, health services, culture, sport, tourism and all social measures. The increase of these funds is in keeping with the growth of the national income and corresponds to the socialist system's great capabilities for accelerated solutions of the nation's social and cultural development. An essential aspect in the organization of the budgets of the people's councils is the ability continually to increase the amounts thereof, simultaneously with the mobilization of additional revenues from the economy of the conurbation systems. But this requires the people's councils to focus their work on inprovement of the financial results in the activity of the economic organizations in their territory and on continuous expansion of sources for replenishment of their own revenues. Reciprocal interest is reflected in the Regulations on Application of the Economic Mechanism, which indicate the possibilities for using the resources of economic and other organizations for carrying out social-welfare and municipal measures and for public services and amenities. In 1984 alone these amounts totaled 105,224,000 leva.

In the territory administered by the people's councils a number of other activities are carried on that give rise to varying and often complex relationships and affect not only the sum total of the budget but also the education of the people. Of such character are the so-called extraneous activities, special and other initiatives. Under the control of the people's council also are all activities which by their character give rise to possibilities of the manifestation of negative phenomena. All this, to a significant extent, increases their responsibility and widens the range of their concerns for the collection and economical spending of financial resources.

Problems in the economical spending of funds are important in the development of our country. They reflect the organizational and political knowledgeability of key personnel and their discipline. A widely known truth is that wealth economizes and the opposite is a sign of poverty. Moreover, economization always begins with small expenses, the ones that grow imperceptibly and at a given moment the financial means of the people's councils dwindle. The desire to show off great financial means by squandering resources is a sign of low knowledgeability, an indicator of the lack of maturity. There are many examples along these lines. They are pointed out in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report to the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, dated 18 September 1985, and in the resolution adopted in accordance therewith, "Onward to a Decisive Campaign against Negative Phenomena in Our Practical Affairs." In most generalized form, these violations boil down to the following: organizing expensive events, banquets, crowded dinners, purchasing expensive gifts, junkets and poorly organized official trips, extravagance and abuse in the use of state equipment and means of transport, etc. Besides this, extravagance is tolerated also in the financing of activities other than those indicated in the Regulations on the Economic Mechanism, the financing of sports societies, unions of creative people, groups of fellow countrymen, etc. All these violations have resulted in large overexpenditures, which have been covered by a series of "financial operations," thereby reducing the financial resources necessary for other purposes.

The people's councils and the organizations financed by them make illegal expenditures and misappropriate pecuniary resources in significant amounts, thus causing losses in their budgets. There is evident an alarming tendency towards an increase in losses of this kind. This negative phenomenon results from varying causes, but the main ones reduce to the following: insufficient prior and current financial control on the part of the executive committees and finance officers; inadequant qualification of some officers performing post-factum financial control, for which reason the rate of detection of shortages and other violations of financial discipline is lower. Within the system of people's councils and in the organizations financed by them there has not been created an atmosphere of implacability towards waste, mismanagement and personal misappropriations. Most significant in amounts are the losses from illegally paid labor remunerations, bonuses, prizes, etc., which in 1984 amounted to over 10 million leva and increased by approximately 3 million leva in 1983 alone. Losses from overexpenditure of materials, fuels and power during the same year were 6,470,000 leva, and from other nonproductive outlays 783,000. In some okrugs such as Khaskovo, Pazardzhik, etc., losses specific in their character were registered such as charging for outlays not actually made--labor, materials, transportation, etc., in the planning and provision of public services and amenities, in housing and municipal construction.

On the budgets of the people's councils every year considerable funds are spent for the accelerated promotion of education. Material costs in schools and children's institutions are increasing. The number of scholarships for students is growing. Conditions are being created for comprehensive instruction with modern computer equipment. This is a positive phenomenon. At the same time, however, in some schools of Plovdiv and Burgas okrugs, of the capital city people's council, etc., a number of illegal outlays are being made such as the following: overpayment of base and additional remuneration for teaching and extracurricular work, unwarranted overstaffing of personnel due to incorrect determination of the number of classes, excessive transportation costs for pupils, illegal expenditures for maintenance of students' camps, inadequate rate of use of teaching aids, etc.

Territorial culture complexes with their local units are an active factor in the overall nurturing of our citizens, in their harmonious molding as persons with communist virtues, modern builders of a developed socialist society. The party and state bestow great care on the successful accomplishment of these important goals and the budgets of the people's councils every year allot considerable financial resources for the development of local cultural centers. The expenditures that are made, however, do not always jibe with the prescriptive documents in effect. The taking of various territorial cultural measures is tolerated without prior funding under the appropriate budget or with considerable overruns of the planned expenditures. Budgetary funds are paid out in greater amounts than allotted for this purpose and no attempt is made at timely restoration of sums issued in advance for the creation of works of art under contracts not fulfilled on time, etc. Such violations of financial discipline are characteristic of most of the territorial culture complexes.

Concern for the people's health care, for the development of their physical energies and the rehabilitation thereof has always had a central place in the social policy of our party and state. A sign of this policy is the yearly increase of moneys in the budgets of territorial units for health services, sports and tourism, which in 1986 alone amount to 867,300,000 leva (a 4.6-percent growth over 1985). In making expenditures for the above-indicated activities, illegal payments of varying additional labor remuneration are tolerated; the established food rations are exceeded; the indirect costs of the maintenance of health-care institutions are increasing; specialized health-service cars are used for administrative and management needs, etc. (Mikhaylovgrad, Sofia, Smolyan and other okrugs). In the health-care institutions of Plovdiv Okrug applying the new economic mechanism, violations have been found in the compilation of the financial accounts under review, as a result of which payments have been made from the wage fund in a larger amount than due.

Quite a few violations have been ascertained which result in the general reduction of the budgetary resources and financial means of the people's councils. Under conditions of the economic mechanism the people's councils have a financial interest in collecting all possible revenues and in increasing the amount thereof. In practice this does not always result; frequently, even, slight interest in the collection of revenues is shown. Checks that have been made have ascertained that a number of economic enterprises and organizations have not paid the sums due for housing units they have received worth a total of over 86 million leva. Following assistance rendered by the Ministry of Finance, most of this amount was paid, but in some okrugs such as Varna, Stara Zagora, etc., there continue to be debts in a significant amount. Other checks have found that fees for the use of tillable land for construction and other nonagricultural purposes amounting to 71 million leva have not been paid.

In conformity with the prescriptive documents the Ministry of Finance may grant people's councils earmarked moneys or temporary interest-free loans for the carrying out of important measures and in the event of temporary financial difficulties, with a deadline set for an accounting and refunding of the unspent portion. These deadlines are not always honored, which hampers the carrying out of other measures on a national scale. At the end of 1985 it was ascertained that certain people's councils had not refunded unused earmarked grants amounting to a total of 1,257,000 leva.

The obligations of the people's councils to restrict and eliminate certain activities in their respective conurbation systems and combat negative phenomena are specific. The campaign against unearned and illegal income is a social and political necessity. The task, set by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, of resolute and speedy practical measures against social distortions and the sources thereof are a party behest and obligation of the people's councils. No passivity can be shown when in their territory illegal acts are committed, when private initiatives, corruption and illegal enrichment of citizens are rampant. It does not suffice to content oneself with merely collecting taxes and fees on these activities without seeking methods of regulating and abolishing them where necessary. Violations in this regard of the Law on the Property of Citizens, and especially of Section III concerning unearned and illegal income, are serious. No thoroughgoing analysis is made of the violations found through checks and audits, nor is behavior incompatible with our socialist society penalized.

Examples of violations of financial discipline can be extended, but the conclusion remains unchanged: there must be strict practical measures compelling observance of the rule of law in the spending of moneys. During the years of all-round progress this requirement is of greater importance; there are more results from it for the common good. The tasks, set by the party, of the accelerated development of science and scientific and technical progress, of the accomplishment everywhere of the tasks of the February (1985) and January (1986) plenums of the BCP Central Committee are a responsibility of the people's councils, too, in their activity involving the lawful and purposeful use of financial resources. A new approach is needed towards mobilizing all means for the performance of these tasks. Something new, as well, are the requirements of strict, continuous, preventive and comprehensive control. In this respect the role and the responsibility of the financial authorities and of financial control are extremely great.

The strengthening of financial discipline is a task of paramount importance for the people's councils and economic organizations. It is in accord with the high goals of our social development and is not only of economic and social, but also of great political importance. The impending 13th BCP Congress will set still higher and more demanding tasks along these lines as well.

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COMMENT ON FOREIGN CURRENCY REGULATIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS

Sofia OBSHTESTVO I PRAVO in Bulgarian No 3, 1986 pp 30-32

[Commentary: "Foreign-Currency Regulations for Individuals"]

[Text] In answer to inquiries from readers of our magazine regarding the provisions of the foreign-currency regulations of the Bulgarian People's Republic as they relate to individuals, the editors requested the specialists Candidates of Economic Sciences Borislav Penchev and Panayot Boev to comment on some of the more significant features of the Law on Transactions in Foreign-Currency Assets and on Foreign-Currency Control.

Foreign exchange in the Bulgarian People's Republic is regulated by the Law on Transactions in Foreign-Currency Assets and on Foreign-Currency Control, adopted by the National Assembly and published in the D. V. [Official Gazette] of 1 July 1966.

When we speak of transactions in foreign-currency assets, it is of special significance to know the objects and subjects thereof, all the more so since the law uses terms which have specific meaning.

Foreign-Currency Assets

Foreign-currency assets in the sense of the law are as follows: foreign banknotes and coins and paper money which are legal tender in foreign countries; checks, bills of exchange, money orders, letters of credit, payment authorizations, remittances and bills of credit denominated in foreign currency; foreign securities (stocks, bonds and coupons thereof, etc.); receipts by Bulgarian nationals from foreigners; gold silver and platinum in specie and ingots in crude and refined form and precious gems when they are the object of transactions between Bulgarian nationals and foreigners or of export and import in excess of ordinary amounts; Bulgarian banknotes, coins and securities when they are the object of export and import; checks, bills of exchange, money orders and payment authorizations denominated in leva when they are the subject of transactions between Bulgarian nationals and foreigners or of export and import.

Bulgarian Nationals

Bulgarian nationals in the sense of the law are "all physical and juridical persons with a permanent residence or headquarters in the Bulgarian People's Republic, irrespective of their citizenship."

Considered to be Bulgarian nationals besides are the following:

--persons residing abroad on a mission of the Bulgarian state or Bulgarian enterprises and organizations, as well as their family members;

--officials in Bulgarian embassies, trade representations, joint companies and firms in foreign countries, as well as their families;

--employees and workers sent to a job abroad by our engineering organizations in accordance with various technical and cultural agreements between the Bulgarian People's Republic and other countries;

--crews of Bulgarian ships, aircraft and railroad cars, such as refrigeration and service technicians, mechanics, controllers, drivers, assemblers, stewardesses, etc.;

--members of ensembles and individual performers who have received permission to participate abroad;

--sportsmen and women and sports workers participating in events abroad;

--all Bulgarian nationals who in the performance of their official duties receive traveling expenses in foreign currency;

--Bulgarian citizens dispatched for training, such as graduate students, students, specialists;

--persons who remain in the Bulgarian People's Republic for more than 6 months with the intention of establishing permanent domicile in the country;

--foreign citizens who live permanently in the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Who Are not Bulgarian Nationals?

Foreign students enrolled in our institutions of higher learning are not Bulgarian nationals although the duration of their instruction is more than 6 months.

Nor are the following persons Bulgarian nationals: specialists working in our country on a temporary contract even if more than 6 months, as well as foreign citizens who come to our country for medical treatment even if they remain in the country for more than 6 months.

Rights and Duties of Bulgarian Nationals

When traveling to a foreign country, Bulgarian nationals may take out foreign currency authorized at the BNB [Bulgarian National Bank[in accordance with established procedure. They must present to the customs control authorities a tally-sheet of the banknotes for the foreign currency they received. Bulgarian nationals departing temporarily for CEMA-member countries may each take out up to 30 leva in Bulgarian banknotes for exchange at will into foreign currency in return for a customs declaration and up to 10 leva with a pledge to bring them back to the country. In traveling to nonsocialist countries, Bulgarian nationals have no right to take out Bulgarian bank notes other than 10 leva, with no right of exchange, for urgent needs on their return.

Bulgarian female nationals may take with them in travels abroad gold articles for personal needs: a ring [khalka, prusten] up to 10 grams, a pair of earrings up to 5 grams, a necklace or brooch up to 10 grams, a gold watch (case) up to 15 grams. Bulgarian male nationals have the right to wear one ring [khalka, prusten] up to 10 grams, gold watch (case) up to 20 grams, silver jewelry up to 250 grams per person.

Other than the above-indicated foreign-currency assets, precious gems, gold articles and securities may be exported only with the permission of the Ministry of Finance.

Bulgarian nationals traveling abroad must fill out and submit to the control authorities a customs declaration of exported foreign currency, Bulgarian banknotes, gold, silver and platinum articles, precious gems, Bulgarian and foreign postage stamps and other foreign-currency assets.

On their return to the country, Bulgarian nationals must declare in writing to the customs authorities foreign-currency assets brought into the country regardless of whether they are left over from those they took out or were acquired during their stay abroad. For foreign-currency assets brought into the country Bulgarian nationals must within 14 days request permission from competent authorities to deposit in a bank account or a receipt in leva for foreign-currency assets placed at the disposal of the Bulgarian National Bank.

Foreigners

Foreigners include the following:

--"all physical and juridical persons with a permanent residence or headquarters abroad, irrespective of their nationality" (Article 5, paragraph 1). Therefore, this category includes students who are foreign citizens enrolled in our institutions of higher learning, specialists who are foreign citizens holding a temporary job in our country under a contract, and foreign citizens who have come to our country for medical treatment regardless of the length of their stay in the country;

--persons who departed the Bulgarian People's Republic more than 6 months ago with the intention of taking up residence abroad (Article 5, paragraph 2, subparagraph "a");

--foreign diplomatic, consular, trade and other representations, members of these representations and organizations, their families and foreign citizens serving them (Article 5, paragraph 2, subparagraph "b").

A Bulgarian citizen becomes a foreigner in the sense of the law whenever one of the following conditions obtains:

--he left the country more than 6 months ago. Included here also are citizens who left for a foreign country and after 6 months have not returned. For example, if a Bulgarian national left to look after the child of his daughter who is permanently resident abroad and is a foreigner, he becomes a foreigner on the expiration of 6 months from his departure;

--if the same person went to the house of his daughter who is the spouse of a Bulgarian national sent abroad on a mission of the Bulgarian state, etc., the person in question does not become a foreigner although his stay may last more than 6 months since he has become a member of the family of a Bulgarian national resident abroad;

--he left the country with the intention of domiciling himself abroad. This includes those Bulgarian citizens to whom permission and passports for emigration have been issued.

Rights and Duties of Foreigners

On entering the country a foreigner must declare verbally to the customs authorities the Bulgarian banknotes and coins he is carrying, as well as gold, silver, platinum, securities and precious gems.

The foreign currency--banknotes, coins, checks--he is carrying are not subject to declaration.

In conformity with Article 30 of the law, foreigners may hold in the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank in a foreign-exchange leva account sums obtained from the sale of foreign currency and payment for merchandise procured from abroad or from a commission owed to him in foreign currency. Foreigners may freely withdraw sums from accounts thus formed and obtain foreign currency for these sums in accordance with the procedure established by the bank. They may have at the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank accounts current in foreign currency and deposit accounts in foreign currency. Permission to open accounts is given by the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank according to its assessment of the origin of the sums it is desired to put in the accounts. Thus, for example, sums in leva from the sale of foreign currency must be authenticated by an exchange statement, while sums in leva for the delivery of merchandise and commissions must be authenticated by the economic enterprises in question rather than by private individuals.

Foreigners may have non-interest-bearing "local leva" deposit accounts in branches of the State Savings Bank in the country. Deposited in this account are sums originating from income on the depositor's own or inherited property in the country, from the sale of chattels and real estate, from the exchange of currency, royalties, lottery and sport-pools winnings. Sums in "local leva" accounts are usuable only in our country.

Ornaments brought in by foreigners beyond the usual amounts--gold, silver, platinum, coins, precious gems, gold and silver ornaments, as well as foreign means of payment--money orders, bills of exchange, securities, stocks, bonds--must be declared to customs authorities at checkpoints. Customs officers must issue inventories, against which these foreign-currency assets can be taken back out on leaving the country.

Foreigners are permitted to take out articles purchased in the country with foreign currency from special stores and stands, the bill for which must be presented to the customs officers.

Foreigners during their visits to the Bulgarian People's Republic pay for all forms of services and purchases with Bulgarian leva acquired in return for foreign currency exchanged at currency-exchange offices.

In the exchange of currency foreigners receive the equivalent of the foreign currency in leva at the BNB [Bulgarian National Bank] rate of exchange published in the monthly bulletin. They can receive a tourist 80-percent premium over and above the published rate of exchange if they have come for the purpose of touring or have paid in advance for two nights' use of hotels of the Bulgarian Tourism and Recreation Association. At the BNB official exchange rate in 1985 of 100,000 leva for U.S. $100, in an exchange with the tourist premium they will receive 180,000 leva for $100.

Foreign Currency Control

Bulgarian nationals may give legal tender, render services to foreigners in return for the acquisition of money due or other property abroad, may make loans to foreigners or use loans only with the permission of the Ministry of Finance. Bulgarian nationals are forbidden to make purchases and sales in foreign currency. The Bulgarian National Bank alone has this right.

The law obliges all Bulgarian nationals to declare and offer for purchase by the BNB the foreign-currency assets that become available to them in the country or abroad within 14 days from learning that they have acquired them. This applies to a legacy, gift, testamentary pension, wills and to savings from employment and assignments abroad--on final return to the country. The Ministry of Finance has the power to authorize part of the acquired foreign currency to be spent abroad, to be allotted to deposit accounts in the BNB of the nominal possessors of foreign currency or to obtain the equivalent in leva.

Savings of Bulgarian nationals in foreign currency are regulated by the Ordinance on Foreign-Currency Deposits of Bulgarian Nationals. The opening of a foreign-currency account of Bulgarian nationals results from the employment of officials in diplomatic, trade and other representations abroad and their families; specialists employed abroad and their families; specialists employed abroad; Bulgarian personnel in mixed companies, firms and international organizations; ship's crews, personnel on Bulgarian railroad cars; drivers, persons on detached service abroad from state cooperative and socialized organizations; remittances received from abroad for pensions, gifts from relatives, legacies.

On foreign-currency deposit accounts that are opened the BNB adds an extra 2 percent interest on accounts current and 4 percent interest for term deposits. Foreign-currency assets obtained from inheritances are subject to no taxes or fees, and chattels brought into the country are exempt from customs. On gifts of foreign currency and foreign-currency assets, in conformity with the Law on Bulgarian Taxes and Fees a gift tax is paid by all Bulgarian physical and juridical persons upon the transfer of the property, including money (foreign currency), valuables, etc. On the establishment of real rights in a gift, the tax is collected as follows: on property worth up to 2400 leva 6 percent; from 2400.01 to 4000 leva 10 percent; from 4000.01 to 6000 leva 15 percent; from 6000.01 to 8000 leva 20 percent; from 8000.01 to 10,000 leva 30 percent; from 10,000.01 to 12,000 leva 40 percent; over 12,000 leva 60 percent.

In the event of a purchase of houses with foreign currency, the gift tax is reduced by 50 percent. Exempt from payment of the gift tax are ordinary gifts costing under 80 leva retail in our country, deposits into the State Savings Bank, and gifts for the benefit of spouses and descendants in an amount less than 500 leva per person per year. In case a person receives several gifts in the course of one year from the same donor, the tax is determined after adding up all the gifts. The tax on gifts for the benefit of spouses and descendants is paid with a 25 percent abatement.

The mining and processing of, and transactions in, gold, silver, platinum and precious gems are under the control of the Ministry of Finance. Gold extracted by state enterprises must without fail be given to the BNB.

Transactions in gold coins, gold, silver and platinum in ingots in crude and other form between Bulgarian nationals and between Bulgarian nationals and foreigners are prohibited. Gold and silver coins and objects of gold, silver and platinum of historical, archeological, artistic and numismatic value are given to museums in the country. The export thereof is prohibited. Gifts of gold coins under 37 grams are permissible between spouses, relatives in a direct line of descent, and in a collateral line to the third degree inclusive; by marriage to the second degree inclusive.

Penalties for Violation of Foreign-Currency Law

Violation of the Law on Transactions in Foreign-Currency Assets and on Foreign-Currency Control carries penal and administrative liability. Violations inside the country and at border checkpoints are established by indictment for foreign-currency and customs violation. If the value of the objects of the foreign-currency violation is under 20 leva, the guilty parties are punished by a fine in twice the amount, calculated in leva, plus confiscation for the benefit of the state of the object of the foreign-currency violation.

When the value of the object of the foreign-currency violation is from 20 to 500 leva, the guilty parties are punished by a fine triple the value of the object of the foreign-currency violation, calculated in leva.

For foreign-currency violations with a value over 500 leva, the violators bear penal liability in accordance with Article 250, paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code--deprivation of liberty from 1 to 6 years and a fine from 1000 to 4000 leva, plus confiscation for the benefit of the state of the object of the foreign-currency violation. In addition to punishment, the object of the criminal act is confiscated, and if it is short or has been conveyed to another, the equal value thereof is levied.

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BRIEF STATISTICAL DATA ON NATIONAL INCOME, CULTURE

Sofia POLITICHESKA AGITATSIYA in Bulgarian No 8, 1986 pp 44-48

[Article: "Figure, Facts, Information"]

[Text] The country's national income has increased 1.2-fold over 1980, and the social productivity of labor 18.3 percent. In 1985 the entire increase in national income was provided by the increased social productivity of labor. The physical and technical base of the national economy continued to expand and improve during this period. Fixed capital assets reached the impressive sum of 70.5 billion leva--18 billion more than in 1980. At the end of 1985 the key sector of the national economy--industry--had at its disposal 40 billion in fixed capital assets as against 27.9 billion leva in 1980.

During the 1981-1985 period capital investments in the amount of 39.6 billion leva were made. The preferential development of structure-determining sectors was ensured.

Completed and handed over for operation were projects and capacities of importance for the national economy such as the expansion of the Maritsa-Iztok TETs [thermoelectric power plant] with a 420,000-kw capacity, of the Traycho Kostov TETs in Sofia with a 25,000-kw capacity, the modernization and reconstruction of the V. I. Lenin SMK [Economic Metallurgical Combine] in Pernik for an annual production of 250,000 tons of electric steel, the Miziya DKZ [State Brickyard] in G. Oryakhovitsa for the production of 60 million bricks, and the Sht. Atanasov DKZ in Lyubimets with an annual capacity of 30 million bricks. Also completed was the building of 72 new kilometers of the USSR-NRB [Bulgarian People's Republic] gas pipeline. During the Eighth 5-Year Plan 368 km of railroad lines were converted to double track as against 344 km in the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1976-1980), and 700 km electrified as against 361 km. The Sofia-Gorna Oryakhovitsa-Varna main railroad line was converted to double track and electrified.

The basic sector of the national economy--industry--produced 24.2 percent more output in 1985 than in 1980. Compared with 1956 output, it was 14-fold more. During the entire period the structure of industry changed progressively. The sectors that are sources of technical progress developed at overtaking speed. Machine building attained the highest rate. In 1985 this sector provided more than two-thirds of the growth in industrial output. The output of the electronic industry increased at a high rate. The contribution of the chemical industry to the growth of industrial output also was considerable.

In 1985 alone a number of important items were produced such as the following: 737 program numerical controls for metalworking machinery; 271 minisystem computers; 127 processing centers with various numerical program control systems; 498 heavy-duty program-controlled lathes; 38,000 diesel internal-combustion engines; 38 ships and vessels; 2650 buses; 33,350 integrated electric drives with high-torque electric motors; 134,965 electrotelphers; 47,055 battery-operated trucks; 41.6 billion kwh of electric power; 2,926,000 tons of steel; 3,457,000 tons of rolled ferrous metals; 383,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizers (100-percent nitrogen); 172,000 tons of phosphorus fertilizers (100-percent P_2O_5); 101,000 tons of synthetic fibers and threads, etc.

The automation and electronization of production processes are being developed at an accelerated pace. In 1985 2668 new and improved technologies and 2035 new and improved products were introduced into production, which are, respectively, 1001 and 675 more than in 1980. There were also introduced 89 automated systems for the control of technological processes, 97 industrial manipulators, 66 automated technological modules, and 637 mechanized and automated production lines.

Despite the severe conditions under which agriculture took place during the last year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, thanks to the modern physical and technical base that was employed, the chemical fertilizers, spare parts, etc., that were provided, agricultural output increased 2.3-fold over 1956 and showed a minimal decrease in relation to 1980. The output of animal husbandry increased 3.1-fold over 1956 and 7.3 percent over 1980.

The country's foreign economic relations are expanding. Foreign trade in 1985 amounted to 27.7 billion foreign-exchange leva as against 17.2 billion foreign-exchange leva in 1980. CEMA-member countries account for over 75 percent of our trade, and the USSR for over 56 percent. Today the Bulgarian People's Republic maintains reciprocal trade relations with 113 countries.

To improve trading services for the public, the trade network has been considerably expanded. New trading facilities, rayon department stores, supermarkets, furniture stores, restaurants, café-pastry shops, etc., have been opened. At the end of 1985 per 100 square kilometers of territory there were 373 stores, newsstands, shops and stands, and 237 public food-service establishments. Retail trade amounted to 15 billion leva and was 20.6 percent greater than in 1980.

The December program for raising the living standard of the people is being successfully carried out. The decree of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, dated 25 April 1984, targeted an increase in the income of lower-paid categories of workers, improvement in the economic conditions for child-rearing, and the shouldering by society of most of the support of the rising generation, an increase in additional paid leave for child-rearing, etc.

To accelerate the execution of certain measures for raising the living standard, a decree of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Central Committee of Bulgarian Trade Unions, dated 20 October 1985, increased minimum wages and pensions and established the procedure and conditions for updating pensions with effect from 1 January 1986 and after. The nominal average annual wage during the 5 years was increased 12.1 percent and rose from 2185 in 1980 to 2550 leva in 1985. During the same period per-capita real income increased about 1.2-fold. The average annual amount of a pension became 1090 leva and the relief payments to the population were 1,099,000,000 leva. In 1985 students were paid scholarships amounting to 70 million leva.

Health services continually improved. A physician now attends 349 persons as against 407 in 1980. For the health and recreation of the workers, vacation homes were continually opened at our seaside and mountain resorts. During such a short period of only 5 years they increased by 95 and by now have come to be 1523. From 830,000 in 1980, vacationers have increased to 1,301,800.

For the cultivation of culture and the arts during the Eighth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) 461.4 million capital-investment leva were allotted for the construction of cultural centers, reading rooms, libraries, theaters, cinemas, etc.

Today in Bulgaria 65 theaters present productions of our national and world classics. All our okrug cities have at least one theater, and in such cities as Burgas, Varna, Gabrovo, Pleven, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Ruse and Khaskovo there are three theaters.

In 1985 in our country 26 musical ensembles numbering 2085 artists gave 1495 concerts, attended by 690,000 people.

In 30 years the number of amateur art activities have doubled, performers have increased by 163,200, performances by 57,800, and attendance by 26,600.

There is no hamlet in Bulgaria that is not included in the network of cinemas with stationary or portable equipment.

Museums have become veritable foci of culture. As a result of the constant discovery of the cultural legacy of the past throughout our lands museum collections are continually being enriched. There are 207 museums in our country today (as against 92 in 1956).

There has been considerable progress in the reading-room and library system. In 1985 4278 reading-rooms with 1,092,000 members were active centers of our socialist culture.

Publishing activity has had wide-scale development. In 1985 5460 books (titles) were published with 62,800,000 copies printed, 1160 (titles) magazines with an annual circulation of 69,300,000, and 400 newspaper titles with an annual circulation of 1,062,447,000. Compared with the publishing activity in 1956, the per-capita ratio in terms of the annual press run of these publications is as follows:

	1985	1956
Books	7	2.8
Magazines	7.7	1.2
Newspapers	118.6	65.8.

But present-day publishing activity has not changed only quantitatively. Its thematic orientation has been diversified. In 1985 books and pamphlets intended for all ages and categories of the population were published.

Cultural centers are promoting rich and multifaceted creative and artistic activity. In 1985 there were 343 cultural centers in the country. Mass cultural events of the cultural centers in 1985 alone were attended by 6,410,000 people.

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ENVIRONMENT MINISTER ON RECENT WATER MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENTS

East Berlin WASSERWIRTSCHAFT-WASSERTECHNIK in German Vol 36 No 3, Apr 86 pp 50-53

[Article by Dr Hans Reichelt, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Environmental Protection and Water Management. Original title: "Development of Water Management between the 10th and 11th SED Party Congresses"]

[Text] Realization of the economic strategy determined at the 10th SED Party Congress led to a significant increase in production and efficiency in our entire economy. This made possible the successful continuation of the principal task, which unites social and economic policy, of raising the prosperity of our people further and strengthening our socialist state, and thereby the socialist community of nations, in the struggle to maintain and ensure peace. The results of this SED policy meet the interests of our entire nation and of every individual at the deepest level. It finds significant expression in the growing relationship of trust between the party of the working class and the people of our country. This was reflected in the great popular declaration and the mass initiative which included all classes and levels of society. They called for the fulfilment and surpassing on a selected basis in socialist emulation of economic plans on the occasion of the 11th SED Party Congress.

The 10th SED Party Congress Tasks in Water Management Fulfilled

In accordance with the directives of the 10th SED Party Congress, workers at the VEB Water Supply and Waste Treatment (WAB), the Water Management Boards (WWD), at the Institute for Water Management (IfW) and the VEB Combine Water Technology and Water Management Design (KWP) directed their efforts primarily towards ensuring a stable and high-quality supply of drinking water for the populace and providing industrial water for the dynamic development of production and intensification of plant production at a high level of economic efficiency. Continuous supplies of drinking water, measured by volume and freshness, and regular waste water removal and treatment were the focus of all the water management experts for the planned realization of the comprehensive home construction program which forms the nucleus of the SED's social policy.

Forty two thousand households were connected to the central drinking water network. New hookups were made to the central supply primarily in 2,800 rural communities and localities on the inhabitants' own initiative, with the support of collectives from water management, improvement, intercooperative construction organizations and other areas. The central network now supplies 91.2 percent of the inhabitants of our country.

Waterworks capacity was increased by 14.7 percent, fulfilling the objectives of the 5-year plan by 101.7 percent. A number of major water management projects, such as the Eibenstock dam and the Burkusdorf waterworks, the second stage of expansion of the Berlin-Friedrichshagen waterworks, the first stage of expansion of the new Torgau-Ost waterworks, and many others, have been completed.

The households of 388,000 and 500,000 citizens were connected to drainage sewers and/or sewage treatment plants respectively. This raised the number of hookups by a total of 3.2 percent. The capacity of community sewage treatment plants was increased by 16.9 percent, which raised the volume of waste water treated on a regular basis. The objectives of the 5-year plan were fulfilled by 103.4 percent.

Water management experts made an important contribution to substantial growth in productivity and efficiency, mainly with highly creative work and great dedication through socialist emulation in honor of the 11th SED Party Congress. To realize the economic plan for 1986 and the objectives established for emulation, they concentrated all their energies on permanently ensuring a stable drinking water supply for our citizens and regular waste water treatment. Their principal concern is guaranteeing a stable supply in every area under all conditions--even in a sustained drought--through an additional increase in performance at the waterworks and sewage treatment plants.

Rational Use of Water--The Main Road to Intensification in Water Management

Water management experts ascribe a very high priority to the rational use of water and improved protection for our waters. These waters are extremely valuable to the economy and are objectively indispensable. We rightly understand the rational use of water as the main road to implementing the broad intensification of water management and the economic strategy of the 1980's.

In water management itself, and in many branches and areas of the economy and society, there is a continuing better understanding that management, planning and organization of the rational use of water is an important social and economic task. Completely new major tasks derive from this, particularly for the managers and staff members on water management boards.

Our water resources are not unlimited and they also cannot be increased. On the one hand, water use and consumption has reached a high level. On the other, new water management installations require great expenditure of material and financial resources and funds. For this reason, the demands of economic strategy and the current degree of water use determine the rational use of water and better protection of our waters to maintain and expand the multiple use of water.

The increase in available surface water of 230 million m^3, achieved by WWD workers and scientists, meets these requirements. It was brought about primarily by applying modern management techniques, based on mathematical models and electronic data processing.

The cleanup of storage ponds, lakes and other waters was also carried out for intensive management of water resources. Geologists enlarged the available ground water supply, mainly as a result of hydrogeological surveying and opening up an additional 850 million m^3 in additional deposits.

Through constantly increasing efforts on the part of workers in industry in a major collaborative effort with water management experts, the result in rational utilization of water is that specific and absolute water requirements have been reduced by 25.1 and 4.9 percent respectively, while production rose. This was made possible by improvements in plant water management, the application of water use norms, expanding water circulation, the effective use of economic stimuli, but primarily through the support of broad mass initiatives in socialist emulation and in the movement for exemplary work in water management. Insep rable from this were the efforts for the better protection of our waters, while increasing reclamation of byproducts from waste water.

Almost 48 million m^3 less were taken from the public network in 1985 for industrial purposes than in 1981. Losses were reduced. In addition, industrial plants made available another 15 million m^3 of drinking water from their own installations. All this made it possible to meet the population's growing demand for drinking water, which is growing by 2.5 to 3 percent annually, with significantly smaller investments for new or expanded waterworks and extremely expensive pipelines.

It was primarily rational utilization of water in industry which made it possible at the same time to provide 20 percent more water for irrigating agricultural acreage. Today more than 1.1 million hectares are being irrigated to produce higher and stable crop yields. That is more than 18 percent of the total agricultural acreage. More than 1.6 billion m^3 of water are needed just for this purpose. Currently this constitutes more than 18 percent of the available supply in a dry year.

To bring about multiple utilization of water, to reduce environmental pollution and improve environmental conditions, workers in industry, agriculture and water management reduced pollution of our waters by several million resident equivalent units (EGW). This was achieved primarily by improved waste water treatment.

In recent years new industrial sewage treatment plants, for example at the VEB Petrochemical Combine Schwedt, in the VEB Synthesis Works Schwarzheide and in the VEB Lignite Refinement Plant Espenhain, have started operation. In 1985 trial operation began of one of the most powerful installations for the biological purification of waste water. Increasing reclamation of byproducts from waste water, or the prevention of their entry into waste water, is increasing and having a growing economic effect on improving water quality and environmental protection. At present, about 50 percent of byproducts are being reclaimed from waste water. Good progress is being made in the reclamation of mineral oils, organic fats, sulphide washings, cellulose residues and also of heavy metals.

In the VEB Chemical Combine Bitterfeld, for example, an efficient process makes it possible to reclaim 100 tons of zinc annually from waste water used in the production of the artificial resin Wofatit. This raw material is reprocessed at the Mining and Foundry Combine Freiberg. Workers at the VEB Paper and Cardboard Works Schwedt--a major consumer of water--remove about 15 tons of fiber annually from waste water, which are reused in manufacturing. This opens up reserves of raw material worth 2 million M annually.

These results from rational water utilization and better ground water protection made it possible to satisfy the population's growing demand for drinking water and that of agriculture for irrigation water with signficantly lower costs. More than 5.2 billion M in investment costs and about 570 million kWh of electrical energy were saved. In addition, operating costs in industry and water management were 400 million M lower.

Many workers in plant water management, in the combines, industrial plants, agricultural production cooperatives, engineers in State Water Supervision and the VEB WAB, as well as managers and staff members in the special organs for environmental protection and water management from the district and county councils played a particularly large role in achieving these good results in rational water utilization and better protection for our waters in all areas of the economy.

The collectives which are competing in socialist emulation in industry, construction, transport and agriculture for the honorary title of "Plant or Combine Working for Exemplary Water Management" are leading the way in the rational utilization of water. In 1985 certificates and prizes were awared to 143 such exemplary collectives from all areas of the economy.

Their results show what great reserves can be opened up. In these 143 plants alone, specific water requirements has fallen on an average of between 30 and 60 percent, and absolute water consumption has dropped by more than 50 million m^3 since 1981. The withdrawal of drinking water from from the public supply for industrial purposes was reduced by more than 9 million m^3. In addition, plants supplied almost 14 million m^3 of drinking water annually to the central water supply from their own installations. Byproducts worth more than 33 million M are reclaimed annually from waste water, foremost among them fats, oils, whey, yeast, draff and fibers, as well as heavy metals and others.

The Council of Ministers of the GDR decreed the tasks for rational use of water and water protection at the correct time in the 5-year plan period 1986-1990 so that they can be incorporated into the combines' or plants' concepts for refinement or intensification and integrated into their plans. These tasks were brought solidly into the preparations for the 11th SED Party Congress. During the seminars of the district councils in the fourth quarter of 1985 the outlines of the district program for RWV (rational use of water) and the necessary measures were discussed, the best experiences and new results of scientific research and technological development were generalized. On this foundation, the process of economic renewal is to be guaranteed with basically the same use of water compared with the previous 5-year plan. The nation's growing need for drinking water is a priority and must be fully met with respect to quality and volume. Water for irrigation must continue to be made available in increasing amounts.

Specific water needs in industry must also be reduced by another 25 percent, and, most of all, absolute water consumption in the high-demand catchment regions in densely populated industrial areas must be reduced on a differentiated basis. Based on process analyses, technically controllable losses are to be reduced by 10 to 15 percent, specifically by more efficient operational water management.

To improve environmental conditions and to promote multiple utilization of water, the waste water load will be reduced by an additional 5 to 6 million resident equivalent units. The main road to achieving this--and to opening up reserves of raw material--must be seen more and more in the reclamation of byproducts from waste water.

It is also a question of further reducing withdrawals of drinking water from the public supply for manufacturing purposes, which does not have to be of potable quality, by 30 to 35 million m^3. Industrial water is to replace it, or--even better--water requirements are to be reduced.

In accordance with the water law, the director generals of 271 combines and the directors of 1,435 plants recently defended their concepts when compared with the measures required for the 5-year plan running from 1986-1990. Overall, a comparison of districts and plants demonstrates that great efforts are being made to achieve excellent results for the economy and the plants by means of broad intensification, principally by applying new knowledge from research and development. Differences still exist among plants, combines, districts and ministries, which have to be eliminated everywhere by using the experience of the best in order to achieve the objectives of the directives.

Acceleration of Progress in Research and Development

Broad intensification on the basis of progress in research and development has a decisive effect on better supplies of drinking water and waste water treatment, rational utiliztion of water and effective protection of our waters, and on increased growth in productivity and efficiency. This is attested to by the significant results achieved by means of economic strategy as well as by the additional tasks in research and development. It can be seen today how progress in research and development will change the development of water management even more profoundly. Greater and greater success will be inevitable in making science and technology more effective in the economy by following the course of comprehensive intensification.

In the full spirit of the resolutions of the 10th SED Party C ngress, water management experts are concentrating energy and funds in socialist emulation increasingly on comprehensive intensification in the interests of greater efficiency, and, as a result, they are achieving growth in productivity while material and financial costs are falling. Expansion of capacity for drinking water and waste water treatment of about 60 percent is being carried out through rationalization and reconstruction of existing waterworks and sewage treatment plants. Their own productivity performance rose 4.5 percent annually in the last 5-year plan period. In the VEB WAB expenditures were reduced by 6.2 percent for every 100 M of goods produced.

The staff of the research center of the VEB KWP played a major part in the increased intensification. They were responsible for substantial contributions in developing new high-performance procedures and more efficient installations for plant rationalization for water supply and waste water treatment and for coming up with new technical and technological solutions for the rebuilding of the networks. These solutions include optimized filter installations for the treatment of drinking water and multi-layer and floating granule filtration and denitrification of drinking water. In waste water treatment, high-performance methods are being used increasingly, such as heavy-duty biology, enzyme sludge stabilization, deep shaft aeration, two-stage activated sludge process, pipe sedimentation and chemical elimination of phosphates.

Increases in output of up to 50 percent are being achieved, for example, with new automated solutions for drinking water treatment without new investment. By using enzyme sludge stabilization, compared with the previous method of open decomposition, stablization time is shortened from about 50 days to less than 10 days; investment for construction costs drop by 60 to 70 percent.

Members of the IfW have similarly contributed to the quickened growth of producitivity and efficiency. In this context it is of particular note that they developed models to simulate and provide prognoses for the management of ground water resources and surface water. They drew up methods for the automated management of river areas with electronic-data-processing-assisted CAM systems.

The existence of the innovators, the movement of the Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow and activity by inventors, which have developed positively since the 10th SED Party Congress, are playing a major role in accelerating the progress of research and development. They became an increasingly important economic growth factor in water management. With them, a significant research and development potential came into being.

Water management experts increased the economic benefit of the innovator movement in the last 5-year plan period from 42.4 to 59.2 million M. This was achieved by increasing participation by 3.6 percent, to 15,1560 workers, and the benefit per participant by 29.3 percent, to 1,649 M per worker.

Great social benefits accrued primarily in those areas where demanding tasks were assigned, which lead to peak performances in crucial areas. In this context one should mention effective innovations such as the compact sewage treatment plant from the combine, the electronic module for filter ventilation from the VEB WAB Rostock and the plant for disinfecting wells from the VEB WAB Neubrandenburg.

The results of the economic initiatives of FDJ members should also be stressed, particularly in Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow movement (MMM) and the young researchers collective. Progress was achieved in participation levels and in the degree of usefulness, as well as in the level of the exhibits. In 1985 every second young person in water management participated in the MMM movement; the benefits achieved amounted to M 34.8 million. Young people in the young researcher collectives are turning more and more to automated solutions. Avanced examples of this are the microcomputer information system for production dispatchers in the VEB WAB Magdeburg, worth M 190,000 annually, and the microcomputer-assisted CAM work site for water management in the Berlin river commission for the upper reaches.

Successful Strengthening of the Materiel-Equipment Base

The decision to combine comprehensive intensification with a strengthening of the materiel-equipment base is proving to be correct. This is taking place in many areas. Today the fixed assets of water management in all areas of the economy total about M 60 billion, including M 34 billion in the area of the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Water Management. Intensive utilization of these substantial assets, comprehensive intensification and rationalization and preventive maintenance are a law of economic good sense and an unconditional requirement of the SED's economic strategy for the 1980's.

In this respect the collectives in the VEB KWP have performed magnificently. They made growing contributions to comprehensive intensification, to the accelerated growth of productivity and efficiency in the VEB Water Supply and Waste Water Treatment and in the water management boards. In 1985 the combine's worker productivity was worth M 273 million, including means of rationalization for water management installations worth M 71 million, including the manufacture of 81 robots. This increased commodity production since the 10th SED Party Congress by almost 44 percent. Selection was expanded by about 20 new products, or about 50 percent. The production program was expanded to include such high-performance equipment and machinery as the submerged-motor pump extractor equipment, the automatic suction evacuator, the miniature supression vehicle, mobile high-pressure scavenging equipment, the electromechanical pipe cutter, the sectional pipe cutter, the small suction scavenge dredger, embankment mowing equipment and equipment for taking ground water test samples. Some of this equipment came about as the result of close collaboration between innovator collectives from the VEB WAB Erfurt and Neubrandeburg, the IfW and others. The economic structure of production in the KWP was expanded. The expansion of production of installations from M 49 million to M 94.8 million, or 93.5 percent, in the period from 1981 to 1985 is also of great importance.

In-house maintenance work rose in the same period by 49.5 percent to M 558 million. In contrast, basic assets rose by only 31.4 percent. In this way, planned preventive maintenance was increased to 71 percent. But substantial differences between the plants still exist. A comparison of the plants reveals that the most important cause of the increased fracture rate for pipes is neglect of preventive maintenance.

In spite of remarkable achievements, much greater efforts are still needed in the VEB WAB and the WWD to increase their own production of the means of rationalization and performance in preventive maintenance of installations, the pipeline networks and drainage sewers in particular, so that the justified need for these services is fully met.

Workers at the VEB WAB undertook a great deal in the past 5-year plan period to create their own repair capacity. Their priority was the repair of domestic and major consumer water meters, mobile equipment, stationary installations and MSR [metering-control-regulation] equipment. In 1985 repairs worth M 162.4 million were carried out.

With these results, the workers in the factories and water management institutions made a great contribution to the realization of the primary task, combining economic and social policy through comprehensive intensification. Further work must now consist of putting new techniques into practice, together with new equipment and means of rationalization, more consistently and in a shorter time in order to utilize the possibilities of progress in research and development more effectively.

Intensification and Improvement of Working and Living Conditions

The course being followed in the primary task is also guiding economic power toward creating better working and living conditions for the workers. This promotes their willingness to perform to a significant degree. Much has been done to make the work and life of those in water management more pleasant. Recent years have shown a good return in this area as well. The basis for a scheduled improvement in the working and living conditions of those in water management was a joint program--using the basic objectives the 10th SED Party Congress as its foundation and derived from the resolutions of the 10th FDGB Congress--which was agreed upon by the central committee of the Industrial Mining and Energy Labor Union and the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Water Management.

We have made good progress in the transformation and reorganization of jobs, in eliminating physically strenuous working conditions and in developing the workers' social conditions. With advancing mechanization and automation, as well as improved organization of work, we have been able to transform or reorganize more than 6,000 jobs since the 10th SED Party Congress; that represents 114 percent of the planned target. This means that working conditions improved for every about every fourth person in water management. Physically heavy and unhygienic work was eliminated for 2,575 production workers. Constantly increasing job safety and health protection resulted in reductions in the accident rate and illness of 23.5 and 8.2 percent respectively. It is cause for great satisfaction among many in water management that the number of places in holiday resorts of the FDGB and the plants has grown by 22 percent since 1981. Added to these are the vacation trips to the new FDGB convalescent home in Eibenstock. To bring about a further improvement in working and living conditions the Ministry and the Central Committee of IG-Mining and Energy are again working out a joint program for the period 1986-1990, which will be realized as part of the 5-year plan.

The rising educational level of the workers is proving to be a decisive premise for growth in output and efficiency in water management resulting from the mastery of the progress being made in science and technology. In our area 22.4 percent of all employees are cadres from universities or technical schools; that is almost 1,600 more than in 1980. The number of skilled workers rose by 1,740 and constitutes almost 92 percent of all workers. Currently 93 percent of those employed in water management have completed training as a skilled worker, a master workman or an education at a technical school or university.

Since 1981, 643 engineers in the specialized disciplines of water management, hydraulic construction and water supply and waste water treatment have been trained at the Engineering School for Water Management in Magdeburg, as well as 143 engineer-economists for water management in the specialized discipline of Socialist Factory Management/Engineer-Economics. Furthermore, 252 university and technical school cadres in postgraduate studies and 159 engineers from State Water Supervision and technical staff members from the WWD laboratories and the commissions for upper river reaches have received additional training. The hydrology department at the Technical University in Dresden also offers comprehensive and interesting events to provide additional training for the university and technical school cadres.

A strong system for the regular continuing education of specialists, master workmen and managers has been created. About 3,700 managers and specialists participated in the 4-week continuing education programs. Forty four thousand six hundred workers continued their qualification in the areas of sociopolitics and specialized scince; that is about 2,200 more than in the period between 1976 and 1980.

To perfect managerial skills and to rationalize administrative work in the VEB WAB, a large number of young university and technical school engineers were assigned directly in production to manage, plan and organize the collectives. These measures contributed substantially raising productivity on the job, output and efficiency along the route of advancing intensification. To this end, the number of university and technical school cadres in production must continue to increase.

The multiple tasks involved in speeding up progress in research and development can find a better solution through cooperation among the CEMA countries. This cooperation is urgently necessary. To utilize our waters rationally and to protect them from pollution, the commission of the heads of water management organs is coordinating its activities. Topics such as the development of automated systems for water quality control, drafting the fundamentals of water management, as well as procedures, plant and equipment for water purification have priority. Great attention is being paid to the creation of closed water circulation systems in industry and the utilization of the material contents of waste water.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union is especially valuable for our country. The government agreement on collaboration in water purification in large cities and industrial installations has been in effect since December 1977. So far modern procedures, primarily new working principles for waste water treatment and for the construction of large municipal sewage treatment plants have been developed. This joint work has made it possible for the partners in both countries to reduce expenditures of time and money significantly.

In the construction of the GDR's most modern sewage treatment plant in Berlin-Nord, which started continuous operation immediately before the 10th SED Party Congress, the surface area required has been reduced by more than one-half, construction costs are about M 50 million less and construction time was reduced by one-quarter, as the result of a new technology and new equipment from the Soviet Union for drying sludge. A much better ratio between costs and results was achieved.

Cooperation in research and development to protect drinking water resources and the supply of high-quality drinking water works in a similar fashion. The particular emphasis here is on the new and continued development of high-output processes, technologies, equipment and plant to treat raw water at different levels of pollution and to obtain drinking water. In addition, the partners in the two countries are involved in efforts to develop improved design technologies by applying electronic data processing.

Cooperation in research and development with the other countries of the socialist community of nations has also been developed on many fronts. This cooperation with our two socialist brother nations, the CSSR and the People's Republic of Poland, has reached a high level in water managment and the protection of the waters along our borders.

As the secretary general of the SED Central Committe, Erich Honecker, set out at the 10th Central Committee Congress, the prospects for the GDR's development provide for the principal task determining the policy of our country over the long term. Strategic orientation for a longer period is inextricably linked with the necessity for the day-to-day fulfilment and targeted surpassing of the economic plan. Fulfilling and surpassing plans is the prerequisite for the consistent realization of the social-political program and for a strong economic force in our country, a crucial condition for an active contribution by the GDR to ensure peace.

For those in water management, fulfilling the plans means first of all ensuring each day and each hour, under all conditions, a stable drinking water supply for the population, waste water treatment and providing water for industry and agriculture. At the same time the responsibility devolves on us to guaranthe the necessary proportional development of capacity and production to meet the need for drinking water,as the home construction program is implemented and our citizens prosperity increases, and for industrial water while showing a high degree of economic efficiency.

To realize the resolutions of the 10th SED Party Congress, multiple foundations were created in socialist emulation, primarily research and development bases for comprehensive intensification. In the area of the VEB KWP these include CAD/CAM processes. Exemplary solutions were implemented for the design of water management installations, which substantially reduced investment and design costs, and for the design and manufacture of water management equipment, which resulted in reduced costs and increased job productivity in manufacture.

In the VEB WAB the main concern is the application of microcomputer technology for process optimization and control of entire supply areas and the introduction of high-performance technologies based on the newest, highly efficient findings from research and development. Control models were created for process optimization for the water supply system for Magdeburg and the optimization of the water supply in Berlin, capital of the GDR. The deep-shaft process was initiated in the Bad Freienwalde sewage treatment plant and the most up-to-date biotechnological procedures were also started in the Koethen sewage treatment plant.

Initiatives in the WWD were directed towards automated water management in CAM systems, in the interests of rational water utilization and better water and high-water protection. In realizing all these ambitious tasks, those in water management can find support in what has been achieved, the willingness of the collectives to produce, their range of services, and the good experiences from prior competitions. The job at hand is to achieve an upsurge in the mass initiatives and to mobilize all the forces that have been organized in socialist emulation by the trade unions to realize the resolutions of the Party Congress and to fulfil and surpass the plans for the nation's economy.

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PEAK BRANCHES IN INTENSIVE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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[Article by Dr Barbu Gh. Petrescu: "Peak Branches in the Process of the Intensive Development of Industry"]

[Text] In the policy for the broad promotion of science and technical progress in the entire national economy, our party constantly begins from the consideration that science constitutes the basic factor for contemporary progress and that a multilaterally developed socialist society cannot be built except on the basis of the most advanced successes of human knowledge. In this regard, the Party's Program calls for "special attention to be given to the rapid introduction into production of the advances of science, the improvement of technologies, and the raising of the technical and qualitative level of all economic activities."

The orientation towards the creation of an advanced economy based on a modern industry, incorporating into its structure the newest advances of science and technology, constitutes a fundamental coordinate of the policy of industrialization consistently promoted by our party, a policy where comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has had and has an essential role in elaborating and carrying out this policy. The determined contribution of the secretary general of the party in establishing the strategy for the industrialization of our country refers both to the scientific substantiation of this complex process through the analysis of the major implications which industry has upon the general rate of development and modernization of the national economy and upon the general progress of the country, and to the orientation of this policy towards the qualitative, intensive facets, towards the continuing modernization of all the branches of the economy in accordance with the results of the technical-scientific revolution and towards the use of material and human resources at a higher level.

In our party's view and that of its secretary general, industrialization is not reduced to the creation and expansion of industry, but rather it represents a broad and encompassing process for the formation of a powerful and multilaterally developed national economic complex where the decisive role is played by industry and, especially, those peak branches and sub-branches of high technology which better use the country's resources and social labor. Right from the Ninth Party Congress, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that "being carried out during the era of the powerful worldwide technical-scientific revolution, it is imperatively necessary for industrialization to be achieved on the basis of the most advanced technologies and to ensure the continuing introduction into production of the newest advances of science."

Corresponding to this principled orientation, over the last 2 decades we have ensured the priority development of the determining branches for the forward movement of the entire economy - metallurgy, machine-building and the chemical industry. These are branches which, through the intensity of their progress, today define the profile of Romanian economy. Compared to 1938 and an increase in industrial production of approximately 53 times over, the production of the chemical industry grew by approximately 338 times over, the machine-building industry by more than 221 times over and the ferrous metallurgy industry by approximately 63 times over. These three branches today account for over 50 percent of Romania's industrial production, thus contributing to the increase in the country's industrial power.

The role of the branches and sub-branches in the national economic complex will grow even more during the 1986-1990 five year plan, which inaugurates the stage of preponderantly intensive development, substantiated on the basis of the higher use of the entire technical, material and human potential and on the more accentuated growth of economic efficiency. In this regard, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that "within the framework of the industrialization policywe will pursue the priority growth of those high technology branches and sub-branches in the fields of metallurgy, machine-building and chemicals - which will ensure development of society's technical-material base at a higher level and the use of national resources at a maximum level of efficiency - concomitantly with the development and diversification of the production of consumer goods."

The achievement of a new quality in the economy - by intensifying the degree of using raw material and energy resources and the existing production capacities and by producing products incorporating an ever greater percentage of national intelligence - is decisively influenced by the continuation of the process to modernize the structure of the national economy and especially industry. In accord with this major requirement, one of the basic objectives of the current five year plan is the continuation of the process of restructuring industry through the priority growth of the advanced processing branches and the production of high technology products and those products which consume small amounts of material resources and energy.

The Priority Promotion of Advanced Technologies

Documenting the manner in which we have implemented the directives regarding the acceleration of the country's socialist industrialization process, of organizing and modernizing the national economic complex through and on the basis of a more rapid development of those branches and sub-branches which generate technical progress, shows that there are lasting premises for fulfilling the objectives of the 1986-1990 five year plan concerning the intensive reorganization of all the sectors of the national economy and the priority promotion of those sub-branches having a high degree of complexity and those groups of products of a highly technical degree. As is stressed in the Communique regarding the fulfillment of the Sole National Economic-Social Development Plan for the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1985 and the entire 1981-1985 five year plan, during the years of the seventh five year plan we produced and started production on approximately 16,000 new and modernized types of machinery, equipment, devices and installations, over 2,900 materials and 2,000 consumer goods with superior characteristics. This provides the conditions for accelerating the process for upgrading and modernizing production technologies in the entire economy and for carrying out the programs for the mechanization, automation, and use of electronic and robotics in production processes, with the machine-building industry providing in ever greater numbers the necessary amounts of machinery, equipment and technological installations for projects (over 90 percent in 1985).

There currently are numerous fields in which domestic requirements are fully satisfied by internal production (oil equipment, tractors and agricultural machinery, combustion motors, machine-tools, precise mechanics, electrotechnical devices, rail rolling stock, automobiles and so forth). In the future, efforts are directed towards providing the technical and technological means required by a series of national programs, such as the energy program, the program to provide and develop a raw materials base and so forth.

The upgrading of products, the continuing improvement and growth in the value of construction, technical-operational, ergonomic and esthetic characteristics of products have profound implications for reducing the consumption of raw materials, materials, fuels and energy and for increasing their durability under use. In this action, scientific research and technological engineering play a major role. In her speech at the first Congress of Science and Education, comrade academician Dr engineer Elena Ceausescu clearly stressed the need to give special attention to the broad promotion of advanced production technologies, to the amplification of technical progress and to the achievement of high quality in all products.

There has been and is special importance in fulfilling the objectives outlined in the special development programs for the peak branches, with priority on the aeronautics industry, precision mechanics, the optics industry, machine-tools and multi-operations power equipment, polymer chemistry and pure chemical products; the complex use of mineral resources having a low level of useful substances and the expansion of drilling at great depths and off-shore drilling; the higher chemical use of crude oil and natural gas; the use of new and reusable sources of energy; the improvement of technologies which contribute to increasing the degree of strength and use of metals and so forth.

The accelerated development of the peak branches and sub-branches of industry on the basis of the advances of contemporary science and technology has led to the increase the their contribution to the country's exports. Thus, the export of machinery, equipment and transport vehicles increased from 19 percent of the total amount of exports in 1965 to over 35 percent in 1985, while the import of such products fell during the same period from approximately 40 percent to below 25 percent.

In the last 2 decades, the chemical industry has experienced an especially rapid development, with its average annual rate of growth exceeding by more than 1.5 times over that of all industry during the period 1981-1985. This branch has come to represent approximately 10 percent of Romania's industrial production. The quantitative growth of production was accompanied by a permanent diverisification and modernization of its list of products (totalling over 15,000 chemical products) and by a continuing increase in the efficiency and degree of use of those raw materials and energy involved in the processing. There was a continuing modernization of the micro-industrial structure of this branch and its peak sub-branches, such as the industries in medicines, synthetic fibers and threads, chemical fertilizers, fine organic products and so forth, with these coming to have a significant percentage in the production of this branch.

Also of a great importance for the attainment of the objectives concerning the continuing development and modernization of all the economy is the appearance in the lists of Romanian chemical products of certain specific biotechnological products (biostimulators), certain new rare metal catalysts and compounds, ultrapure products, new types of acrylic copolymers, auxiliary chemicals for the textile and tanning industries, new dye chemicals, laquers, paints, insecticides for agriculture and so forth.

The distinctive characteristic of the development of the Romanian chemical industry has been in its assimilation on a large scale of the advances of scientific and technical progress, with national scientific research making a decisive contribution in this regard. During the years 1976-1985, research was finalized for numerous new technologies, new products were made and important industrial projects were brought on-line on the basis of Romanian technologies. Where during the period 1970-1975 approximately 30 percent of the chemical industry's production was obtained on the basis of our own technologies, this percentage increased during the 1976-1980 period to 80 percent, reaching approximately 95 percent in 1986.

For its part, the metallurgical industry has been developed and is being developed in close connection with the requirements of the national economy, being subjected to a broad process of qualitative restructuring, concomitantly with quantitative production increases. Thus, the production of steel (whose per-inhabitant level of production is comparable to that recorded in many developed nations) is obtained to an ever greater degree using superior production procedures of continuous casting and vacuum casting, with the percentage of steel produced using the "Martin" process being reduced substantially. There has been an increase in the percentage of alloyed and refractory steels in the total amount of steel production (over 15 percent in 1985), which provides the premises for raising the technical and qualitative level of machinery, equipment and Romanian installations produced with these steels. At the same time, keeping in mind the constantly increasing requirements of the national economy and the changes that take place in the world economy, there has been an intensification, especially in the last five year plan, in the development of the non-ferrous metallurgy industry, recorded - like the ferrous industry - in the economic priorities plan so as to fully cover the domestic needs of specific raw materials.

Basic Coordinates for the Modernization of Production

The 13th Party Congress, marking the transition to the third stage of achieving the Party's Program for building a multilaterally developed socialist society, established the fundamental objective and basic directions for the country's economic and social development in the 1986-1990 five year plan and in the future, until the year 2000. As is seen in the documents of the Congress, the main path towards the fulfillment of the tasks that have been established lies in the continuation of the industrialization process on a new basis and the strengthening of the position of industry, the leading branch of the national economy. Through this guidance, once again there was a reaffirmation of our party's view and that of its secretary general, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whereby the development of the forces of production on the basis of industrialization represents an essential, decisive condition for lifting the country to new levels of economic and social progress.

Corresponding to the requirement to move all economic and social activities to a qualitatively higher level where there will be an accentuation of the role of the intensive factors of development, in the strategy of industrialization the greatest importance will continue to go to the priority growth of the peak industrial branches and sub-branches on the basis of the full incorporation of the results of advanced science, techniques and technology, and increasing the degree of modernization, intensity and efficiency. In this regard, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in the Report to the 13th Party Congress that "in industry we will place in the center of all activities intensive development, the achievement of certain new products having superior qualities that will satisfy the requirements of all the branches of the national economy under better conditions... The development of industry during the next five year plan will be especially achieved through the modernization of labor and the structure of production, the improvement of the technical and qualitative level of production and the continued introduction and broad application of advanced technologies... By 1990, we will generally complete the intensive reorganization of all sectors. We will arrive at a general level of Romanian industrial production, as well as the quality and technical level of this branch, that is comparable to that of the countries which are developed from an economic point of view."

According to the Directives of the Congress, the machine-building industry will develop in the current five year plan at an average rate of 7-7.5 percent, higher than that of all industry (6-6.5 percent), especially through the accelerated growth of the highly technical sub-branches and through the massive upgrading and modernization of its products (96 percent of 1990's goods production is forecast to be composed of new and redesigned products at the level of worldwide production from the point of view of technical performance). Among the peak fields which will be promoted within the framework of this branch we should note: in the electronics industry - the accentuated development of the production of electronic components, automation equipment, equipment for industrial and professional electronics; in the field of electronic computer technology - the production of mini-computers and micro-computers for the management of industrial processes, as well as certain new types of equipment that evolve for peripheral equipment; in the field of machine-tools - the production of machine-tools having numerical command and data displays, robots and manipulators, processing centers and flexible technological processing lines which will incorporate equipment and electronic devices of high performance; in the field of machinery, equipment and technological installations - the modernization of the production of energy equipment through the production of new types of powered equipment having high efficiency in the use of inferior coal and bituminous shale and the recovery of reusable energy resources through the production of new equipment slated for the hydroelectric and nuclear power plants, and high productivity equipment for the mechanization of work in the extraction and petroleum industries, as well as the assimilation of new types of technological equipment (metallurigical, chemical and so forth) which will permit the better use of raw materials in these industries.

With regards to the chemical industry, the documents of the 13th RCP Congress call for a priority orientation of efforts in the future towards the improvement of the structure of production, the upgrading of production, the introduction of new technologies having reduced levels of consumption, the better use of our own intelligence and scientific capabilities for the purpose of priority growth in the peak sub-branches, and the diversification of the profile of production - all these directions for action being subordinated to the main objective of adapting the structure of chemical industry production to the requirements of the national economy and the increased exigencies of the international market.

According to the provisions, the chemical industry will be developed during the current five year plan at a sustained average annual rate of 8.5 to 9 percent, higher than overall industry, accentuating its role as a supplier of raw materials and finished products for the national economy and, at the same time, increasing its contribution to the promotion of technical progress in the economy and to the improvement of the foreign balance of payments. Among the peak fields of this branch, which will be given special attention in the future structure of production, we can note: fine chemicals sector, small-volume products, ultra-pure products, semiconductors and monocrystalline materials, high purity catalysts and others; the production of white products resulting from the higher processing of crude oil; the production of hydrocarbons that can be chemicalized through the continued upgrading and modernization of crude oil processing technologies, as well as the chemicalization of natural gas; the production of liquid fertilizers and complex fertilizers having micro-elements, and the production of anti-pest products; the expansion of the production of biosynthetic and fine chemical products in the medicines industry, as well as those products which better use national resources of medicinal plants and bee and animal extracts; the accelerated development and diversification of the production of processed plastic materials and rubber materials, and so forth.

In the current stage, we are opening a broad perspective for the intensive development of metallurgy at an average annual rate of 5.8-6 percent, near that forecast for all industry. There will be a priority expansion of the production of small-profile laminated products and pipes, which will in 1990 reach 15-15.4 million tons and 2.2 million tons, respectively. There will be a diversification in the structure through the production of certain new products having superior qualities so that we will obtain significant increases in the production of pipes, cold-drawn high resistence wire, cold-rolled laminated plate and sheet steel, steel cable, metallic cord, tin-plate and other products.

In addition to the priorities given to the different high technology sub-branches and groups of products, our country's industrialization strategy during the current stage has as its basic coordinates the incorporation of the advances of the technical-scientific revolution on a scale much larger than to date. This orientation finds a broad reflection of this in the Program-Directive for scientific research, technological development and introduction of technical progress, approved by the 13th RCP Congress. As the secretary general of the party, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, in the next five year plan and in the future in the 1990-2000 decade science will consolidate and amplify its position on the process of the development of industry and its branches in the sense that everything that is forecast to be achieved will have as its point of departure the exigencies of scientific and technical advances.

In order to obtain superior results, we see the need for the organic blending of the process of scientific research with the increase in the ability to better use the solutions offered by research. The mutual influence between technical-scientific research and economic-social activities in the industrial branches and in other sectors requires achievement through the most diverse aspects, such as: micro-industrial structures must develop, first of all, from the requirements of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution; the results of scientific and technological research must constitute the principal means for increasing labor productivity, for raising the technical and qualitative levels of products and for reducing the consumption of raw materials, materials, energy and fuels; on the basis of technical progress and the efficient use of the production potential that has been created we must ensure the substantial growth of the degree of use of raw materials, materials and energy, and the increase, in general, of the economic efficiency of production activities.

Certainly, the attainment of the objectives and orientations contained in the 13th Party Congress documents regarding the important role of the peak industrial branches and sub-branches in the new stage of the country's socialist industrialization - a preponderantly intensive stage - is indissolubly linked to the effective and responsible involvement of all workers and all communists in this broad creative, revolutionary activity.

In light of the directives and tasks formulated by comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, it is imperatively necessary to place special stress in all economic units on the higher use of the full material and labor potential in order to increase the efficiency of activities at all echelons of the economy, on the production of products of the highest technical and qualitative level, on the use and management of raw materials, materials, fuels and energy with a maximum of care, and on the elimination of any type of waste and the strengthening of order and discipline in production. As comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the secretary general of the party, stressed in his speech at the 6 February 1986 session of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, we have everything we need and we must do everything in order to achieve these objectives not by the end of the five year plan, but by the 14th RCP Congress.

8724
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REPERCUSSIONS OF DECLINE IN LIVING STANDARD DESCRIBED

Belgrade ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Mar 86 pp 6-7

[Article by Slobodan Reljic: "What Lies Below the Minimum"]

[Text] Recently, prominent sociologist Josip Zupanov called the decline in our standard of living, and along with it the patience of our people, the "Yugoslav miracle."

To tell the truth, if only the figures were taken into account, it could be said that in spite of the inflation, 1985 has given us a right to be at least moderately optimistic. The decline in real personal incomes was halted in December for the first time in five years. And in spite of the frenzied race with prices, real wages grew, by 1 percent!

The January jump in prices knocked this achievement of ours backward again, since it was based on nothing more than simply paying more money.

Calculations show that last December, a quite average Yugoslav family needed 121,976 dinars for the so-called "consumer basket" of monthly expenses that was considered most normal in 1980, and that is provided that there is steam heating in the apartment. If it is heated with electricity or fuel oil, the amount is increased by about 4,000 dinars.

According to the statistics, 52,873 dinars would be required during that month just for food. We say according to the statistics, because for a long time now our average family has no longer been eating as it did in 1980.

The average personal income in Yugoslavia in December was 54,300 dinars. Of the four members of a Yugoslav family an average of only 1.6 persons are employed. Thus, 86,880 dinars could be brought home, that is 40,000 dinars short (almost 4 million old dinars). And what then? Some people cope, but many eat less varied food, wear clothing and shoes longer, avoid movies, theaters, and books, and deny their children toys, chocolate, and ice cream.

Last year, Yugoslavs' buying power was the same as in 1967.

It is most difficult for those who are employed in the textile industry. Last year, they earned an average of 28,929 dinars, even though they export a considerable amount. As expected, those who did best were those in foreign trade (54,703 dinars), although as we know the export plan was not fulfilled in any case.

For the most part, everything is continuing in the old way.

What the Minimum Is

Recently, for the Croatian Federation of Trade Unions, the Zagreb Institute for Self-Management devised a procedure for calculating the minimum standard of living--i.e., the one that people could not go below!

It is assumed that our family that is doing poorly has a socialized apartment with 56 square meters. (!?) Each day it eats one kilogram of bread. On Sundays and holidays it even eats white bread. Each month it consumes 35 kilograms of vegetables, mostly potatoes--20 kilograms. It even eats two kilograms of tomatoes. Next, there is about 28 kilograms of fruit. Apples constitute two thirds of this. It eats 14 kilograms of meat, half of which is beef. Our family should also drink a minimum of 60 liters of milk, consume 50 eggs, 4.5 kilograms of sugar, a kilogram of coffee, a kilo of salt...

Clothing would be a little more difficult. A winter coat every five years. One pair of pants a year. Underwear has to last for six months, women's sandals for two years, and a pair of shoes for a year.

The apartment is assumed to be furnished. The monthly amortization would be 4,173 dinars.

A family living at the minimum standard of living would watch television; one of them could go once a month to a movie or a game, and read one daily newspaper. All of this should not exceed the sum of 4,000 dinars. The family could spend somewhat less on travel, municipal transportation, and a telephone. And it could spend 3,146 dinars on personal hygiene.

When all of this is added up, in December a poor family had to have at least 83,638 dinars from somewhere.

But it does not have it.

There Will Be Changes

As master of sciences Miljenko Cimesa calculated, in Croatia the average personal income can only cover 94 percent of this minimum, and that is if it is assumed that 1.7 of the four family members are employed.

Then this average family pushes ahead and does some additional work, has some kind of interest income, works in the "gray economy"--and achieves 111 percent of that minimum. That is what is assumed.

In any case, Cimesa warns that averages, estimates, and statistical truths are often deceptive, because the poorest have the lowest employment, the fewest apartments...

In Slovenia, the "minimum standard of living" of an average family is somewhat more luxurious--it also provides for a carton of cigarettes and some drinks. This would require 111,032 dinars a month.

The purpose of these procedures devised in Slovenia and Croatia is to determine the minimum for the subsistence of the worker and his family.

The figures are known. And what now?

Marjan Kompasi, the executive secretary of the Commission for Working and Living Conditions of the SSH [Croatian Federation of Trade Unions] says:

"We cannot go below this price for labor."

"But won't some work organizations be unable to pay that much?"

"An initiative will be organized at once to enhance the organization of labor, to change bad production programs..."

Serbia--Without a Minimum

"And if there are no results then?"

"We cannot postpone things any longer. We will work on changing managers in work organizations. Others should come who will be able to do this. They did this in Slovenia."

Optimism and determination burst out of each of Marjan Kompasi's sentences.

The Serbian trade union has not devised a procedure. Milan Sevo, the secretary of the Commission on Living and Working Conditions, says that this Croatian procedure also approximately reflects the situation in Serbia. Work is being done now on draft changes to the Law on Labor Relations. The aim is for the guaranteed personal income, in work organizations in which improvement is being carried out, to provide more of an incentive. This is by no means simple, since last year, for example, the "minimum" in Dimitrovgrad (the lowest in the republic) was only 9,619 dinars. Who can be encouraged to work by this monthly wage, and what can a meager difference of 500 or 1,000 dinars mean at all for those who are ready to get down to work?

As it is known ahead of time that wages cannot catch up with prices, the trade union is advocating the creation of solidarity funds, for aid in obtaining food in winter and school equipment, for providing severance pay for those who are retiring, and for subsidizing the rent of those who are in trouble. And in all of this, the fact has also been observed that 95 percent of those employed in the republic have the opportunity to eat in workers' restaurants.

"The solution is higher productivity and higher income"--Miljan Sevo emphasizes a truth that has been uttered so many times that it already sounds like a slogan.

But until then, it is known that in Belgrade 30,000 employed are seeking social assistance, in addition to their personal incomes, in order to make ends meet. Two years ago there were less than 20,000 of them. In Serbia, more than 200,000 requests have been submitted for getting apartments or expanding them. There are 280,000 people seeking employment at the SIZs [self-managing interest communities].

Unfortunately, all of this is at a time when simple calculation shows that the average Yugoslav wage could buy 590 kilograms of bread last year, but 846 six years ago.

There are many points of irony in that expression of Zupanov's--the "Yugoslav miracle." But there is also truth.

[Boxed article p 7]

Smuggling As a Protest

Social psychologist Boro Kuzmanovic from the Philosophy Faculty in Belgrade, who has conducted several studies, says:

"Some of the middle strata now belong to the lowest stratum in terms of buying power. This decline is thus more of a problem now than the low level itself. Some of our studies show that these citizens are having a rather hard time making a living."

[Question] How are these dissatisfactions expressed?

[Answer] There is undoubtedly a great deal of dissatisfaction, but it is not focussed. Dissatisfaction with unresolved difficulties causes a deterioration in relations among people at work, and family peace is disrupted. People resort to acts that are completely opposed to socialist morality. Smuggling, for example; these trips to Turkey. This is a little private guerrilla war against the state. "If it does not care about me, why should I respect its laws?" People do not pay rent, water, or electricity bills.

[Question] What is the mood of those who are in the most trouble?

[Answer] Those who have been living below the minimum for subsistence for a long time are completely apathetic. They have been overcome by hopelessness. Some general social principles ("man is our greatest wealth") have become broken illusions for them. Their dissatisfaction can follow different paths, which do not have to be progressive. The studies show that they are inclined toward authoritarianism and egalitarianism. This means that they are inclined to believe that greater discipline, a "firmer hand," would lead first to a solution of their problems. Naturally, the demands that we all be equal in poverty are the closest. One of the paths that can be followed, unfortunately, is nationalism, especially if the "ideologues" can preach that other are responsible for their plight.

[Question] What could happen in the future if this situation lasts longer?

[Answer] Financial trouble, as we know, changes relations within the family. It can lead to a breakdown. There is less concern about the children. There is an increase in the aggressiveness of individuals. There are more frequent fights and disturbances of the peace. There are more crimes in society. I am not claiming that the criminals are necessarily from the lower strata, but there is obviously a trend here. People begin to doubt that society is just. The system of values is questioned. This is obvious, for example, in the attitude toward the social environment. I am afraid that it is considered less and less of a sin if someone steals today. It is thus an everyday occurence that workers steal tools, or do private work during working hours. One study shows that the unemployed are having more and more doubts about social justice, social property, proclamations that those who are capable ought to get ahead, and compensation in accordance with work.

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STAR TRUCK REDESIGN ENHANCES MILITARY CAPABILITIES

Warsaw WOJSKOWY PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY in Polish No 4, Apr 86 pp 150-152

[Article by Engineer Captain Leon Turcznski: "The Star 200W Lorry - Model 1986"]

[Text] The current version of the Star 200 lorries for military uses, as they are now delivered by the Starachowice Lorry Factory, consists basically of equipment with benches and mounts which permit the transportation of engineer equipment and weapons. These modifications of the lorry still fail, however, to permit the vehicle's total utilization as intended. Additionally, in aiming to expand the scope of the requirements made on military vehicles, it is planned to utilize the Star 200 lorry for:

- negotiating fords of up to 0.7 meters,
- starting the engine at low temperatures,
- meeting the requirements placed on the electrical assembly with regard to:
- protecting against radio-electronic disturbances not to exceed level "S-2,"
- applying terminals for the external starting of the engine,
- installing communications between the driver's compartment and the cargo area,
- applying commutators for the blackout lights,
- strengthening anti-fog headlights,
- enhancing the "sniper" searchlight,
- protecting the vehicle's lights and lamps from mechanical damage.

As part of a production proposal by the Starachowice Lorry Factory, a version of the Star 200W with the abovementioned modifications has been shipped to the Military Institute of Armor and Vehicular Engineering for research and analysis. In relation to the currently produced Star 200, the driver's compartment has been partially modernized and has, among other things, doors which can be opened from the bottom. Lights from the Star 266 are being used, as is the front bumper of the Star 28. The driver's compartment has mounts and supports for transporting and securing special equipment. A straightened rear bumper, like the one on the Star 244, permits the vehicle's driving on and off railroad platforms. This bumper will become standard.

The construction of the Star 200W - Model 1986 permits the uninterrupted negotiation of fords of up to 0.7 meters deep. This was done by utilizing, as on the Star 266, a strengthened drive bridge with pneumatic differential blocks and relocating the vents of the rear bridge to the level of the frame. An air filter is utilized when the vehicle dives.

The problem of starting the vehicle's engine at low temperatures was solved the same way as with the Star 266; namely, a heater, produced in the GDR, was mounted in the forward section of the vehicle. The installation of this heater required several modifications in the cooling system and in the electrical and fuel assemblies. The fuel and electrical systems can be disconnected from the alternator without tools and can be transported in a special mount which has been put into an additional tool recess. Controlling the heater is done through an additional console located beneath the front guard of the driver's compartment. Research of this heater system, conducted at the Military Institute of Armor and Vehicular Engineering, with the S-359 motor has indicated that starting the engine at a temperature of 253K (-20°C) can be affected after 23 minutes.

The electrical system on the Star 200W carries 24 volts of power and is screened to prevent radio-electronic disturbances exceeding level "S-2;" this ensures the free utilization of onboard communications equipment. Like on the Star 266, terminals for the external starting of the engine have been mounted near the batteries. These terminals are used for connecting both the transported and onboard starting mechanisms. For the purpose of providing communications between the driver's compartment and the cargo area, in which personnel can also be transported, acoustical signal equipment has been installed. In keeping the specific requirements of military vehicles in mind, like driving in columns with blackout lights switched on, modifications in the electrical system have been made. These modifications ensure reducing unnecessary light radiation by using the NOTEK pack commutator, which is located in the driver's compartment next to the dashboard. Thanks to its connection to a socket in the frame's rear traversal, this system is also an integral part of the trailer's electrical system which is coupled to the vehicle.

The anti-fog headlights can be mounted to the vehicle's front bumper and connected to the existing headlight system. The external "snipper" searchlight, located on the roof of the driver's compartment, will be mounted on the window frame of the driver's side once production gets underway. External lights and lamps will be protected by bar-guards against any possible damage caused by driving through wooded areas.

Personnel, or cargos of up to 6 tons, can be transported in the cargo area of the Star 200W. The frame's rim is provided with struts for the installation of cross benches and slits for adjusting the height of these benches. The vehicle's canvas covering is on arches which facilitate its mounting and removal. When the vehicle is transported on railroad cars, the arches, together with the canvas, should be removed and secured in the cargo area of the vehicle. Under the cargo area are additional struts for mounting engineer equipment and the tow cable. The entire cargo bay can be easily removed and replaced with the SARNA body by first attaching supports to the vehicle's existing frame apertures...

The Star 200 is equipped with tow-hook devices for towing trailers weighing up to 8,500 kilograms. The semi-changeable "hook and ear" TK-2 tow device (required on all military trailers) can tow a trailer weighing up to 4.5 tons. Additionally, efforts are being made to modernize the TK-2 hook for the purpose of making a similar hook standard.

In light of the abovementioned modifications, the Star 200W - Model 1986, as it is being produced by the Starachowice Lorry Factory, meets military requirements to a greater extent than the Star 200, the vehicle currently in use in military units.

General Characteristics of the Star 200W - Model 1986

Authorized total weight	10,800 kilograms
Cargo capacity	6,000 kilograms
Gabarit dimensions:	
- length	6,510 mm
- width (without side mirrors)	2,330 mm
- height (with canvas arches)	3,200 mm
Cargo bay dimensions:	
- length	4,500 mm
- width	2,200 mm
- height	500 mm
Wheel distance:	
- front	1,900 mm
- rear	1,804 mm
Angle of climb	30°
Angle of descent	25°
Cross clearance (of the axles)	257 mm

Smallest turning radius:

- to the left	14,100 mm
- to the right	13,850 mm
Maximum speed	90 k/h
Highway fuel expenditure with full cargo at speeds between 40-70 k/h	24 1/100 k
Propulsion	4 x 2

Engine:

- type	359M
- ignition	automatic
- standard power	110 kW
- peak power	417 Nm

Transmission:

- number of gears	5 + 1
- steering	manual

Drive bridge - main drive transmission with "Gleason" gears

Drive shaft - cross-joints in needle-shaped arrangement; separate and suspended from the frame's cross struts

Suspension - front: longitudinal, spring; "Armstrong" absorbers,
- rear: spring, additional rubber parallel and dual-circular springs

Wheels:

- number of wheels	6 + 1 spare
- tire size	8.25-20"
- tire pressure	0.62 MPa

Steering system: screw and ball steering system with a bent steering column and external 2F 80-60 external hydraulic auxiliary device

Hydraulic braking system with pneumatic supports, over pressure, dual-shoe

Safety brake (parking) - manual, affecting the rear wheels and activated by spring and pneumatic servo-motors

Single-line electrical assembly. Two 135Ah batteries, A 220 alternator working with the RC 1/28 regulator and R10c starter.

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POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAST UNFAIR TREATMENT OF ROMANIANS BY HUNGARIANS ALLEGED

Bucharest MAGAZIN HISTORIC in Romanian Mar 86 pp 21-23

[Article by Mircea Musat: "A Single Goal of the Romanians: the Unification of Transylvania and the Banat With the Mother Country - Romania"]

[Text] For 51 years, the time that Transylvania remained part of Hungary, the Romanians in this territory were subjected to a cruel regime of social exploitation and national oppression.

On the basis of agreements concluded between the Viennese Court and the Hungarian nobility, the dual state was organized into two parts: Cisleitania (Austria) and Transleitania (Hungary), with their capitals in Vienna and Budapest, respectively. Except for military and financial affairs, as well as foreign policy, where they created joint ministries, Hungary became an independent state with its own government and parliament. The ruling classes intensified the policy of social and national exploitation in the territories that were part of the make-up of Hungary, with the actions for the forced Magyarization of the non-Magyar nationalities being raised to the level of state policy.

In December 1867, the dual empire adopted a new constitution. With regards to Hungary, the provisions of this constitution concerning the nationality problem were completed by the Hungarian law of 6 December 1868, which proclaimed the existence of a single political nation - "indivisible, the unified Magyar nation" - and decreed the Hungarian language as the sole official language. A series of laws and measures, adopted successively in 1874, 1879, 1883, 1891, 1893, 1907 and so forth regarding education at all grades, administration, the electoral system and so forth, completed the provisions for discrimination, increasing the violence of the policy of forced Magyarization for the non-Magyar nationalities.

Commenting on these measures, the American historian C. A. Macartney points out that they corresponded to the usual mentality of the ruling Hungarian classes: "The ruling Hungarian class in Hungary never regarded the Hungarian state as a multinational state. As a result, they have not done that now. It was not able to consider that the preeminence permitted through the law on the Hungarian language was a simple concession of a practical nature for the administrative efficiency of the state and that the state was no more 'theirs' than of the Slovaks or the Romanians."

Beginning in 1867, the Romanians' struggle for freedom and national unity in the Austro-Hungarian Empire entered a new phase. In 1869, the Romanian bourgeoisie organized their own political parties: the Romanian National Party in the Banat and the Romanian National Party in Transylvania, which made a significant contribution in the organization of the emancipation movement. The "activists" (the party of the people in the Banat), through their participation in the proceedings of the Hungarian parliament, maintained the nationality problem in the center of the concerns of public opinion in Hungary. The "passivists" (the Transylvanian party) boycotted the Hungarian parliament, refusing to accept the parliament's measures and considering it to be beyond the realities of Transylvania. The creation of the two parties marked the emancipation of the leadership of the Transylvanian Romanians' national movement from under the wardship of the clergy of the two churches, the United and the Orthodox, which clearly contributed to the activation of political affairs, to the broadening of concerns and to the radicalization of the national movement. All these efforts were directed towards a single purpose: the preservation of national identity and resistence against the aggressive and brutal policy of the Hungarian state for the forced Magyarization of the Romanians.

The struggle of the Transylvanian Romanians for freedom and national unity took on new dimensions following the popular war carried out in 1877-1878 by all the Romanian people in a spirit of enthusiastic national solidarity for the victory of Romania's absolute state independence and the affirmation of the Romanian state in international relations. In referring to this aspect, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, Gustav Kalnoky, wrote in a letter penned in 1881: "Having appeared from modest beginnings, the Romanian state knew to first gain recognition of its independence and later, gradually, its international rank and position. One cannot contest the Romanian people's capacity for cultural development in the sense of the ideas of a modern state. The start-up of their national spirit led to the founding - and, according to all estimates, to a durable founding - of a state, certainly not a faultless one, but one absolutely full of life and efficiency." And, continuing, the Hungarian official found: "It was inevitable that the visions of the Romanians in Transylvania would be directed towards their brothers beyond the Carpathians, towards the state related to them as a people, who had lifted themselves up, becoming a member of the family of European peoples, equal in the rights on an international level, who were increasing their forces and who were broadening their military abilities, abilities at the beginning that were underestimated and which visibly obtained power and prestige abroad. It willingly offered an asylum for the present and a hope for the future to all the unhappy elements. The population of Romania passionately united its voice with the complaints against the denationalization and despotism." Reflecting upon the situation in Transylvania the letter states: "In the total number of the population in the provinces of the Hungarian Crown, of approximately 15.5 million people, Hungarians hold a minority which, even according to the most favorable evaluations, remains much below the 7 million figure. Approximately this same number (7,000,000) is the accepted figure for the numerical count of the total Romanian element." Despite all this, it recognized that "their representation in the Hungarian Diet was always minimal. Not one Romanian is found or has ever been found in a prominent public position."

The entire suite of reactionary measures and restrictions taken by the Dualist authorities against the Romanians and the other peoples suppressed within the Austro-Hungarian Empire never blocked the struggle of these people for freedom and national unity. What is significant for the spirit of the Transylvanian Romanians during those years is the report of the news agent Friedrich Lachmann, completed in September 1881 following discussions he had in Brasov with members of the Muresanu family, about whom this agent stated that "they belong to the category of those fiery partisans of Greater Romania who have but a single goal before their eyes: to be united one day with their compatriots beyond the mountains."

The Brutal Policy of Denationalization

Right from the first moments of the creation of the Dualist regime, the Hungarian government made official the old policy of assimilating the other nationalities through Magyarization. Certainly, other empires which have ruled over other people have also used the method of denationalizing them, but the Hungarian government raised it to the level of state policy and brutally promoted it. In the vast actions conceived to eliminate the nationalities, the parliament in Budapest voted laws through which it was decided even to Magyarize family names, the names of cities and villages and the names of institutes in Transylvania. The Romanian press was subjected to certain continuing pressures and the Hungarian censor prohibited any type of attempt to support or promote the interests of the Romanian nation. The renown English historian R. V. Seton-Watson wrote: "The law on the press called for the obligatory depositing of a guarantee for the publication of any periodical, with the value of this guarantee reaching up to 10,000 florints. For each publication they required an example to be submitted in advance, both to the Ministry of the Interior and to the Court and the Prosecutor of the Court of Appeals in the region involved. Fines and punishments including up to 2 years in jail were given out for any article interpreted as being contrary to the interests of the Hungarian state."

On the basis of the Electoral Law voted by the Diet in Pest in 1874, only 3.3 percent of the Transylvanian Romanians had the right to vote. Referring to this case, the consul general of Great Britain in Budapest pointed out: "The Special Electoral Law for Transylvania gives the privilege to complain... In purely Romanian districts, an electoral district is composed of thousands of voters, while in those districts with a mixed population there are barely a hundred... The Romanians are excluded by all types of ruses from administrative positions gained by elections, even though in some districts they account for 96 to 97 percent of the population and in those places there are no abstentions on their part from the voting. In this manner the state positions are inaccessible for them. According to one statistic that I examined, only two percent of the state jobs were filled by persons of the Romanian nationality."

The Hungarian government did not tolerate the existence of a Romanian political party and through Order No 321/1894 it called for the dissolution of the Romanian National Party (created in 1881 through the unification of the two parties established in 1869). Another circular order from 6 January 1895 stated that "anyone who participates in meetings or convenes meetings as a response (to calls) from the leadership of the above-named party will be punished in accordance with paragraph 16 of the article of Law XL of 1879 and on the basis of this order with a jail sentence and a fine."

These measures had direct consequences upon the presence of the Romanians in political affairs. For example, in 1910, the Parliament in Budapest was composed of 413 deputies, of which 393 were Hungarians, 13 German, 2 Slovak and 5 Romanian, percentages totally revealing for the serious political discrimination and for the policy to elimimate the roots of the Romanian nationality.

Furthermore, this policy was clearly expressed by Geza Kosztenszki in the book "Politica nationala" [National Policy]. Renouncing any type of reservations, he wrote: "Let us set aside the conventional lie whereby we pretend that we do not want to murder the non-Magyar nationalities. Yes, we want to suppress them and we must suppress them!" In the same sense, Dezso Banffy, the former prime minister from 1895-1899, stated: "My chauvinst policy is an irresistible aspiration for one determined purpose and towards attaining it at any price. The purpose is the creation of a unified Hungarian state with a single language."

In opposition to the reactionary policy of the ruling circles, a series of progressive intellectuals raised their voices in defense of the cause of the oppressed peoples: " I learned from the devote professor Palfi that it is patriotic to curse the Germans, the Serbs, the Romanians, the Slovaks. Should it be so? If it is so, I solemnly declare that I am not a patriot. I value any people, language, religion, conviction and right extra et intra Hungarism." For his part, the Hungarian deputy Lajos Mocsari wrote in the great daily newspaper EGYETERTES on 25 December 1907: "An excessive fear pushes us to commit truly extravagant actions. I am referring to the general tendency of Magyarization. I know very well that here, there people deny this truth, but then why do they frenetically applaud in the four corners of the country every time the great chauvinist Banffy repeats that our country will not be happy until the last individual belonging to the Romanian or Slovak race is transformed into a veritable Hungarian? ...Let us not wish for impossible things. We have nothing to do with other peoples, such as the Flemish or the Basques, but we have right before us national groups that are conscientious and filled with progress."

Especially harsh were the measures taken in regard to schools. In 1879, the Diet in Pest voted a new school law which called for obligatory teaching in the Hungarian language in all the schools in Hungary. This law was completed with the ones adopted on 1 April and 9 May 1907 (the Apponyi Laws), with these laws expressing the policy of the Hungarian government for the forced Magyarization in the field of education.

"For Confidential Use"

Magyarization, as practiced through the most varied means and in many forms, far from leading to the desired results brought about an intensification of national resistence and a growth in the struggle for freedom. Carrying out a review, the newspaper EGYETERTES found in June 1904: "After 30 years of Magyarizing legislation, Magyarization of the nationalities is an impossibility, an hallucination which does nothing more than feed and constantly nurish the deep unhappiness of the non-Hungarian nationalities." And, the newspaper BUDAPESTI HIRLAP of 18 May 1904, under the banner of Gustav Bekistas, a passionate promoter and supporter of the Magyarization policy, found that "the mastery of the language makes no one a Hungarian... Even the Daco-Romanian and Slovakian agitators know the Hungarian language as well as possible. Generally, the cultured classes of the Slovaks and Romanians speak our language. Despite all this, they do not, unfortunately, stand alongside the Hungarian-national cause."

Both the Tisza government, in power for 15 years (1875-1890) as well as the other Hungarian governments which followed it, did not conceive Hungary other than through the prism of the uninational state and of the supremacy of the Hungarian element. The policy of the different governments was different only through the manner in which they conceived the process of Magyarization and the violence with which they pursued the absolute domination of the Hungarian state over the Romanian majority in Transylvania and the other nationalities that were under the rule of Hungary.

In 1897, the Hungarian foreign minister drew up, under the guidance of Antal Huszar, a broad work having a top secret nature, published in only a small number of copies and forwarded exclusively to the members of the government, referring to the Romanians in Hungary. The authors of the work entitled "Romanii din Ungaria. Spre intrebuintare confidentiala" [The Romanians in Hungary. For Confidential Use] analyzed the main factors that were supporting the Romanian national movement and which "are sparking every day ever more intensively among the Romanian people feelings and aspirations directed against the Hungarian state and which are hidden under the name of national awareness." It also formulated specific proposals to intensify actions for the denationalization of the Romanians, requiring them to work with "an energy that will know no let up." They proposed the replacement of the Romanian language with Hungarian in all Romanian schools (as the teaching language); strict, severe and systematic control in all Romanian schools, boarding schools and museums of these schools, school programs, choral and orchestral activities and so forth, the dissolution of the Astra and, at the same time, changing its name to the Literary and Cultural Society of Romanians in Hungary; the disestablishment of the branches (by region) of the Astra; the disestablishment of the village libraries of the Astra, the strict control of all its activities, the removal of "nationalist" books from the libraries and so forth; the massive increase in the guarantees that had to be paid in order to publish Romanian newspapers ("The measure should be effective given the precarious material situation of the Romanians") and the condemnation of Romanian newsletters to ordinary subjects instead of political ones, the cancellation of free passes for the railroads and so forth.

Basically, all this documentation proves with incontestable arguments that the struggle for national liberation was a general phenomenon which involved the entire mass of three and one-half million Romanians, a phenomenon impossible to "limit," "bury" or "destroy." The measures taken in the following years, regardless of their nature and how drastic they were, did not attain their final goal but caused much and great suffering to a generation heavily burdened during those times. Among these measures a separate place goes to the famous law on schools approved in 1907 and whose purpose was thus mentioned in Parliament by its author, Count Albert Appony: "In several years, it (the law) will destroy all the unpatriotic schools,(since) each school and each teacher, without consideration to the nature of the school or whether it benefits from state assistance or not, will be required to develop and strengthen in the soul of the student the spirit of unity towards the Hungarian nation. This point of view must dominate all instruction." And, he was also the one who supported modifying the penal code adopted in 1894 in order to meet the "agitation of those without a country," since "the keen eye and hand which punishes and defends the Hungarian state must intervene with authority. Until now, we have dealt with this problem in too cavalier a manner!"

8724
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SDI SEEN AS HEAVY ECONOMIC BURDEN ON SOVIETS

Budapest MAGYAR TUDOMANY in Hungarian No 3, Mar 86 pp 204-212

[Article by Colonel Imre Bokor, engineer and doctor of military science: "'Starwars'--With Falling Stars"]

[Excerpts] It is a logical and inevitable consequence of the armament race that the parties involved will grasp at every possibility in the interest of modernization and advancement. Consequently, we must have no illusions whatsoever that they would balk at using outer space. Putting it differently, without halting the armament race, it cannot be expected that they would pass up the new warfare technologies or the expansion of their field of application (action). Thus, these bald and somber facts don't quite serve to enhance an optimistic mood. The experiences of the last few decades are unfortunate proof that the rate of the armament race could not be decreased.

At the same time, in the development of the arms race during the period after WWII, a sharp distinction must be made between the party provoking (starting and continually renewing) the race and the party forced into the armament race on the basis of concrete facts proven beyond any shadow of doubt. The USA, as the initiator of the armament race, has again taken the (expected) next step toward the "militarization" of outer space.

I begin with the remark that--in my opinion--SDI was started long ago by the Pentagon involving various civilian and military research institutions and the war industry, or at least they have engaged in detailed preparatory work and partial programs which, through integration and further development, make the continuation of the program possible, in its present, planned form. Among the partial programs are the experiments conducted with the Columbia, Challenger, Discovery and Atlantis space ships, the construction of ground control station stystems and bases and, furthermore, research on the so-called "multi-layered" cosmic defense system carried out under diverse code names (LODE = Large Optic Demonstration--ray weapons located in outer space; LAMP = Large Army Mirror Program--the focussing and targeting of ground-based radiant energy weapons by means of mirrors located in outer space; ADAT = Antisatellite--rocket to destroy artificial satellites; TALON GOLD = Golden fin--destructive clouds produced by "passive" means, etc.)

USA policy after WWII has been basically unchanged and it has been crystal clear in the sense that it aims to deal with everyone from a position of strength, to enforce its will by means of political, economic or military pressure over anyone be it an ally, a neutral party or an enemy. To this effect it has continually modernized its weapons, established hundreds of bases the world over, instituted aggressive military alliances and interfered, directly or indirectly, with every progressive movement.

Essentially, it has never camouflaged its anti-Soviet policy. During the past decades it has done virtually everything to put the Soviet Union and the socialist camp into a difficult position and to hinder their development in the political, ideological, economic, military and also scientific-technical areas. Among others, armament is also subject to this policy and, consequently, it has had an unbroken (continuously) aggressive and provocative character. This fact has remained essentially unchanged even when they verbally advocated agreement and thaw and signed disarmament agreements. These may be tactical moves with the lifespan of a day fly.

According to the judgement of respected economists, the military industry "provides" the highest profits in the capitalist world, its four percent yield being far above every other industrial sector. The electronics industry is in prominent second place on the list. Because the electronics industry is the biggest "supplier" of the military industry, it is very easy to understand why the development of space weapons has been continuous and has produced truly spectacular results. Consequently, it is also not by chance that expenses associated with the conquest of outer space make up a significant part of the USA military budget.

It can be viewed as a decisive economic consideration on the part of the USA that if the total costs of SDI are around several hundred billion dollars then the corresponding Soviet (response) program must also spend as much. Thus, there is a two-fold profit: their technological supremacy increases, their leading role within the capitalist world is enhanced while at the same time the "embodiment of everything evil" is forced to invest a significant part of its budget in outer space instead of the people's economy.

This economic (directional) strategy of the capitalist world against the Soviet Union has remained virtually unchanged ever since the existence of the latter; at the most, there were periodic tactical modifications. Although, beginning with the 1920's, it must have become clear that the Soviet Union cannot be coerced, be made to retreat in matters of principle or be weakened in its defensive and offensive capacity by means of blackmail, boycott, economic sanctions or political pressure, this strategy has been maintained virtually unchanged. The Soviet people have accepted the difficulties, their tolerance cannot be compared with that of the Western World and thus it is completely futile to wait for its exhaustion.

It does not mean, of course, that the economic strategy of the USA does not pose problems and difficulties for the Soviet Union or the socialist camp. It should not be denied that the SDI program will only increase these difficulties but the difficulties of the Soviet Union and of the socialist camp, added to the material resources wasted on the senseless armament race, will, in the final analysis, also increase the difficulties of the capitalist world.

It seems that, because of the apparently promising short-range economic program, the leading authorities of the USA and of the NATO countries do not see the series of easily predictable long-range difficulties particularly those where there will be no chance for correction. The apparent truth of this economic narrow-mindedness is also supported by the technical problems analyzed in the following.

The situation is made more complex by the possibility of launching several rockets from different locations and, therefore, the number of sensors must also be increased as a function of the number of rockets a given installation (or complex) is capable of sensing or the number of rockets expected to be deployed. In practice it looks--to "transplant" the problems into the field of soccer--as if one side would play with several balls and would "bombard" the opposing goal with several balls from various distances and directions (angles) with the possibility that each given ball could separate into 8 to 10 smaller balls moving along their individual courses in the direction of the goal.

In such an extreme case, in the interest of avoiding defeat among the hail of balls, defense ought to be strengthened by a multiple (sectional) layer of defenses further away from the goal to interrupt the path of the balls flying toward it. With SDI, the aim is served by the conception of producing a multilayer, sectional defense within which various destructive means from various positions would exert their effect against the rockets (flying bodies).

Scientists and planners view the use of laser weapons as the most promising. It offers several possibilities with respect to implementation. In one version, the laser weapons would be set up in space together with the energy source; in another version, the laser rays would be "projected" from ground-based objects to the laser mirror moving in a geostationary orbit which would "transmit" them toward the rocket in order to destroy it.

Both versions have advantages but mainly disadvantages. An active laser emitter placed on a military space station requires the use of about six tons of fuel for the destruction of 15 rockets at the most. With the current "rocket stock," the USA would need about 700 military space stations. This would absorb an enormous sum of money, about 15 to 20 times more than the other solution. With that solution, the problems that emerge are extensive atmospheric interference (in the case of a very cloudy sky transmission might even become impossible) and the periodically unfavorable position of the mirrors on account of the periodicity of their orbits. Because of these considerations, several ground stations will be needed. (The total energy demand of the intallations is 32 GW. The atomic energy plant of Paks, after its completions, will produce somewhat more than 1.6 GW.)

Passive Technical Solutions (Countermeasures)

1. Detection of the rockets at their launching and in their active phase (during the time of active propulsion) can be made very difficult by means of decoy fire sources and infra-traps (small rockets emitting high performance infrared (heat) rays, deployed in various directions) and the sensor can be deceived.

2. The "heat resistance capacity" of the rocket bodies can be increased with various metal and ceramic coatings and reflecting surfaces.

3. The fire emitted by the rocket can be "shaded" to a significant extent.

4. With the use of new fuels and "increased miniaturization," the active phase period of the rocket can be shortened.

Active Technical Solutions (Countermeasures)

1. The space installations (detectors, destroyers) can be detected and destroyed.

2. The number of rockets can be increased.

3. The contact (information transmission) between the space objects and the ground or air plane-based objects can be interferred with.

Doubts

1. The laser (or other) radiation reaching the rocket body will destroy (make ineffective) the rocket only if it hits the fuel system or the propulsion mechanism in the active phase or if it damages the nuclear structure. Considering the velocity of the rocket, the possible inaccuracy of aiming and the rockets dimensions (25 to 50 m), the probability is not excluded that it will not be destroyed even when "hit" especially when it is hit in the non-active phase.

2. When a large number of rockets is deployed (nearly simultaneously), it does not seem unequivocally solved that the sensors and the destructive weapons would precisely resolve (distinguish between) the individual targets, that is, that they would not "concentrate" on one rocket or one group of rockets while ignoring the other rockets in the "pile."

3. Against a large number of rockets at great distances (several tens, hundreds or thousands of km) from each other, deployed from different sites, only an increase in the number of space weapons (objects) could provide protection. If this were to be followed by an increase in the number of rockets (with cost effects far below that of the space objects) then the current question mark attached to the meaningfullness of the SDI program whould need to be replaced by a completely new notation indicative of a super-

order of magnitude of futility, senselessness and irreality. In my opinion, implementation of any of the countermeasures would shake the entire SDI in its foundations while the feasibility of the passive and active variations listed can be assured with 100 percent certainty under the current stage of technical development.

Implementation of the SDI program planned by the USA would obviously change the current balance of power irrespective of how credulous or doubting one may be in judging the motives of the program. In spite of the fact that they are completely clear about the steps the Soviet Union would take in response, they would not desist from carrying out their plan. Thereby they had essentially decided in favor of military escalation.

My goal was to promote the realistic evaluation of the USA Starwar plans, the underlying motives and correlations, by those interested. And, through it, the danger threatening humanity and our globe.

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SUMMARY OF ARTICLES

Péter Halmai

TWENTY FIVE YEARS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ASSOCIATIONS IN HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE

The study examines the causes of why the largest number of association organizations in Hungary function in the sphere of interest of agricultural enterprises. The author proves that the causes of the spread of these forms can be found in the functioning of the economic mechanism. This process was particularly accelerated following the comprehensive reform of the Hungarian system of economic management in 1968 when regulated market conditions unfolded most of all in the agricultural area. The study examines in detail the changes in the organizational forms of the associations and the record of economic performance. It characterises the end of the 70s as a turning point when the reregulation of the organizational conditions of associations and restrictive economic political measures emerged simultaneously. The study draws important conclusions about the place of associations in the organizational system, as well as their further development.

György Szoboszlai

THE ROLE OF STATE INSTITUTIONS AND THE MAJOR DIRECTIONS OF THEIR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

The present constitutional model in Hungary evolved at the end of the 1940s and on several counts can be regarded as outmoded. The profound changes that have taken place in the system of economic management are not reflected in this model. The study deals with the contradictions burdening this statehood. The author, after discussing the question of the place of the state in the political system and of the social control of the state, puts forward specific proposals for the further development of individual institutions of the state, particularly of the activity of the government. According to this study the functions of the party and of the state must be separated even more effectively than hitherto and thereby the political role of the central organ of representation as well as that of the prime minister could be increased.

Attila Ágh

ON THE HISTORICAL TYPOLOGY OF BURGEOIS DEMOCRACY

The point of departure of the study is the question as to how political development can be conceptualized in the international and the national system. It emphasizes four major criteria in the development of national political systems as the foundations for the comparative study of political theory:
1. Structural differentiation 2. The extent of participation in the political system 3. The unfolding of citizens' (civil) rights and 4. The differentiation of the micro and macro political (local and state) levels.
According to the author all these four features are characteristic of all developed burgeois democracies although to varying degrees.

The classical type of structural differentiation is France, where the burgeois democratic institutions emerged earlier than elsewhere and they were established most fully. Whereas political participation and together with it political culture developed to the greatest extent in England. The extension of civil rights into social rights took place primarily historically in German development while the separation of local levels of power and state politics took place in the United States. The study examines the major types of burgeois democracy on the basis of the historical development of the above four countries.

Gyula Tokody

THE EFFECT OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE COLONIAL SYSTEM ON SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL THINKING
(THE 1950s AND THE 1960s)

In terms of an introduction, the study refers to the passive or specifically negative behaviour displayed by the Western European social democratic parties towards the national liberation movements of the colonies after the years immediately following the Second World War. Althought the Frankfurt Declaration of 1951 already recognized the historical significance of the movement, it did not produce a turning point in the colonial ideology of social democracy. For a while the idea lingered on in the Socialist International, that in the colonial world only those trade unions and parties can come up as allies, which accept the basic principles of social democracy. The genuine acceptance of revolutions and the national liberation movements did not take place despite the disappearance of the outdated views of positive colonial policy and the acceptance in principle of the right of national self-determination. The study then goes on to describe the situation of social democracy in Asia, in Latin-America and in Africa at the time.

As a result of further changes of world historical significance that have taken place at the end of the fifties and at the beginning of the sixties noteworthy changes could be observed in the attitude of social democracy, as well. Summerizing the causes and major signs, the study analyses the relevant statements of the Oslo Declaration of 1962, pointing out that although democratic socialism did define new goals, it did not provide a social concept fundamentally different from capitalism. To prove this, the study describes German and Austrian English and French social democratic views and positions. However the 1960s did not bring further conceptual changes, these took place only during the seventies under the influence of the world economic reverberations and of the great regional centers of crisis.

Éva Standeisky

THE HUNGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY AND LITERARY PUBLIC LIFE (AUTUMN, 1946—AUTUMN, 1947) (2.)

The economic and political changes that occured in the second half of 1946 favourably influenced the development of literary life. After the Third Congress of the Hungarian Communist Party the communists turned to literature with increased interest. The newly published journals ("Újhold"—"New Moon", "Válasz"—"Reply") were reviewed by György Lukács in the "Fórum", the communist directed people's front paper.

From the of 1946—1947 on the tone of communists became sharper than earlier. This was due to the fact that the struggle for power was becoming more acute. Communist politicians dealing with literature started to criticize the surviving traditions of "Nyugat—West" and the literary line represented by "Válasz—Reply" more sharply. In 1947 the proponents within the Hungarian Communist Party of the faster and the more moderate realization of socialism became more separated than before. The differing views did not crystallize into-party trends at the same time the proponents of more radical development were able to advocate their views for a few months in their own papers, the "Emberség"—"Decency" "Tovább"—"Further".

Just as in the previous two years, in 1947, too, György Lukács was the most significant figure in communist literary criticism. In several writings and speeches he called attention to the drawbacks of the spread of left-wing radicalism. At the same time a certain degree of disappointment can be detected in his writings of that period. In the exaggerated political and ideological polarization he was a threat to his concept based on the gradualness of development.

Lajos Izsák

THE PEASANT-BURGEOIS AND OPPOSITION PARTIES, THEIR LEADERS AND PROGRAMS AT THE TIME OF THE LIBERATION

In Hungary the left wing parties (Hungarian Communist Party, Social Democratic Party, National Peasant Party) constituted the backbone of the new people's democratic power which emerged at the end of 1944. This alliance, however, did also need, for the sake of the creation and maintenance of people's democracy, the burgeois forces of democracy, the representation of which within the coalition was undertaken by two parties: the Independent Small-holders and Agricultural Labours and Burgeois Party (FKGP) and the Burgeois Democratic Party (PDP).

On the basis of the author's own research and making use of the newest achievements of research into the period, the study undertakes to introduce the contemporary program of the FKGP and PDP as well as the life path and positions of their leaders (Ferenc Nagy, Zoltán Tildy, István Dobi, Géza Supka, Géza Teleki, Ernő Bródi and others) in the beginning of people's democracy. Furthermore, it briefly analyses the contemporary role and program of those political groupings and parties (Hungarian Radical Party, Christian Democratic People's Party, Democratic People's Party) which for a variety of reasons were not included in the coalition, but whose activities to a certain extent, did influence the way events evolved.

István Németh

THE MAIN FEATURES OF HUNGARIAN—GERMAN RELATIONS AT THE TURN OF THE TWENTIES AND THE THIRTIES

At the turn of the 1920s and 30s, basically during the years of the world economic crisis Hungarian—German relations lagged far behind Hungarian desires. The so-called policy of fulfilment of the Weimar Republic was pursuing the middle course of moderate and cautious demands.

The differences of views were most acute in the sphere of economic relations. Hungarian politicians were reasoning against the reluctance to import Hungarian agricultural products by claiming the inseparability of political and economic questions and they made the further evolvement of the political relations of the two countries dependent on the success of the conclusion of a trade agreement. In contrast the German policy of the Weimar period professed the separation of economic and political questions and did not initiate the improvement of the relationship between the two countries.

Many mutual accusations were made in connection with the German minority in Hungary. The differences of views arose first of all in connection with the schooling, cultural and political activities of the Germans in Hungary and with the agitation of empirial German organizations in Hungary as well as the co-ordinated action of the German minorities of Hungary and of the neighbouring states to be made to serve Hungarian revisionary purposes and all this gravely burdened Hungarian—German relations.

At the official level it was only Hungarian—German military relations which were unbroken. Beyond the close connections between military leaders, cooperation in military technology and training which started at the turn of the 20's and the 30's and later the agreements on the exchange of information and intelligence and the unified stand taken at the disarmament conference in Geneva constituted the most important areas. In these relations, however, the Hungarian side was getting more and more clearly into a subordinated position.

At the end of the world economic crisis—after all the attempts of getting a settlement in the Danube valley failed—Hungary was facing a formal possibility of choice: to request German or Italian political support and economic assistance. After a short period of maneuvering, Gömbös leaned toward Germany for economic-political and military considerations. The trade agreement of 1934 constituted short term advantages for the country from the economic point of view but its room to maneuver was becoming more and more restricted.

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PRECONGRESS CONFERENCES CONTINUE, MORE CRITICISM NOTED

Mazowieckie Petrochemical Works

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Apr 86 pp 1, 5

[Article by Lech Winiarski: "Tasks for Oneself and Demands for Everyone"]

[Excerpts] The PZPR conferences at large industrial plants have been devoted to summing up the results to date of the campaign preceding the 10th PZPR Congress, and discussing the party's draft Program, the attitudes of its members, and the activities of party organizations serving well organized and creative work.

"You, comrade president, are responsible for this neglect, for the poor work of Plock trade, for the sluggish pace of housing repair, and the organizational mess in communal services. It is your office that is at fault..."

These words of criticism, uttered from the rostrum of the precongress PZPR plant conference at the Mazowieckie Refinery and Petrochemical Works (5 April) by Edward Chandoszka, can constitute an example of the strong down-to-earth approach, and the energetic reaction of the delegates to local issues and to the needs of their own area.

At this giant of the petrochemical industry, whose daily production is worth 1 billion zlotys, every leaking valve, every leak from the apparatus must be counted as whole millions of zlotys. A ton of steam escaping to the outside contains 4 kilograms of sulphur dioxide, a very toxic component that is harmful to people and reduces crop yields.

Economic and production issues acquire political weight in the party's work, because they are associated with the formation of a new way of thinking, of opposing conservativism and longings for the old style of management, the administrative-command type.

Based on the substantive discussion of the draft Program by the POPs [primary party organizations] and OOPs [district party organizations], and on the individual talks conducted with party members and candidates, the Plant Committee prepared an extensive document, which formulates proposals in a very clear manner for the central authorities, followed by the provincial and local authorities, and finally the management of Petrochemia, including the PZPR KZ [Plant Committee].

Each of the delegates received this document, which certainly inspired a substantive and critical discussion. The delegates viewed their own areas self-critically. There is an urgent need to reconstruct and modernize the equipment. In some sections, it has been 70 percent used up. The role of the plant's Design Bureau is therefore very important; unfortunately, it is not performing its tasks as it should.

Andrzej Zomer, the chairman of the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth] Combine Board, gave a very critical assessment of the unfriendly attitude of some foremen and supervisors toward young workers.

Now, let us discuss the proposals and suggestions sent by the conference to the Central Committee, to the top state authorities, and above all to the upcoming 10th PZPR Congress.

It was insisted that the party ensure greater effectiveness for the socioeconomic policy outlined in the resolution from the 9th Congress. This effectiveness is being limited by the growing trends toward centralized management, the growth in the number of echelons between ministries and enterprises, and the increasing number of instructions from above, as Wojciech Ruminski, the first secretary of the Plant Committee, stated in opening the discussion.

Numerous speakers developed upon and illustrated the comments indicated by him. Zdzislaw Borowiec from the Center for Development Research spoke about the harm done to technical progress and the adoption of modern designs by the changes in the financial regulations.

Edward Baranowski insisted that the party draw up a report on the state of the economy at the 10th Congress; he demanded a more precise definition of the concept of the productivity of labor, since the generally accepted one, the amount of production divided by the number of employees, is misleading and does not elicit efficiency. He referred critically to the liquidation of three ministries -- those for issues of the economic reform, prices, and trade unions.

Marian Wozniak, a member of the Politburo and a secretary of the Central Committee, assessing the preparations and course of the conference with appreciation, discussed the main trends in the party's socioeconomic policy, and emphasized the significance of the pre-congress debate. It should lead to a crystallization of very concrete indicators for the 5-year plan, so that the 10th Congress's resolution will be a precise and realistic one, not propaganda. The discussion of the Congress Theses that is beginning will make this possible. The Central Committee secretary stressed the necessity of transferring scientific-technical progress into production as a condition for overcoming the country's economic backwardness.

The conference selected 15 delegates to the city conference in Plock, 8 to the provincial conference, and one to the 10th PZPR Congress. He was worker Zenon Slowikowski, a machine operator in the Phenol Department.

Other pre-congress PZPR congresses that took place on 5 April included the ones at Inowroclaw, with Jozef Baryla participating, at the Soda Works in Janikow (the Bydgoszcz province) with Henryk Bednarski, at the Elana Chemical Fiber Works in Torun, with Stanislaw Kalkus, and at the B. Bierut Steelworks in Czestochowa, with Jerzy Romanik.

Jelcz Auto Factory

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Czeslaw Kubasik: "Jelcz: Working More Effectively -- Living Better"]

[Excerpts] "We must eradicate conservative attitudes. We cannot put up with those who want to work in accordance with the principle of 'What will be will be,' who are not efficient and effective, who try to justify the lack of results with so-called objective difficulties, and do not understand the spirit of the renewal carried out by our party. They are the ones who are satisfied with whatever the results of their work are, but at the same time expect everything from the authorities, to the extent of their own needs," stated Jan Dalgiewicz, the first of the speakers, a delegate to the PZPR Plant Conference and the director of the Jelcz Automobile Factories.

This same opinion could be treated as a motto for the rest of the speeches at the conference, which was characterized by a concrete approach and above all by a creative, critical look at the path followed by the party since the 9th Congress and concern for the future of the country, the automobile industry, and the factory.

"The party's energetic activity at the plant is increasing its prestige. The proof is that in the last two years 55 candidates have been accepted and currently the organization at the plant has 708 members. In all of the POPs there are precandidate groups, which are composed of model workers, usually young ones, who will strengthen the ranks of the party in the future. We are being very careful in the selection, so that we do not let people at random, or careerists, into the party," a speaker stated.

At the conference, Jan Dalgiewicz, the director of the factory and a member of the Executive Board of the PZPR Provincial Committee in Wroclaw, was elected as the delegate to the 10th Congress of the party. Four delegates to the provincial committee were also elected.

The guests invited to the meeting included, among others, Minister Konrad Tott, the head of the Office of Scientific-Technical Progress, Ryszard Czerwinski, the deputy chief of the Organizational Department of the Central Committee, and Provincial Committee secretary Bogdan Kieszczewski.

Baildon Steelworks

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Stanislaw Zielinski: "Baildon Steelworks: Matters to Consider"]

[Excerpts] When the party organization at the Baildon Steelworks in Katowice discussed the draft party Program and the Theses for the 10th Congress, and when the conclusions from the individual talks were summed up, no one had any illusions any longer. The party is faced with a new task -- it must direct the work of the entire work force in such a way that better work results pay off through a higher standard of living. Consequently, it was not by chance that the pre-congress conference at the Baildon party organization was almost completely subordinated to this very issue.

"Why," asked first secretary of the Plant Committee Jerzy Palachiewicz, "is it that we are able to articulate our demands, proposals, and desires loudly and clearly when those addressed are far away or high up, but we are still not too courageous about deciding on sensitive issues in our own backyard? Do we lack the courage to offend our comrades at work and our colleagues?"

It was said during the discussion that it is a fact that the beginnings of the 1980's unsettled the consciousness of many people, and that the party is still not reaching everyone with its arguments. It is necessary to make such attempts, however, especially among young people.

In the new situation, Adam Mateja said, it is necessary to seek new methods and forms of ideological-educational work. We will not win young people over unless we first interest them in the party's Program, and later persuade them of it.

In a secret vote, the Baildon party organization entrusted its mandate to Jozef Gwozdz, a member of the PZPR Central Committee and a foreman for many years in the W-41 rolling shop.

Cotton Mills in Lodz

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jan A. Kraszewski: "What We Decide Together Will Have to Be Carried Out"]

[Excerpts] The campaign preceding the 10th Congress is under way in the party. Conferences and meetings, at which the party's draft Program and the congress's Theses are discussed, are being held at work institutions. A great deal of space is also being given to economic problems and issues related to the enterprises and their work forces. Delegates have also been elected for a conference at a higher level and also directly for the 10th Congress of the party.

J. Marchewski Cotton Mills in Lodz

The proceedings of this conference, which was held on 7 April, took place in two parts. In the first one, Antoni Ruszkiewicz, the first secretary of the Plant Committee, presented a report from the executive board on activities during the past term, and the organizational secretary, Stanislaw Chlapinski, analyzed the plant organization through an assessment of the activity of party groups, OOPs and POPs, and individual party members in self-management, trade unions, and social organizations.

The 107 delegates, representing 773 members and candidates, were also informed about the economic-financial situation of this cotton combine, which employs nearly 4.5 thousand workers.

The second part began with a speech by Henryk Garus, who spoke less optimistically and candidly about this factory's problems. "We fulfilled the plan, but we are not talking about the fact that it is a great deal lower than what we accomplished in 1981."

The issue of modernization was brought up again many times during the discussion.

"On the other hand," Comrade Jarkowski emphasized, "not everything has been done yet to improve labor discipline, economize, and increase quality. I think that the reasons include insufficient work by the direct supervisors and the managers, since even though the incentive wage system that was instituted has brought a marked improvement in productivity, the system itself is not enough, however, to organize one's own work and that of others better in order to make full use of working hours."

The delegates cited the party's draft Program and the Theses for the party's 10th Congress many times. They voiced many comments of their own, and also the ones with which they had been "equipped" by the electors. In this manner they tried to seek connections between the formulations in the program, which are general by the nature of things, and the theses, which are closer to real life, attempting in this way to answer the question of what the future of the country, the city, and the plant would be like, as well as their own. It was agreed that man is primarily responsible for progress in public and economic life.

Jan Glowczyk, deputy member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, took the floor during the final part of the conference, and emphasized that the program of the 9th Congress, which we can describe most briefly as a program of understanding, struggle, reform, and socialist renewal, has a fundamental and still relevant significance, in spite of the multitude of difficulties remaining to be resolved. We are guided on this path by the teachings of Lenin and the Leninist principles for the functioning of the party, based on the leading role of the working class.

Next, J. Glowczyk, referring to the voices in the discussion raising such an important issue as world security and living in peace, presented the results of a public opinion survey conducted among Poland's adult population. Of those polled, 96 percent favored supporting the peace initiatives of Mikhail Gorbachev. In response to a question about which power is showing the most good will in the struggle for peace, 62 percent indicated the USSR, and only 3 percent the United States. This representative survey, the speaker stated, shows the magnitude of the support from a decided majority of Polish society for the Soviet Union's peace offensive.

The conference elected the reeler Maria Gabrych as the delegate to the 10th Congress, in addition to four delegates to the provincial party conference and 11 to the district one.

Polish Ocean Lines

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Zb. Wrobel: "Polish Ocean Lines"]

[Excerpts] The plant party organization at Polish Ocean Lines is a significant force in the enterprise, gathering in its ranks 3,000 PZPR members and candidates.

This means that every third worker at the Gdynia shipping firm is a member of the party, and in terms of size, the plant organization is the largest in the Gdansk province, according to the participants in the precongress plant conference at Polish Ocean Lines, which was held on 7 April in Gdynia. Most of the 171 delegates were sailors, representing all fields in the maritime professions.

The participants in the meeting included Stanislaw Bejger, deputy member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the party's Provincial Committee in Gdansk, to whom the members of the OOP of the PLO work force reserve entrusted the mandate of delegate to the plant conference, Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, and Minister Adam Nowotnik, the head of the Office of Maritime Economy.

Two themes dominated the discussion during the conference of the Gdynia sailors -- problems related to party activities, and economic issues. The need to expand party ranks was pointed out, as was the obligation to keep the public at large continually informed about the PZPR's activities.

The participants in the discussion gave a critical assessment of the adoption of an excessive number of party resolutions, and the lack of consistency in carrying them out.

Among the 15 delegates elected to the provincial conference, Stanislaw Bejger received a mandate. Also elected were 35 delegates to the PZPR city conference in Gdynia.

Also held on 7 April were precongress PZPR congresses with the participation of: Stanislaw Kalkus at the Runotex [runowy] Products Factory in Kalisz; Albin Siwak at the Slask Mine in Ruda Slaska; Marian Wozniak at the Gliwice Mine; Henryk Bednarski at the city party conference in Chojnice (the Bydgoszcz province); and Zbigniew Michalek at the district precongress conference in Lukowo.

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'CREATIVE SPIRIT' OF PARTY, CEAUSESCU STRESSED

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 5, 10 Mar 86 pp 1-5

[Unattributed article: "The Party, the Guiding Political Force for the People Along the Path of Socialism and Communism"]

[Text] In May of this year, 65 years will have passed since the creation of the Romanian Communist Party, which, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, constituted an "event of epochal significance in the working-class movement in Romania, in the revolutionary class struggles for social justice and national liberation, for the victory of the socialist revolution and the building of the new order in our homeland."

The working people throughout the homeland are greeting this great anniversary under the sign of the close unity of the whole populace around the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, continually increasing their patriotic, revolutionary involvement in work in order to secure the implementation of the splendid objectives set by the 13th congress, of the party's Program for Forging the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society and Advancing Romania Toward Communism.

Discussing the Plan of Measures for the 65th Anniversary of the Creation of the Romanian Communist Party, the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee stressed that "the glorious jubilee must constitute for our whole party an opportunity to intensify the political and ideological work for educating and developing the socialist consciousness of the whole populace, for widely mobilizing the nation's creative energies in the work and struggle to exemplarily fulfill the plans for economic and social development of the country, the historic decisions adopted by the 13th congress, the Program for Forging the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society and Advancing Romania Toward Communism. The entire preparation for and performance of the actions and events connected with the celebration of this important occasion in the country's political and social life will have to lead to the even greater strengthening of the party, to the growth of its leading role in all sectors of economic and social life, in the organization and management of the vast work of building the new social order."

An Event of Epochal Significance in the Unique Process of Development of the Romanian People

A faithful exponent of the supreme interests of the whole nation, the Romanian Communist Party is the heir and successor to the most glorious traditions of struggle of the working class, of the broad popular masses, drawing its vigor and vitality from the millennial history of our people. The creation of the Communist Party on 8 May 1921, on the basis of the theory of scientific socialism, inscribed a glorious page in Romania's history and marked a new, higher stage in the revolutionary movement, in the organization of the struggle of the working class, of the popular masses in our country. Noting the special importance of the creation of the Romanian Communist Party, which assumed its historical mission of guiding the working class and the whole populace along the path of revolutionary transformations, of the elimination of social and national oppression, of the forging of socialism and communism, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu indicated the close correlation, the organic connection between this historic event and the unique, lawlike, dialectical process of development and affirmation of our people. Referring to some of the important moments of this vast revolutionary process of heroic struggles for freedom and independence, for economic and social progress, the party's secretary general stressed that all these things "attest, with the power of the facts, that the revolutionary forces and the revolutionary, socialist and communist movement have their origin in the development of the production forces, in the whole unique revolutionary process of multilateral progress of our people."

Indeed, the history of the Romanian people attests to the close interdependence between the struggles for freedom and independence and those against social and national oppression, for the revolutionary transformation of society, for the economic and social progress of the homeland. In their long existence, our people have had to face great obstacles and dangers, vicissitudes of all kinds, yet they never abandoned their ancestral abode, but stood fast in this area, defending their being, their right to a free existence.

An integral, indissoluble part of the Romanian people, the working class and the working-class and socialist movement have affirmed to the full their active presence in all the great moments of our modern and contemporary history. As a matter of fact, the historical process of formation and affirmation of the workers in Romanian society coincided with the era of great national events: the great popular peasant uprising in 1784, the revolution in 1821 and that in 1848, the Union of 1859, and the proclamation of state independence in 1877--events that marked out the path of profound economic, social, political, and cultural transformations.

The working-class movement in Romania embraced early the ideas of scientific socialism, the dialectical-materialist view on the world and life. The creation of the Social Democratic Workers Party of Romania in 1893, on the basis of this revolutionary view, began the era of the political organization of the working class on a national scale and strongly affirmed the role of the working class as our society's most advanced social force along the path of progress and civilization. Anchored in the social and political realities of modern Romania, the party of the working class indissolubly linked the struggle for national and state unity with the struggle for social liberation, for the revolutionary transformation of society.

The creation of the united Romanian national state on 1 December 1918, through the union of Transylvania with Romania, crowned our people's centuries-old struggle for national freedom, unity and independence, giving a new and brilliant expression to their unwavering will to gain their incontestable legitimate rights.

Under these circumstances, the Congress of the Socialist Party on 8-12 May 1921 decided to turn it into the Romanian Communist Party. This represented a historic moment of particular importance, marking the victory of the revolutionary view, of scientific socialism in the working-class movement in Romania, and gave expression to the continuity of the struggle of the proletariat, of the broad popular masses in our country for social justice and national freedom, for the homeland's multilateral progress, for socialism and communism, and, at the same time, to its rise to qualitatively new levels.

The Romanian Communist Party played a more and more important role in the whole social and political life of the country and asserted itself strongly--at crucial moments for the destiny of the homeland--as a national political force, assuming its historical role of organizer and leader of the struggle for the defense of the basic interests of those who work, of democratic rights and liberties, for national independence and sovereignty, for the revolutionary transformation of society, for social progress. Although outlawed and subjected to a brutal reign of terror, the Communist Party stood resolutely at the head of the struggle against fascism, for the defense of the territorial independence and integrity of the homeland, menaced more and more seriously by the ascension and aggressiveness of Hitler's Germany and of the revisionist fascist states. In the years preceding the war, the Romanian Communist Party, voicing the determination of the country's advanced, patriotic forces and the will of the whole populace, organized and led great actions of struggle and antifascist, antiwar, and antirevisionist demonstrations and mobilized on a common platform of struggle the popular masses, broad democratic, progressive political forces hostile to fascism.

The actions led by the Romanian Communist Party culminated in the great antifascist and antiwar demonstration on 1 May 1939, in the organization of which Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu had a decisive role; Comrade Elena Ceausescu (Petrescu), representing the capital's youth organization, participated in organizing this demonstration. Taking place less than 2 months after the entry of Hitler's Germany into Czechoslovakia, the great antifascist demonstration in 1939 was, after many years, as the party's secretary general stressed, "the first great demonstration organized on the basis of the united front, together, by the Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party and other democratic and revolutionary forces." It brought out the unity and force of our working class and its desire for peace and showed that the workers, the people did not have to bow down to fascism, that, acting as a unit, they could block the path of fascism and war.

In the hard years of the war, the Romanian people's antifascist and anti-Nazi struggle took on the character of a true movement of national resistance, in which the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, circles of the bourgeoisie and of the palace, military personnel, etc. participated. The Romanian Communist Party performed a vast and multilateral activity to unite into a national front of struggle all the patriotic, democratic, antifascist, and anti-Nazi forces of the country and to extricate Romania from the fascist war. The creation of the Anti-Nazi Patriotic Front, the forging of the United Workers Front, and then the formation of the National Democratic Bloc constituted a convincing expression in this regard.

The victory of the armed insurrection in August 1944, organized and led by the Romanian Communist Party, in alliance with other political forces and the Army, and the overthrow of the military-fascist dictatorship led to Romania's extrication from the war started by Nazi Germany and to our country's entry into the antifascist war, alongside the Soviet Union and the other countries of the anti-Nazi coalition. The victorious course of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation demonstrated the Romanian Communist Party's capacity to creatively apply revolutionary theory to the conditions specific to our country, to unite the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, all the national forces, for the defense of the interests of the whole populace, for the homeland's freedom and independence.

After the homeland's liberation, the Communist Party secured the participation of the Romanian people, with their entire Army, with their entire material and human potential, alongside the Soviet Army, in the great battles against fascism, in the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Austria, up to the final victory over Nazi Germany on 9 May 1945. Romania's entry into the anti-Nazi war constituted a particularly important event in the victorious course of the struggle to defeat fascism, leading to the collapse of the entire Nazi front in the Balkans and to the shortening of the war by 6 months. Romania's active contribution to the war against Hitler's Germany, the hard battles fought by the Romanian soldiers, and the huge sacrifices made by the whole populace to obtain the victory demonstrated strongly the Romanian people's determination to fight for the defeat of fascism and for the elimination of the imperialist policy of domination and oppression, for democracy, for the cause of the people's independence and freedom, of understanding and collaboration throughout the world.

The Victory of Socialism--a Historic Gain of the People

The victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation marked the start of a new era in our homeland's development along the path of independence, democracy, and progress. Pointing out the basic significance of the victorious revolution in August 1944 in the history of the people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated that "this act of crucial historical importance for Romania paved the way not only for our homeland's definitive liberation from the yoke of foreign domination and for the social liberation of the masses but also for a new era, that of forging the most advanced order--the socialist order--in which the people are fully the masters of their destiny and move steadily ahead toward communism."

In the course of the hard social, class battles that followed, the leading role of the working class was affirmed more and more vigorously and the worker-peasant alliance was formed. Using to the full the experience gained in the struggle to forge a broad coalition of patriotic and antifascist political forces, the Communist Party continually consolidated the unity between the Communists and the Socialists and the collaboration with other democratic forces and parties. This provided for the accomplishment of profound social reforms, the abolition of the monarchy, and the establishment of the republic on 30 December 1947, a highly significant event that marked the gaining of all political power by the working class, in alliance with the peasantry and the other categories of working people, and the transition to the stage of socialist revolution and construction.

The forging of the sole revolutionary party of the working class in February 1948, which was dictated as an objective necessity for the development of the revolutionary process, for the work of building the new order, was particularly important in this regard. At the same time, the nationalization of the main means of production in June 1948 and the transition to the cooperativization of agriculture in 1949 constituted highly significant moments in the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of Romanian society, for the building of the new social order.

Through an intense activity devoted to mobilizing and uniting the whole populace's creative forces, the party secured the resolution--in each stage--of the many problems of building and perfecting the socialist order and organized and led the complex work of developing the technical-material base of socialism, of creating socialist production relations, and of raising the material and cultural standard of living of those who work. The industrialization of the country, as a basis for the development of agriculture and the national economy's other branches, was put in the center of the economic policy.

The successes obtained in attaining the objectives provided in the 5-year plans in the 1951-1965 period led to the creation of the economic and technical-material base of socialism in our country. With the conclusion of the cooperativization of agriculture, the generalization of socialist production relations was secured and the unitary socialist economy was created.

The total victory of socialism, the establishment of socialist ownership of the means of production, and the affirmation of socialist production and social relations had as a result the abolition of the exploiting classes, of exploitation and oppression, the achievement of the political unity of all the social classes and categories, and the creation of the conditions for the full manifestation of the creative energies and forces of the whole nation. "The conclusion of the stage of forging socialist production relations in all sectors of the national economy," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, "led to the permanent elimination of capitalist ownership, of the exploitation of man by man. Socialist ownership of the means of production, the new production and social relations, and the distribution of social and national product on the basis of socialist principles became the foundation for Romania's economic and social development."

The Strong Affirmation of the Creative, Innovative Spirit in Revolutionary Theory and Practice

The ninth party congress, which marked a new era in the country's economic and social development, occupies a place of exceptional significance in the process of socialist construction. In the period that has followed this historic congress, a period indissolubly connected with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's innovative theoretical activity and revolutionary practical action, our whole society has experienced remarkable progress, unprecedented development. This is precisely why our people, with justified patriotic pride, dignity, and gratitude, call the period of the great revolutionary changes accomplished after the ninth congress the Nicolae Ceausescu Era.

The bold, original thought of the party's secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, springing from a deep understanding of the essence of dialectical and historical materialism, and his abundant political and organizational experience, accumulated in the course of extensive revolutionary activity, put their decisive imprint on the strategy, the general political line of the party, causing the strong affirmation of the creative, innovative spirit in the life of our whole society, the rise of the process of revolutionary transformation of the homeland to a higher level. This provided for the transition to a new stage of development of our homeland--that of the consolidation of the people's revolutionary gains, the rapid development of the production forces, the continual improvement of the organization and management of society, of social relations, of all fields of activity, and the creation of the conditions for the transition to forging the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

A bold promoter of the new, of theoretical and practical openings, an implacable foe of any dogma, creatively applying the general truths of dialectical and historical materialism to the concrete realities of our country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has made and is making a brilliant contribution to synthesizing the experience of socialist construction in Romania, to enriching contemporary revolutionary thought. The party's secretary general has devised original, scientifically substantiated theses, ideas, and solutions for the problems of Romania's economic and social development, of the contemporary world, such as: the clarification of the stages of economic and social development of Romania and the characterization of the multilaterally developed socialist society and of the general principles of the advance toward communism; the distinguishing of the continuity of the revolutionary process and of the new forms of exercise of the party's leading role through its organic integration into the life of society; the noting of the essence and role of our socialist state; the thorough study of the nation's problems and of its growing role under the conditions of the contemporary era; the analysis of the nature of the contradictions under socialism and of the ways to resolve them and of the problems of working-class, revolutionary democracy; the noting of the active function of the socialist consciousness and of the principles of socialist ethics and equity; the objective analysis of the relationship between the general and the particular, the national and the international in social development, of the basic trends in international life, and of the contradictions of the contemporary world; the distinguishing of the ways to solve the problems that confront the peoples today, especially the safeguarding of peace; the substantiation of the need for a new international economic and political order; and so on.

In the years of socialism, especially in the period that has elapsed since the ninth congress, socialist Romania has made great and important progress in the strong development of the production forces, in the consistent implementation of industrialization, and in the development of the other economic branches, which has provided the conditions needed for a higher degree of civilization in the whole society, for the strengthening of the homeland's material and spiritual force, of national independence and sovereignty.

In a short historical period, Romania has gone through several stages of economic and social development--from the bourgeois-landlord order to the multilaterally developed socialist society and has been changed from a poorly developed country into an industrial-agrarian country, with strong, modern industry, with socialist agriculture in full swing, with flourishing science, culture, and education.

In the last 20 years, our party has exhibited constant concern for improving the production and social relations, the organization and management of society. On the initiative and under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a widely democratic, original organizational framework--unique of its kind--which provides for the active, direct participation of all the working people in the management of society, the full exercise of the people's prerogatives as true rulers of the country, as conscious makers of their own destiny, has been created. Democratic bodies and organizations have been created in all the basic economic and social units and at a national level, there being placed in the center of this broad democratic system the principles of worker self-management and self-administration, which offer the working people the possibility of having their say and participating directly in discussing and making the decisions, in managing all sectors of activity. As a result, we now have in Romania a democracy of a new type, superior from all viewpoints to bourgeois democracy.

The resolution of the national problem, in the spirit of the principles of socialism, the providing of full equality in rights to all the working people, regardless of nationality, and the active affirmation of all citizens of the homeland in political, social, and cultural life constitute a historic accomplishment of the Romanian Communist Party. The unity of will and action and the moral and political cohesion of the whole populace around the Romanian Communist Party constitute an immense driving force in speeding up the multilateral progress of the homeland.

The 1981-1985 5-year period marked a new stage along the path of implementing the party's Program for Forging the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society and Advancing Toward Communism. In those years--despite the difficulties caused by the world economic crisis and by some contradictions, lags, and shortcomings in various sectors of activity--industry, agriculture, and the other branches of the national economy continued to be developed and national income and the country's wealth increased. The entire activity was oriented toward expanding our own base of raw materials and energy resources, modernizing agriculture, and accenting the qualitative factors in the intensive development of the economy--the growth of labor productivity and of the technical level of products, the better utilization and the reduction of the consumption of raw materials, supplies, fuel, and energy, the reduction of production costs and expenses, and the general growth of economic efficiency. Scientific and technological research made a significant contribution to promoting more and more widely in all economic and social life the gains of the scientific and technical revolution. The continual growth of the material and spiritual well-being of the whole populace was secured on the basis of the development of the production forces and the growth of national income.

The great accomplishments obtained by the Romanian people in forging the new order are the result of the creative application of objective laws and truths to the concrete conditions in our country, indicating brilliantly the fact that our party--the guiding political force for the nation--is creditably fulfilling its historical mission of guiding the people toward the highest peaks of progress and civilization, toward the communist society. These accomplishments are the result of the sacrifice-filled work of our heroic working class, society's ruling class, the cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia, the whole populace, which, in full unity, under the leadership of the party and its secretary general, are forging for themselves a free, independent, and prosperous life. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, all these things demonstrate that "the backwardness that existed at one time in the development of Romanian society was left behind long ago, that the Romanian people are in the ranks of the advanced nations as regards the development of social orders, of production forces, of science and culture in general."

The Strategy for the Multilateral Development of Romanian Society

We are celebrating the 65th anniversary of the creation of the Romanian Communist Party at the start of the 8th 5-year plan for economic and social development of the country, which marks the transition to the 3d stage of implementing the party's program. This new, higher stage must provide for Romania's transition by 1990 from the stage of a developing socialist country to a higher stage--that of a socialist country with average development.

The 13th party congress--outlining the directions of economic and social development of Romania in the 1986-1990 5-year period and, in prospect, up to the year 2000--set as a basic objective the steady continuation of the policy of forging the multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing our homeland toward communism. In order to attain this objective, special attention will be devoted to developing the production forces--the decisive factor in general progress--and to improving the social and production relations on a new basis, continuing the process of revolutionary transformation of society.

The orientations and tasks established for the 1986-1990 5-year period pursue in particular the attainment of intensive economic development through the further modernization of the production structures, the raising of the technical and qualitative level of products, the more marked growth of labor productivity, the better utilization of raw materials, fuel, and energy, and the growth of economic efficiency in all branches of the national economy. A special accent will be put on the expansion of the base of raw materials and energy, the providing of an optimum ratio between industry and agriculture, and the balanced development of all branches of the national economy, of all counties--a principal condition for the continual and multilateral progress of the whole country. At the same time, the implementation of the new agrarian revolution, which presupposes the general transformation of the peasantry's way of working, living, and thinking, is of particular importance.

In the current period, the role of scientific research, of the rapid and steady introduction of the new gains of science and technology into production, is growing more and more. According to the provisions of the Program for Scientific Research, Technological Development, and Introduction of Technical Progress for the 1986-1990 Period--drawn up under the direct guidance of Comrade Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu--the research activity will have to make a decisive contribution to the implementation of the new scientific and technical revolution in all fields, to the economic and social development of the homeland on the basis of the newest attainments of modern science and technology. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in the speech at the Congress of Science and Education, "We must be fully aware that slowness--in the field of developing the production forces on the basis of the newest gains of science and technology--can strongly affect the future of our people, the very independence and sovereignty of our homeland."

According to the new requirements for economic and social development, in the 1986-1990 5-year period and, in prospect, up to the year 2000, the material base of education and culture will be expanded and modernized and the activity of training the work force, the young people, and the staffs will be improved continually. The raising of the whole population's general level of education and knowledge, of training, represents a decisive factor in the multilateral affirmation of the human personality, in the country's general development.

Of course, the allocation of a high rate of accumulation for carrying out expanded reproduction at a rapid rate, for securing the fulfillment of the current and future needs of the whole society to a growing degree, constitutes the key to the country's economic and social progress. Stressing that our party and state have proceeded correctly by allocating about two-thirds of national income for the consumption fund and over 30 percent for the development fund, the party's secretary general stated: "Without this high rate of accumulation and development, we would have lagged behind in the development of the production forces, with big repercussions on the general standard of living of the people, on socialist construction, on the independence and sovereignty of the homeland."

In the process of building the new order, the party and its secretary general are devoting special attention to the continual consolidation, development, and improvement of socialist, state, and cooperative ownership, as the only basis for socialism and communism, the stable foundation for growth in national wealth, for growth in the material and spiritual well-being of the people. The steady implementation of the new economic and financial mechanism, of self-administration and self-management--an expression of working-class, revolutionary democracy--takes on an essential significance in the current stage of economic and social development of our homeland. The recent measures to improve the economic and financial mechanism are meant to secure the stronger growth of the responsibility of the management personnel, the councils of the working people, and the general assemblies of the working people in their capacity of owners, producers, and beneficiaries, of masters of all national wealth, of true creators of Romania's communist future.

The Vital Center of the Whole Nation

The increased complexity of the objectives outlined by the 13th congress and the content of the stage through which our country is passing in building the new order make evident the requirement of the stronger and stronger affirmation of the party's leading role on a qualitatively higher level. A faithful exponent of the aspirations of our socialist nation, of the whole populace, the Romanian Communist Party is manifesting itself more and more strongly as a true mass party, organically integrated into the life of society, the force that inspires and animates the work of revolutionary transformation of society. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "In the current stage of development of the Romanian socialist society, under the conditions of the development of socialist democracy, of the improvement of the democratic framework for participation by the popular masses in the management of all sectors, the high mission of being the organizing and galvanizing political force for all economic and social activity goes to our party. It represents and will represent further the vital center of the functioning of our socialist society."

The thesis regarding the party's role as a vital center of society dictates, in essence, that its functions as a guiding force be exercised within society, within its institutions, and requires the continual stimulation of the energies and initiative of the masses, the deepening of working-class, revolutionary democracy. In this view, the party exercises its leading role, above all, through the scientific formulation of the ways to develop the country, of the general political line that orients the activity in all fields, through intense and multilateral organizational and educational work, through the advanced position and the example of each Communist in professional activity, in all social and political life. In this regard, the party is consistently concerned that its entire policy be the emanation of the will and interests of the working class, of the whole populace, through whose creative efforts and revolutionary spirit the work of socialist construction is accomplished. As, in particular, the experience accumulated after the ninth congress shows, the party's activity is performed in an indissoluble connection with the masses, with all the working people, through the lively and continual dialogue with the people and through the direct participation of the party actives, of all Communists within the economic and social units, the party organizations, and the mass and public organizations, in the vast process of devising and carrying out the policy, the tasks in one field or another.

The thesis devised by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the party's more and more organic integration into the life of society is particularly important in this regard. This is a requirement springing from the realities specific to the current stage of development of our society, since in precisely this way the party is in a position to include all sectors of social life in the sphere of its leadership and increases its capacity to organize and mobilize the masses. One intrinsic component of the view regarding the organic integration of the party into social life is the particularly significant orientation, substantiated by the 13th congress, regarding the necessity of improving the organization and management of party activity, of improving the style and methods of work. In this regard, the documents of the congress emphasize the requirement that the party and its bodies and organizations constantly be guided by the dialectical-materialist view, always act in a revolutionary spirit, to promote the new, to eliminate everything that is old and outmoded. "Let us do everything," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, "so that, always, our party remains a revolutionary party, stimulates all development, maintains the revolutionary, patriotic, fighting spirit of our people!"

Starting from the principle that the building of the new order is the result of the conscious activity of the masses, of the whole populace, our party exhibits constant concern for forming the socialist consciousness, the new man, advanced social and moral values, the patriotic consciousness, the revolutionary spirit. This concern found a brilliant embodiment in the party's ideological program, drawn up by the Expanded Plenum of the RCP Central Committee in June 1982 and adopted by the 13th congress as an integral part of the Program for Forging the Multilaterally Developed Socialist Society and Advancing Romania Toward Communism.

In the light of the ideological program and the documents of the 13th party congress, the requirement of carrying out constant activity to secure the stronger and stronger affirmation of the militant, revolutionary spirit in the entire work of forming the new man, educated in the spirit of devotion to work, of high socialist patriotism, of intransigence toward any shortcomings, toward any manifestations that contravene the principles of socialist ethics and equity, takes on a growing importance in the current stage. At the same time, it is necessary to consistently cultivate further the spirit of friendship and cooperation in the common work and struggle for the new social order and of international solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries, of all countries of the world. At the same time, the greater requirements that stand before the political and educational activity dictate the growth of the revolutionary militancy toward reactionary mentalities, toward the remnants of the old ideology in the people's consciousness, toward the influence of imperialist, reactionary propaganda, and for the steady promotion of socialism's noble ideals in life.

As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stresses, the political and ideological activity, the press, radio and television, and the other mass media must strongly emphasize the Romanian people's splendid revolutionary gains, the special successes obtained in the steady, multilateral development of the new society, and our party's concerns for solving the inherent problems of a magnificent work such as the building of socialism and communism. The experience of building the new order offers convincing arguments to demonstrate the socialist society's incontestable superiority over any other society, the bright prospects that it is opening up for the progress of human society, for the prosperity of all peoples.

An Active Detachment of the Forces of Socialism, Progress and Peace

In its entire activity devoted to the fulfillment of our people's basic aspirations of social and national freedom, to the triumph of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace, the Romanian Communist Party starts steadily from the dialectical unity between national tasks and international tasks, between domestic policy and foreign policy. In its 65 years of existence, especially in the period after the ninth congress, our party has asserted itself in international life as an active factor in the struggle for the independence and freedom of the peoples, for peace and social progress, for socialism and communism. The constant, multilateral activity of the Romanian Communist Party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a leading personality of international life, has been and is oriented consistently toward strongly affirming each people's inalienable right to choose and establish freely the path of its development, to determine its destiny by itself.

In this spirit, Romania's relations with all the socialist countries, and especially with the neighboring countries, are experiencing extensive development, its relations with the developing and nonaligned countries are being strengthened, and its ties with the developed capitalist countries, with all states, regardless of their social order, are being expanded. Our party and state constantly place at the foundation of all these foreign relations of socialist Romania, of all its international activity, the principles of full equality in rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and abstention from force and from the threat of force.

The evolution of international life completely confirms the correctness of our party's policy, of the orientations established by the 13th congress, and the realism of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's conclusions regarding the cardinal problems of the contemporary world. The course of the events in the recent period makes evident, more than ever, the serious dangers that the intensification of the arms race and the manifestation of the imperialist policy of force and of the threat of force, of redivision of the world into spheres of influence, and of interference in the internal affairs of other states represent for the peace and security of the whole world. This causes the danger of a new world war to increase, which would become, inevitably, a nuclear disaster, which would lead to the disappearance of the very conditions for the existence of life on our planet. "This is why," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated in the speech at the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, "we feel that the defense of peace, the stopping of the arms race, and the transition to concrete measures of disarmament, to eliminate nuclear weapons, constitute the basic problem of today's world. Everything must be done to defend the sacred right of the peoples, of mankind, to existence, to a free and dignified life, to peace!"

Our party and the Romanian people hail and support fully the initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union in the direction of reducing nuclear weapons by 50 percent, of ceasing nuclear tests, and of stopping the militarization of outer space, and rate highly the program proposed by the Soviet Union regarding the elimination of the entire arsenal of nuclear weapons by the end of this century. At the same time, our country, like the other peoples of the world, is waiting for the United States and its NATO allies to adopt a realistic attitude and to proceed--on the basis of the proposals presented by both sides--to achieve suitable agreements for eliminating the danger of a nuclear war and stopping the militarization of outer space. Our country feels that the achievement of a balance between the two sides from a military viewpoint must be accomplished not by increasing the military arsenals but by reducing armaments to the lowest level. At the same time, Romania is speaking out and militating steadily for the creation of a nuclear-free zone without chemical weapons in the Balkans and supports the achievement of such zones in northern and central Europe as well as in other areas of the world.

Nowadays, more than ever, it is necessary to intensify the struggle to eliminate underdevelopment--including to eliminate the extremely high foreign debts of the developing countries by canceling or radically reducing them--and to establish a new international economic order. It is necessary to understand--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu says--that the resolution of the problems of the developing countries and the achievement of a new world economic order constitute an essential factor for the handling of the economic crisis, for the stability and harmonious development of the world economy.

Socialist Romania and our country's president are constantly militating for the democratization of international relations, for a policy of dialogue, of resolving through negotiations any conflicts and disputes between states, any problems of international life, as the only rational alternative to the policy of confrontation and tension, of arming and war.

In the vast process of affirming and establishing new relations, ones of justice and equity, and of forging a better and fairer world, our party and its secretary general attach a special significance to strengthening the militant solidarity and collaboration with the revolutionary, progressive forces everywhere. This trait, characteristic of the the Romanian Communist Party's thought and action, continues and raises to a higher level the best traditions of international solidarity of the working-class and revolutionary movement in Romania, of the 65 years of heroic and unflagging activity by the party.

Since its appearance in the arena of political life, the working-class movement in Romania has manifested itself and acted as a component part of the international working-class movement. The advanced, revolutionary, and antifascist forces in our country have continually strengthened their solidarity with the revolutionary, progressive forces everywhere in the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of the world, against imperialism and war, for freedom and independence, for collaboration and peace. At the same time, in various important moments of their struggle for social and national liberation, the revolutionary forces and our people have received wide support from the advanced forces, from the revolutionary movements in other countries. All these things, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, demonstrate that "there has always been a close interdependence between the internal revolutionary struggles and those in other countries, between the revolutionary, progressive movements everywhere."

In the spirit of its rich traditions of international solidarity, the Romanian Communist Party is making its active contribution to strengthening the collaboration among all the revolutionary, democratic, progressive, anti-imperialist forces everywhere. Our party is strengthening its collaboration and solidarity with the communist and workers parties on the basis of full equality, of respect for each party's independence and its right to independently determine its political line and revolutionary strategy in accordance with the concrete conditions in its country, and of noninterference in the internal affairs of other parties. "Starting from the necessity of respecting these principles," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "we must do everything to achieve a new unity in the struggle for social progress, for international peace and collaboration. The unity of the communists is a necessity in the struggle for the victory of peace!"

At the same time, our party is developing its relations with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the progressive and democratic parties in various countries, with all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, with the peoples everywhere, starting from the firm conviction that it lies within their power, acting as a unit, to determine a new course of international life, to secure peace, the people's supreme right of to freedom, to independence, to life.

For 65 years, the Romanian Communist Party has fulfilled the role of an inexhaustible generator of energy, of an immense driving force for our people's progress and development. Consequently, its glorious jubilee has a strong political and ideological significance, mobilizing the creative energies of the masses, causing the even stronger involvement of the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, of all the working people, regardless of nationality, in successfully attaining the splendid objectives set by the 13th congress, by the party's program, in order to raise Romania to new levels of progress and civilization, to achieve on our homeland's soil mankind's golden dream--the socialist and communist society.

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POLITICS YUGOSLAVIA

DALMATIAN COMMUNISTS OBLIGED TO REVEAL FINANCIAL STATUS

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 86 p 5

[Article by Suad Ahmetovic, Miroslav Ivic, and Davorka Mezic-Jugovic: "How Much Property Can Communists Have?"]

[Text] It has begun in Dalmatia, and it will probably spread to other areas quickly; in their organizations, members of the League of Communists are obliged to reveal their financial status and the sources of their property. Thus, it will be ascertained who has used impermissible means to amass wealth and thus damaged the prestige of the League of Communists.

Dalmatian communists have initiated a determined action to reveal, in their ranks, the exponents of all negative phenomena and actions that pose a serious threat to social property and the constitutionality and lawfulness of the system by debasing the norms of socialist morality.

At the meetings of the basic party organizations that are being held throughout Dalmatia these days, every member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is obliged to openly and completely honestly present to the other communists information on his property and financial situation, and to explain how he obtained the property. This information will constitute the basis for differentiation among communists, and in some cases of illegal wealth ideological and political measures will be taken to remove from party ranks those whose conduct compromises the prestige of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

In connection with this exceptionally important party action, those who are not informed well enough could wonder why it is being conducted only in Dalmatia when it is known that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia is a unified organization.

The obligation to deal in a resolute manner with those who have gained wealth without working, by defrauding social property, breaking the law, embezzling, taking bribes, engaging in corruption, appropriating public property and similar means, has been made incumbent upon all Yugoslav communists by the decisions from the 16th session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. These decisions were based on the view that many negative phenomena and ways of conduct, which have been visibly present in all of our society for quite a long time, are posing a serious threat to the financial foundation of socialist self-management and to the development of self-managing social relations, by contributing to a class and social stratification among working people and citizens and jeopardizing the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

What Do the Analyses Say?

Such trends are having an unfavorable influence on ideological-political awareness, facilitate the spread of petty bourgeois mentality, and objectively facilitate the activities of hostile forces. It is a fact that none of this has spared even the League of Communists. It is true that certain professional research projects and analyses have revealed that, among communists, such phenomena are incomparably less pronounced than among the broadest social strata. This, however, certainly cannot provide a justification or consolidation, since illegal wealth is totally incompatible with membership in the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

In view of all this, it is clear that the action is not of a narrow, regional nature. Dalmatian communists have begun before the others, and it is quite certain that this action will have to be implemented, in a like or similar manner, in other parts of our country.

The experiences of Dalmatian communists will certainly be interesting for others as well. This is because in Dalmatia only 36 percent of the people's income is earned through regular employment, and 64 percent is due to income from services connected with the lodging and feeding of tourists, part-time fishing, rental of real estate, and other sources, including private barter and the so-called after-hours work. Fraud concerning social property in Dalmatia is especially evident in the construction of numerous dwellings and weekend cottages, without construction permits, along the seacoast and on the islands. This is frequently accompanied by damage to and even outright theft of waterfront public property.

Split: Elections as an Excuse

This of course should not lead one to conclude that the Dalmatian communists are the richest members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and that their property should be viewed with suspicion.

The communists' action is not an attack on honestly gained property. It will be uncomfortable only for those who will be unable to explain to their party comrades how they came to own, for example, the family home, the weekend cottage, the apartment, the yacht, the sled or the boat, the expensive automobile, or other items of great value; did they appropriate the society's real estate, build without a permit, forcibly move into social apartments, use credit fraudulently, or avoid paying the society its due?

The decisions to initiate the action to implement and protect the constitutionality, lawfulness, and norms of socialist morality were adopted on 20 September 1985, at the 15th session of League of Communists of Croatia conference of the community of the Split opstinas. Thus far, numerous preparations have been made in the opstina organizations, from adopting the decisions of the opstina committees to nominating working groups charged with directing the work of the basic party organizations; instructional meetings with the secretaries of the basic organizations of the League of Communists, members of the councils for the protection of constitutional order, managers of business banks and social accounting services, law enforcement authorities, public prosecutors' offices, and courts.

The initial phase is almost over in some basic organizations of the League of Communists, consisting of the presentation of data on the property and finances of the members. We were advised by Stojan Obradovic, a professional political worker in the League of Communists of Croatia conference of opstinas, that the Opstina Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia in Split is the only one that has not had this on its agenda, giving as justification the fact that it was busy with elections and the drawing of new boundary lines.

Dubrovnik: Renewed Debate

"The action has begun well, and it is positive that in a number of basic party organizations people have begun, after a long time, to speak openly to each other," emphasized a member of the Presidium of the Conference of Community Opstinas for the City of Split within the League of Communists of Croatia, Josip Ninic. The verification of property and finances was approached in various ways. In Omis, Makarska, and some other opstinas a kind of census of the League of Communists members is under way. They are entering the information on special forms that have been prepared for this purpose.

Just a reminder sheet has been prepared for all the large League of Communists organizations in Dubrovnik, so that it would be known what kind of data were needed. The statements of the League of Communists members were then jointly discussed at party meetings. In areas where members of the League of Communists know each other well, the discussions are direct and no questionaires are filled out. The joint' motto is: A clean League of Communists. If it turns out that in some places the exponents of negative phenomena are not identified by first and last name, a request will be made to reopen discussions. After implementing differentiation in their own ranks, the communists will have the moral right to resolutely demand the elimination of negative phenomena also at meetings of the Association of Trade Unions, the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia, the Veterans' Association, the League of Socialist Youth, SRVS, and other social organizations, and from the institutions and services that are supposed to protect our self-managing socialist system.

Executive Secretary of the Presidium of the Dubrovnik Opstinas Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia Nikola Tolja said the following:

"The plan for operative measures adopted by our opstina committee at the end of last year stipulates that all basic party organizations are obligated to determine property and financial status of their members by 15 March 1986.

After that, a comprehensive analysis will be prepared by 20 April for the entire opstina organization of the League of Communists, and new tasks stemming from a lasting action will be assigned. Democratic centralism obligates all communists to act in accordance with the decisions and the plan of operative measures.

Zadar: the Task is Still to Be Faced

If a basic party organization acts opportunistically or takes the line of least resistance, the Opstina Committee will take advantage of its statutory right to make the secretaries, members of secretaries, and communists in those organizations responsible ideologically and politically. In the first phase, communists working in courts of law, inspection services, administrations managing the social revenues, business banks and Social Accounting Service, were supposed to analyze in a detailed manner the work necessary to curb the negative phenomena in their areas or responsibility. If it turns out to be necessary, they will request additional personnel for these institutions and the replacement of those who are incompetent and poor workers, or even the dissolution of those services that fail to perform their tasks and meet their obligations.

In the Zadar party organization, most of the work on implementing and carrying out the decisions from the 15th session will have to be taken over by the newly elected opstina committee. Niko Jozic, until recently the president of the presidium of opstina committee of the League of Communists, offers the following explanation:

"The time period allotted for this comprehensive and not at all simple task was too short because, at the same time, the party organizations had to deal with election activities. Still, the opstina committee of the League of Communists discussed the decisions from the 15th session, and it prepared a program for their implementation. All the socio-political organizations were the executive council and the organs of the opstina assembly.

Furthermore, the members of the opstina committee discussed the first topic linked to the decisions, entitled "Ideological-Political Aspects of Implementing Tax Policies in the Zadar Opstina." Discussions also took place in the League of Communists basic organizations in labor organization "Zadranka" and in the Starigrad local commune. These discussions were intended to serve as a model for similar broader activity in the basic party organizations. The committee had also formed special working groups which helped organize these debates. This means that we have begun to work on implementing the decisions from the 15th session, but the real work is still before us," said Niko Jozic.

In connection with implementing the party action among Dalmatian communists, one can also hear skeptical views on the prospects for the entire action. Most frequently, mention is being made of the instance of the social commissions for investigating the sources of property; for quite some time now, these commissions have not yielded anything near what had been expected of them, in spite of the fact that they could involve all appropriate authorities in their quest for truth.

Judging from the mood, however, most of the League of Communists members have taken the action very seriously and responsibly, since they saw in it a means of protecting their own regulations. As a matter of fact, this will decide more than anything else whether in the future the finger will be pointed at the entire League of Communists membership because of some individuals.

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TRENDS IN SERBIAN NATIONALISM TRACED

Belgrade NOVE OMLADINSKE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Dragan Bisenic: "News from Serbian Nationalist Club; From Horse to Donkey"]

[Text] "If a physiologist were to measure the blood of a Serb and that of someone who eats more cale and spinach he would probably find that the Serb's blood was at least two-thirds heavier and more vigorous, and thus, for example, the blood of five million Serbs would weigh more than that of fifteen million from somewhere else." With these words the classic author of Serbian nationslism Jakov Ignjatovic physiologically bases the superiority of the Serbian race over other races. Since the others do not excel in the voluntary giving of blood, it is clear from whence comes the favorite pastime of the Serbs--spilling their blood for each and every freedom, even someone else's.

Cross from Two Night Sticks

Emphasis on national self-will, eternal fear of other nations, and installation of a mechanism of superiority over others readily leads to separatist nationslism. One has learned from legends and learned discussions that Serbs have not suffered from these afflictions because they have been incessantly connected, even to the point of shedding blood, to unitarianism (and all of our nations and nationalities, led by the party, have come to this conclusion). However, Dr Srdjan Vrtsan asserts that unitarianism is not now predominant in Serbian nationalism, but that separatism now reigns supreme. "While earlier a part of Serbian nationalism went under the guise of centralism and unitarianism, now a form of Serbian nationalism has appeared which has a separatist tone. Thus, it is no longer Serbs as the backbone of Yugoslavia, as the only nation of Yugoslavia which unifies the government, but Serbs together--Serbia for Serbs and Serbs within historical boundaries, making the historical boundaries Serbian. And the stimuli for this type of nationalism, and I would say that some things indicate that it is on the rise, are purely of a secular nature."

What has happened to make Serbian nationalism retreat from the slogan "Serbia and her Yugoslavia," and change to a call for reuniting under the fez of the Serbian state, using a slogan which has remained in memory as a motto of the Serbian cultural club of 1939? The historical inheritance and desire for independence (fulfilled through the national state) led to taking bites out of the Austro-Hungarian and Turkish empires, and also led to the unification of the Yugoslav nations. Although sociologist Louis Snider labels these aspirations "ruffian nationalism," and although he says nations which were once oppressed express their abhorrence of any form of community of nations through this form of nationalism--because the possibility of new subordination is created by becoming associated--these aspirations are certainly not passed from generation to generation to be continued in a logical sequence in present-day separatist aspirations.

The change in direction in assessing the character of Serbian nationalism was carried out recently. Word came from the highest levels that Serbs and Serbia cannot eternally bear a cross of two night sticks for the oppression of other nations. The Serbian nationalist is now confused. The fall from unitarianism, parental and devoted, including all Serbs in all our republics, provinces, and foreign countries, to separatism which is territorially limited, self-loving, narcissistic, is like falling from a horse a donkey. One immediately wonders about "Serbianization." Isn't this a conspiracy by other nationalists so that Serbs, in the distribution of domestic preference, are left with nothing?

However, the slogans that Serbs and Croats are like fire and straw, that Albanians are the habitual enemies of the Serb, that Moslems are the descendants of the Turkish oppressors, and that Slovenians are German foster sons, have not just come up, nor have they intensified on their own. "What has given this nationalism [separatist nationalism: author's note] a chance, and what has provided the stimulus is primarily reaction to events in Kosovo," according to Vrtsan.

Fewer Irredentists than Communists

The current Kosovopolje petition--2011--stressed separatist manifestations, and in the Draft of the Petition of Soldiers from Kosovo (understood to be Serbs and Montenegrins) the manifestation appeared in naked form. Abolishing autonomous provinces, bringing Serbia within its "historical borders," and introducing an official Serbian language, are sought.

It might be said that emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is mutual separatism. An ethnically pure territory is being created in Kosovo, and in Serbia the concentration of Serbs per square meter is increasing. While inhabitants of Serbia proper express complete solidatiry with their compatriots in Kosovo, at the same time they curse when they get a job or quickly get a house built through the system. If a lesser Serbia existed in Kosovo (and trends, if not interrupted, point in this direction), it would always be proclaimed as a martyr, a saint, and a custodian of monuments of Serbian history in Kosovo, but it would also attest to the impotence of policy which is tainted with haggling and bargaining for leadership and more favorable position, and this inevitably leads to opportunism.

Emigration and irredentist activity have not disturbed relations between nations so much as they have directly compromised policy. From where do all these irredentists come when the number of communists is many times greater? Why is it that assembly discussions concerning the Martinovic case take place without results?

During the blossoming of "a hundred flowers" of nationalism, no one was spared criticism, accusations, hastily-made labels, but the political institutions remained without quilt.

To build a "self-management socialist community" when only crumbs of capital pass through republic and province barriers is possible only in theory. It is in the nature of goods production to seek a continual expansion of markets, but someone then fetters it in an ostensible national economy, at the same time putting in place a secure cornerstone for national separatism. In the movement using the slogan--"to know your nation is to love it better," tragic peoples crawl from all over to the Yugoslav unified market, pictures of ancestors come to the surface which do not look like the ones we once knew. Suddenly everyone feels threatened, insecure, fearful for their existence.

Serbs Gladly Drink Juniper

"A Serb has what no one has, a Serb has four golden words, a Serb has Kraljevich Marko..." all this topped off with Lazar's crown, and celebrated with red wine. Written on one Belgrade high-rise are the words: "We are Serbs and we drink brandy," and it turns out that there is not a thing which cannot be Serbian and which is not done by Serbs. If all these traits are as colossal as Vladimir Jovanovic cites them, Serbs are perfection itself, they need no one, and who knows how much they need each other. Faith in themselves, bravery, a free and independent spirit, strength of mind, a victorious feeling of truth, honestly, and justice, these are only a few of the characteristics about which Jovanovic wrote over a hundred years ago. Argumentation which was appropriate to that time is amusing today. Not because the traits Jovanovic enumerated are worthless, but because they explain the (erroneous) opinion about all-Serb unity and Serbian purity.

Searchers of a conjugal bed with someone of the same nationality turn to notices for marital union in our newspapers. "Young man, 25/180/75, SSS, good-looking, honest, nonsmoker, Serbian..." or, "Young man from Pirot, Serbian..." seeks suitable woman with whom to obtain by creative forces of birth, no doubt about it, a baby boy, Serbian, and in the quiet of our home to play songs about Serbian history on the gusle.

On the other hand, in the aforementioned Draft the need for birth control for the Albanian nationality in Kosovo comes out as the product of a suspicion that from the Albanian uterus will fly irredentist eaglets, the future persecutors of Serbs. Did it want to say that Serbs cannot be secure as long as Albanians exist as a mojority in Kosovo? Even were population control policy imposed as a requirement stemming from the possibility that Kosovo might become an economic "black hole," incapable of economic reproduction because of a population explosion, the interpretation that someone is trying to keep Albanians from reproducing themselves will continue to be present.

Four Kinds of Separatism and the Head Fits

When underwear becomes a national banner and contraceptive devices take the form of protector of a nation's sovereignty, then "Feni" can be nothing more than a Macedonian tragedy, "Obrovats" a Croatian one, and "Medijapan" a Serbian one, because, a worker, for example, Slovenian, did not perform his class function in any of the enumerated fragments of economic wisdom. The Slovenian worker was not an economic subject to whom the failure of "Feni" would have meant something, because thus he would have been deprived of that which he had invested and that which he might have obtained. Because of this he does not have any chance (from his class position) to seek responsibility from the Macedonian leadership, and so there will not be a national summons. On a map of the Triglavsko-Vardarski region dark lines of moderate thickness are becoming increasingly important, these are the borders of the territories with their "chancellaries." On these bases the confederalism, which has been discussed in an analysis of our political system, has been constructed. Is polycentric etatism as a sign of expansion of state structures in our country really something different than separatism? What is going on when an opstina, let alone something larger, only looks after itself?

Every case of nationalism is at the same time a case of separatism, as every case of separatism leads to nationalism because of the fact that the striving for closing and separation in a multinational community can be expressed only through the state which is by definition political. Without connection to the state, separatism is impossible. National and state separatism are like brothers. How the separation of one and the other appears can be easily seen in the example of the "three-name territory" of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. It is a source of at least four instances of separatism: 1) Vojvodina-type, which can be a Serbian national and a state autonomous unit; 2) strictly Serbian, where Serbs are most numerous, Serbian (national) and Serbian proper (government) are most frequent; 3) Kosovo separatism, which is Albanian irredentism. All three instances of separatism are Serbian (proper) because these territories are found in the republic (state) of Serbia, but they do not have to be designated "as Serbian" in the national sense.

The fourth type is unitarianist-separatist. Serbs as the majority nation ought to be "hegemonic" over others in the republic, but separatists from other republics in the "third" Yugoslavia. Thus, according to the foolish "three-Yugoslav" considerations, Serbs in the first two Yugoslavias won the wars, but lost the peace. In the third, the remaining Yugoslav nations can only be vassels to the Serbs, but in no way can they be allies.

Thus, four types of separatism can fall on the Serbian's head, but it is uncertain whether this head will endure that because an anthropological characteristic of Serbs is brachycephaly (short-headedness, broad-headedness).

However, the opinion exists that even discussions on the position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the federation, and the province in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, carry the virus of separatism because they are directed at stengthening the statehood of Serbia at the expense of the autonomy of the province. Some might say Serbia has moved on the offensive against the province.

In weighing separatism against unitarianism, it appears that separatism is much more dangerous than unitarianism for "fraternal nations and nationalities," because it is attainable. Only the league of national bureaucracies can take on the role of unitarianist, but not every national bureaucracy, because it must count on opposition from the one, or the ones, which it intends to subordinate. Separatism is directed only at one of them and only the working class, whose "super-national interest" is at the same time productive, can put the wheels in motion in this regard.

The tactics on any separatism were best anticipated by Mate Mestrovic, president of the Croatian National Council in the HRVATSKA REVIJA which is published in Munich. "It is important that Croats who support changes in the system occupy and officially recognize structures and that they create new ones outside of these structures... In this period of national reconstruction it is important that the struggle be conducted strictly within that which the Yugoslav Constitution and the laws permit and that actions are avoided which at this time cannot be successful, because the prerequisites for them do not exist," says the son of Ivan Mestrovic. Thus, separatism becomes a material force when it seizes power.

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SERBIAN PRIEST DISCUSSES WRITERS MEETING ON KOSOVO

Belgrade PRAVOSLAVLJE in Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 86 p 11

/Article by Atanasije Jevtich/

/Text/ In these last days, from 4 to 6 March, the Belgrade section of writers and the Union of Authors of Serbia organized and held (on their premises in Belgrade, Francuska 7) three days of discussions on books about Kosovo and on the situation in Kosovo today.

On the first evening, Tuesday, 4 March, the following books were discussed: Milica Grkovich's--"Names in The Decham Bullae"; Pavle Ivich's and Mitak Peshikan's--"Linguistic Studies from Kosovo"; Sinan Hasani's--"Kosovo, Truths and Errors"; Dimitrije Bogdanovich's--"A Book on Kosovo"; "Anthology--Albanians" (a publication of the Cakarjev Publishing House in Ljubljana); Vladimir Bovan's--"Serbian Literature in Kosovo," and Muhamed Keshetovich's--"Counterrevolution in Kosovo."

In addition to the authors, Professors Vasilije Krestich, Drago Chupich, Dushan Batakovich, Gojko Subotich, Jovan Sekulich, and Milan Ivanovich also participated in the discussions on these books. The last three participants spoke about our cultural monuments in Kosovo, pointing out their invaluable significance, but also the difficult current situation in Kosov-Metochija and the uncertain fate of these spiritual and cultural monuments of the Serbian people, which are grouped in one area and represent an exceptional worth not only for our culture but for the whole cultural world. The other participants in the discussion spoke mainly about the above-mentioned books; Miodrag Bulatovich, Mirko Perovich, and other listeners present then took over the discussion. The hall, corridor, and steps of these relatively cramped premises were overflowing with spectators, understandable for such an occasion and for such a burning topic of the day.

Although the discussions about the question of Kosovo, always a painful one but especially today, were conducted calmly and politely, it was not difficult to discern the presence of emotion in most of the participants in the discussions, especially when there were references to historical untruths and unjust statements about Serbs that were contained in works by certain writers of Albanian nationality. The "Anthology--Albanians," which is full of inacuracies and lies and is based on the quasi-science of new Albanian "experts," be they from Tirana or Prishtina, was especially sharply criticized. (It was said that the Academy of Sciences in Prishtina subsidized the publication of this anthology.) Even the book of Sinan Hasinie, "Kosovo, Truths and Errors," was not spared criticism. Nevertheless, Prof Mirko Perovich said that it was the best book that had been written by an Albanian (or, perhaps, by a "team of Albanians"; at any rate, that is what people were heard saying, i.e., that a team prepared all the materials for him for this book). In contrast to Perovich, Prof Vasilije Krestich and others showed factual errors in this book, but moreover an obsession on the part of its author with an erroneous "symmetry between Albanians and Serbs," be it for an earlier era or for the current one. Thus, Bogoljub Pejchich said in the discussion that this book is "further from the truth and closer to the errors, as far as Kosovo is concerned.

The sober, scientific approach to the Kosovo theme in the book by Dimitrije Bogdanovich was praised, while the honesly written book of Prof Muhamed Keshetovich on the roots of the counterrevolution in Kosovo was particularly well assessed.

On the second evening, Wednesday, 5 March, a discussion was held on the following books: Spasoje Djakovich's--"Roots of the Conflict in Kosovo"; the consular letters of Milan Rakich (1905-1911); Batrich Jovanoch's--"Kosovo, Inflation, Social Developments"; Atanasije Jevtich's--"From Kosovo to Jadovno"; Djordje Trifunovich's--"Fathers of the Migration"; Ilija Vukovich's--"The Spirit of Autonomy and Separatism in Kosovo" and Branko Perunichich's--Letters from the Serbian Consuls in Prishtina (1890-1900).

In addition to the authors (the compiler of the consular letters of Milan Rakich, Prof Andrija Mitrovich, did not attend), the following participated in the discussions on these books: Vasilije Kalezich, Milan Komnenich, Mirko Djordjevich, Slobodan Rakitich, Milan Djukovich and, from the audience, Svetozar Stijovich, author Radomir Smiljanich, and others.

The atmosphere of the discussions on this second evening was somewhat more heated, since the questions about the current situation in Kosovo-Metohija began to be increasingly delved into. Numerous questions were directed to the Assembly delegate, Batrich Jovanovich, especially on keeping secret from the public the departure from Kosovo of over 140 Serbs from 42 villages in Kosovo-Metohija and their complaints to the highest institution of this country about being subjected to constant suffering in their homes of centuries and being forced to leave Kosovo on short notice. Several participants in the discussion spoke about the open waging of genocide against Serbs in Kosov-Metohija; these participants included the undersigned, whose book of travel observations on the martyred Kosovo and Jadovno was also discussed on this second evening. It was pointed out and emphasized, not only by the writer but also by others, that a series of new examples of Albanian oppression and violence have taken place and that Serbs from Kosovo have testified that their situation since 1981 has been more difficult than before the counter-revolution, and moreover that it was not any better for Serbs down there even before 1968. As the writer Slobodan Rakitich said, "It seems that the tragedy of the Serbian people in Kosovo is the only continuity that we have."

On the third day, Thursday, 6 March, at 11 am, a round table on the situation in Kosovo today was organized; the following people participated in the discussion, which lasted until 3 o'clock in the afternoon: Miodrag Bulatovich, Zoran Glushchevich, Borislav Mihajlovich-Mihiz, Mirko Perovich, Milosh Markovich, Mitar Peshikan, Spasoje Djakovich, Slobodan Rakitich, Milan Komnenich, Atansije Jeftich, Aleksandar Petrov, and numerous others in attendance, including the Albanian Hadzhi Dauti Omer, a military historian from Belgrade, while the lawyer Velimir Cvetich sent a telegram.

Beginning with the introductory remarks of Zoran Glushchevich, who spoke openly about the breakdown of the system in this country and about its powerlessness in the face of the destruction not only of a people such as the Serbs in Kosovo but also of the Yugoslav state itself, and continuing with discussions, the truth about the unforgettable tragedy of Kosovo came increasingly to the surface. It is not only a current tragedy for the Serbs and other peoples, such as Gypsies, but also a possible future tragedy for Albanians. Atanasije Jevtich and Milan Komnenich expressed a justified fear about and responsibility for the fate of the two peoples in Kosovo, Serbs and Albanians, because of possible future uncontrolled reactions to the present-day tyranny and genocide against the Serbs. The Serbs in Kosovo increasingly feel and say that "the Serb in Kosovo is again a slave," while many Albanians, drunk on a chauvinist and fascist fervor and the support of authority, say that "we want a happy Kosovo, but without Serbs."

A literary evening devoted to Kosovo was held on the evening of this third day. Many of our songwriters and authors presented their literary contributions and songs.

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END

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East Europe Report

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NEW STATE FARMS FORMED IN CHELM AREA FOR LACK OF PRIVATE LAND BUYERS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2 Jun 86 p 5

[Article by Teresa Wolik-Dubaj, staff member of regional weekly TYGODNIK CHELMSKI: "More State Farms in Chelm Voivodship; Wild Fields"]

[Text] Four new state farms were established over the past 3 years in Chelm Voivodship, i.e., in Cycow, Dorohusk, Wola Uhruska, and Lipinki. Seven additional state farms are slated to be set up during the next 5-year plan. This is both a necessity and the only available option for working the lands that have been sold off by private farmers.

The Chelm area rural population is getting older, while the younger people are getting out of agriculture. During the period 1975-1985 the local rural population declined by 3.3 percent. Although not quite 60 percent of the voivodship's population still lives on the land, this population is very unevenly distributed. Where the average distribution ratio in the Chelm area is 62 persons per square kilometer (the national average is 118 persons per square kilometer), the same ratios in the gminas of Wyryki, Wola Uhruska, Sosnowica, Hansk range between 14 and 20 persons per square kilometer.

Moreover, many working-age people live on the farm but hold non-agricultural jobs. Finding a wife has been a problem for farmers for the past several years too. In ten of the local gminas men outnumber the women by 432 in the 18-30 age bracket.

This adverse demographic situation combined with the dwarf-parcel land use patterns and the continuing underinvestment in local agriculture means that with each passing year a few dozen or a few hundred hectares of more farmland are added to the State Land Fund.

Over the past 10 years private farmers have deeded 8,500 farms to the government covering a total area of 42,000 hectares. In 1984 Chelm Voivodship ranked fourth in the nation in terms of the number of farms (409) turned over to the government. And studies now being made show that in the Chelm area there are 3,500 farmers over the age of 55 cultivating a total of 18,000 hectares who have no heirs. So, it is to be expected that they too will very soon be turning over their farms to the government in exchange for a pension. This in turn increases the size of the State Land Fund inventory, which planners predict will rise to nearly 40,000 hectares by 1990. This is land that will have to be given to someone so that it can produce something. The only question is who?

Private farmers, even the younger ones, who know right now that they will not have anyone to leave their estate to are very enthusiastic about increasing the size of their farms (in 1982 private sector farmers bought 5,837 hectares of land, but by 1984 they bought only 681 hectares). What for? For whom, they ask. They have already built up their nest egg, they are not bad off, and the children are all settled in the city. They do not see any sense in making any further investments and enlarging their farms, especially since there are only two pairs of hands to do the work and by now very tired hands at that.

Other reasons for the declining interest on the part of farmers in buying land include the rise--almost threefold--in the price of land in the State Land Fund, the increasingly inferior quality of the land offered for sale, poor land location (lack of access roads), increasing tax burdens, and also the perennially underdeveloped social and economic services infrastructure of the Chelm countryside.

The prices and terms of farmland leases are also important factors. A farmer gets a better deal by leasing a few hectares now and then (the rent ranges from 100 to 800 zlotys per hectare per annum) rather than buying the land. Existing state farms and producer cooperatives can only manage to take on a few dozen or so additional hectares. The attempt made in 1982 to put land back into production by inducing private farmers to take the land over as settlers did not produce the hoped for results. Mainly because the interested parties--and there were around a hundred or so--were offered land without housing or farm buildings and of inferior quality to boot. It was planned that over a 3-year period the settlement program would generate 155 new farms covering a total of 3,200 hectares. However, it turned out that only 502 hectares would wind up being sold under these terms.

Under these circumstances the only option left for putting these thousands of idle hectares back into production is the creation of new state farms. These farms are set up under the proverbial "cloud" and have to be built from the ground up. This is a very costly way of bringing land under cultivation, but since there are no other options this is the way that has to be taken.

Experts from the Agricultural Development Studies and Planning Office "Bioprozet" in Lublin have calculated that on the average Zl 500-700 million have to be set aside for investment in every newly formed state farm. This covers the expenditures that have to be made for the purchase of farm machinery and implements, the building of access roads, sheep and hog pens, cowsheds, worker housing, social services and workshop and warehouse facilities, and also for land reclamation, fencing, paving, and so on.

But the planners say that the money invested today will pay interest in the future in the form of agricultural production. The good production performance records that have been racked up by state farms in recent years bear out the validity of this claim.

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TRADE DEALS BETWEEN VARIOUS NATIONS REPORTED

April Reporting

Warsaw POLITYKA (POLITYKA EKSPORT-IMPORT supplement No 8, Apr 86) in Polish 19 Apr 86 p 15

[Article: "East-West"]

[Text] HUNGARY-AUSTRIA: Austria will finance 70% of the construction cost of a water reservoir in Nagiamaros on the Danube; the total cost is estimated at $455 million. Repayment of credits and payment for Austrian equipment installed during the construction of the dam will be in the form of electrical power supply at a rate of 1.2 billion kilowatt hours annually beginning in 1986. Credit for the construction of the dam was granted by a group of Austrian banks that took advantage of government guarantees. Construction work, some of which will be done jointly with Czechoslovakia, will begin in 1986.

YUGOSLAVIA-KUWAIT: The Yugoslav freight company, "23 May," in Nowy Sad, received an order from the Kuwait firm, Rakan, for transporting sulfur and building materials over land from Iraq to Kuwait. This will involve 50 drivers and 30 trucks. The contract value exceeds $5.5 million and will be executed in 1986.

HUNGARY-COMMON MARKET COUNTRIES: Hungarian foreign trade enterprises plan to use the European Clearing Union to contact companies of the Common Market countries. Earlier the Hungarian National Bank began to publish forint exchange rate trends in relation to the European Clearing Union. The purpose of this was to minimize the risk inherent in fluctuations of exchange rates of specific currencies.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY-EGYPT: Both socialist countries are granting Egypt licensing credits to finance enterprises in the energy sector. Hungary will lend Egypt $130 million for reconstruction of an electrical power plant in Tabbin near Cairo. New power units that will increase the power of the station to 440 MW will be built by the Hungarian company, Transelectro. Czechoslovakia agreed earlier to a loan of $80 million for the construction of an electrical station in the Nile delta.

AUSTRIA-USSR: The Soviet foreign trade center, Licensintorg, has signed a license agreement with the Austrian company, Kneissl Tirol Sportartikel, for the production of tennis rackets from synthetic materials.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA-ICELAND: At the end of 1985, both countries signed a 5-year trade agreement. Fish are Iceland's main export to Czechoslovakia, and it imports significant numbers of tractors. Czech Skoda's are very popular in Iceland.

GREAT BRITAIN-CZECHOSLOVAKIA: The British company, Wellman Process Engineering, sold technology and equipment for detinning scrap to the Kovosrot scrap melting plant in Brno. The new continuous process for detinning is based on technology developed and used in the British Vulcan Materials plants. After the equipment is installed in the Brno plants, the output of the factory will increase by 25 percent. Initially, the plants will be engaged mainly in converting scrap from the production of sheet metal and cans, but recovery of used cans from scrap is also under consideration. In addition to producing high quality tin ingots, the factory also intends to process 30,000 tons of scrap into high quality steel.

May Reporting

Warsaw POLITYKA (POLITYKA EKSPORT-IMPORT supplement No 10, May 86) in Polish 17 May 86 p 15

[Article: "East-West"]

[Text] GREAT BRITAIN-EAST GERMANY: Representatives of 11 British companies signed a contract with the East Germany trade organization, Textima, for textile equipment valued at 7.5 million pounds.

WEST GERMANY-USSR: The industrial firm, Windmoeler und Hoelscher, was awarded the largest contract in its 116-year history for the sale of equipment to the USSR. The order is related to the reconstruction of the paper complex in Vyborg; it will facilitate the production of 60,000 tons of high quality packing paper annually. The equipment will be supplied beginning in mid-1987. The agreement amounts to 88 million marks.

BULGARIA-FINLAND: The Bulgarian Tourist and Recreation Association and the Finnish company, E.K.A., signed an agreement on long-term cooperation in tourism. A joint working group will be formed soon to consider the possibilities and methods of exploiting existing tourist facilities and eventually building new facilities.

SWEDEN-USSR: In 1985, Atlas Copco International (Sweden) supplied the USSR with 30 different pieces of boring equipment worth more than 100 million kronor. Most of this equipment was installed in the mining-metallurgical plant in Norilsk.

YUGOSLAVIA-WEST GERMANY: The Yugoslav factory, Otocanka, from Zadar on the Adriatic, and the West German company, Hanstra Tapeten, signed a contract for joint investment in the production of carpets. The West Germany share is expected to be 2.5 million marks. The new installation, which is to begin operation in April, will result in a three-fold increase in production, up to three million square meters of carpeting annually. Otocanka has a guaranteed sales of its products to West Germany for the next 10 years, and expects to earn 50 million marks in export during that period.

USSR-USA: During his visit to Moscow, J. Preston, of Avon Products, signed an agreement with the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology on cooperation in the development of the technology of cosmetics and jewelry production. The partners aim to extend the scope of information exchange, to organize seminars and symposia mutually, to test products, and jointly develop the production of new cosmetics. The American share in the enterprise is being handled on the basis of compensatory transactions.

JAPAN-USSR: The Soviet Union ordered a number of machines for the auto industry from Japanese manufacturers. The contract, valued at $200-250 million, is part of the plan for overall modernization of car production in the USSR during the current 5-year plan. At least three major Japanese trade groups, C. Itoh and Co., Sumimoto Corp., and Tokyo Trading Co., are involved in executing this contract. Two industrial giants, Kobe Steel Ltd. and Komatsu Ltd., will also participate in the contract. The latter will supply the USSR with metal presses.

HUNGARY-KUWAIT: Hungary won a contract worth $1.2 million to supply Kuwait with 18 city transport buses. The new buses, Ikarus 260-City, will be added to 250 other buses of the same make that are now operating in Kuwait.

2950
CSO: 2600/469

ECONOMY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROGRESS REPORTED ON GDR-USSR RAIL-FERRY SYSTEM

East Berlin EISENBAHNPRAXIS in German Vol 30 No 2, 1986 (signed to press 6 Feb 1986) pp 49-50

> [Text] On the island of Ruegen, a few kilometers south of Sassnitz, the northernmost city of the GDR with its fish combine, the fish processing factory, the chalk works and the ferry port for the railroad ferry route to Trelleborg (Sweden) which has been in existence since 1909, lies the small fishing town of Mukran. Construction has been in progress for the last 1,600 days between the Great Jasmund Bodden and the Prorer Wiek on a railroad ferry port. It is one of the terminal points of the future railroad-ferry link between the GDR and the USSR, which will lead over a distance of 273 nautical miles (= 506 kilometers) to the other terminal, the ferry port of Klaipeda in the USSR. Following 4 years of construction--it began in mid 1982--and the launching of the first ferry in the summer of 1985, testing of the railroad-ferry/ferry bridge system is scheduled to begin in Mukran on the occasion of the 11th SED Party Congress.

Background

Trade in commodities between the GDR and the USSR has increased fivefold from 1970 to 1985, and these growth rates and a comparable volume is unequalled in the world. Agreements between the USSR and the GDR envision a further growth in rates for the 5-year plan from 1986-1990. The railroad and sea traffic links have already reached the limits of their capacity in some areas, with the result that a long-term, effective solution for goods transport between the USSR and the GDR had to be found.

After numerous versions had been examined, the decision was made at the 30th congress of the government Commission on Parity in June 1982 to construct a railroad-ferry link. A government agreement was then reached. This is the largest plan for integration between the USSR and the GDR in the area of transportation (fig. 1).

The decision was made in favor of a rail-ferry link primarily because it was the best in terms of time and cost, compared with an expansion of the land rail links or conventional sea traffic with harbor installations and freighters.

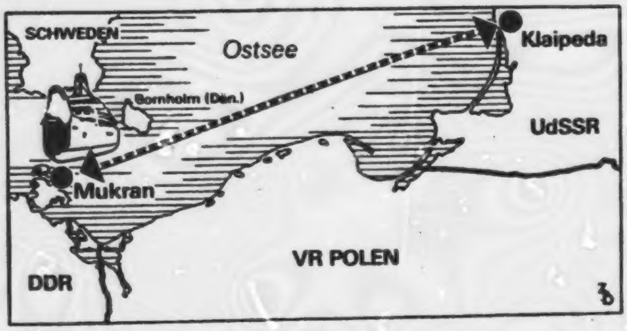


Fig. 1. The rail-ferry link from Mukran on the island of Ruegen to Klaipeda in the Lithuanian SSR is 273 nautical miles (=505 kilometers) long.

The Ferry Ports

The harbor of Klaipeda was selected as the terminal for the rail-ferry link to the USSR because it has extremely favorable natural conditions for a ferry installation and, as a port of long standing, it possesses a good infrastructure.

A total of seven sites in the GDR were studied, three on the island of Ruegen, two on the Greifswald Bodden and in the Rostock area. The decision was made in favor of Mukran on the Baltic coast of the island of Ruegen because it met these premises:

--depth of the navigational channel good close to the harbor entrance,
--low risk of sanding over,
--good nautical conditions in all seasons,
--the shortest distance to the Klaipeda terminal in the USSR,
--minimal interference in the local structure,
--the best rail link to the main Berlin-Stralsund-Sassnitz line, which has high capacity and will be electrified by 1990,
--the lowest investment outlay of the sites studied.

The ferry port has immediate access to the open sea. The water depth of the basin is 9.5 ms. Two moles protect the basin. They enclose the jetty for the ferries and the turnaround area in front of it. The ferry jetty is laid out as a finger pier and it is about 22 meters wide, extending about 215 meters into the water. There is a mooring site on one side of the jetty. Water depth along the jetty is 10.5 meters.

The ferry bridge which forms the link between the tracks on land and those on the ferry is an interesting design. The twin-level bridge is a new development, whose design is without precedent in the world. The design was the responsibility of the Design and Surveying Operations of the Deutsche Reichsbahn (EVDR). Construction and assembly--including incidentally that of the ferry bridge in the station in Klaipeda--is being carried out by Stahlbau Dessau of the Deutsche Reichsbahn. The upper superstructure is about 45 meters long, the lower about 44 meters.

The ferry station extends about 4 kms inland from the shore to the main Stralsund-Sassnitz rail line. It comprises two areas, the broad-gauge area with a track length of about 26 kms and 102 switching units, and the normal-gauge track area, with about 62 kms of track and 156 switching units. There are additional track installations for the transfer of freight between broad-guage and normal-guage freight cars, two halls with 5 broad-gauge and 10 normal-guage tracks, each with 210 meters of usable track, 2 open-air installations with 2 broad-gauge and 4 normal-guage tracks with 225 meters and 245 meters usable length, a flammable materials ramp and a customs ramp for the transfer of hazardous freight, each with a broad-gauge and a normal-gauge track of 145 meters usable length, transfer ramps for vehicles and finally a gauge switching installation.

The operating facilities also include two track control towers and two humps with rail brakes. The driving unit operations site, freight car repair shop, workshops for maintenance of the rail brakes, transfer equipment and vehicles, social and administrative buildings and storage for ships supplies complete the facilities.

The Ferries

Six Type 321 rail ferries are planned for the rail-ferry link between Mukran and Klaipeda. Three will sail under the flag of the GDR and three under the flag of the USSR. These ships are two-decker ferries designed to carry freight cars with the Soviet broad gauge of 1,520 mm. The Mathias-Thesen yard in Wismar is building all six ferries; with a length of 190 meters and a beam of 29 meters, they are the largest ships ever constructed by the GDR shipbuilding industry.

A total track length of about 1,500 meters is available on each ship, which can accomodate 103 4-axle freight cars (standard length 14.72 meters). Five tracks are arranged side-by-side on each deck. The tracks on the upper deck are only partially covered. Compared with ships having completely enclosed rail decks, this results in a more favorable ratio between the weight of the empty ship to the usable track length. This allows full exploitation of the possibilities allowed by the external dimensions of the freight cars and which those resulting from the beam of the ship and considerations of stability and accessibility (see fig. 2).

The ferries are designed for the highest ice class. With a cruising speed of 16.5 knots, a crossing between Mukran and Klaipeda takes about 20 hours.

Loading and Unloading Technology

Since only broad-gauge freight cars will be carried on the ferries, switching of the cars from one gauge to the other is carried out in Mukran. For the bulk of the freight--about 80 percent--transshipment from cars of one gauge to those of the other is planned; for the remaining 20 percent, the gauge of the cars will be switched.

The Mukran ferry station's capacity allows it to service three ferries daily. Normally, 103 broad-gauge freight cars have to be unloaded when a ferry docks. This is carried out as follows: superstructure 1 of the twin-level ferry bridge is run out to the upper deck and the deck is emptied, then superstructure 1 is raised to its retracted position, superstructure 2 is run out to the main deck, and the main deck is emptied.

Loading is carried out in the reverse sequence: the main deck is loaded, superstructure 2 is raised to its off-position, superstructure 2 is run out to the upper deck, the upper deck is loaded and superstructure 1 is raised to its off-position.

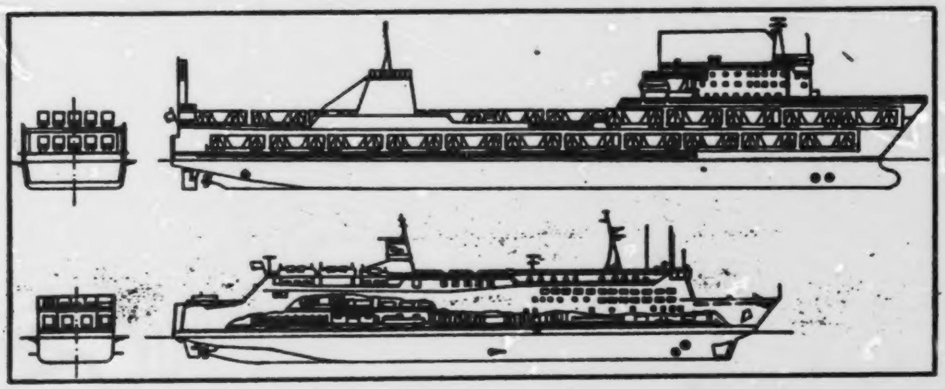


Fig. 2 The relationsip in dimensions between the Type 321 two-decker rail freight ferry and the rail ferry "Ruegen" of the Deutsche Reichsbahn can be clearly seen.

Two tracks are always handled in parallel as groups of about 10 cars and/or an entire track of cars are being pulled onto or off the ferry and stacked.

In March and May 1985, two 106-series diesel locomotives, which had been converted to broad gauge, were handed over to the Deutsche Reichsbahn by the Karl-Marx-Stadt railroad repair yard to service the broad-gauge area of the Mukran ferry station. They are locomotive numbers 106 975 and 105 096. Both locomotives were fitted with INTERMAT center buffer couplings, which allow coupling with the Soviet type of center buffer coupling. If the need arises, a mixed coupling can be attached to these couplings, so that rolling stock with the customary Deutsche Reichsbahn screw coupling can be moved. Loading and unloading, including provisioning of and waste removal from the ferry takes about 4 hours.

The incoming broad-gauge freight cars are then taken to the open-air facilities or into the transshipping halls for the freight to be transferred, or to the gauge changing installation for the axle gauges to be reset. Since the amount of freight to be transferred from a broad-gauge car has to be accomodated in two double-axle normal-gauge cars, about 1,000 of the latter have to be prepared daily in the normal-guage area. That is the equivalent volume of freight car movements of the port of Rostock.

A computer-based system was developed specially to handle all operations at the Mukran ferry station. It manages registration of incoming and outgoing cars, control of freight car passages, processing of shipping papers, preparation of stowage plans for the ferry, etc.

The ferry/ferry bridge system will begin trial operation in Mukran on the occasion of the 11th SED Party Congress, and the start of operations of the Mukran-Klaipeda ferry is scheduled for 2 October 1986.

9581
CSO: 2300/335

ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

INTENSIFICATION IN EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN EVALUATED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 23, 1986 p 3

[Article by Eng Michal Spak, candidate of sciences, and Eng Jan Voboril, candidate of sciences, Office of the Presidium of the Government of Czechoslovakia: "On the Preparations for the Eighth 5-Year Plan--Intensification Is the Only Way"; first paragraph is HOSPODARSKE NOVINY introduction]

[Text] On the basis of the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development for Czechoslovakia for the Years 1986-1990 and the Outlook to the Year 2000 the proposal for the Eighth 5-Year Plan covering the national economy will shortly be finished and additional important conceptual materials will be worked out. In addition to efforts to speed up economic growth, a component of all the work is the strategic task calling for universally increasing the intensification and efficiency of the national economy. In this article, we dwell on some aspects of intensification as they stem from findings involving the solution of this important problem and as they are contained in the various working documents which were processed on this occasion.

Intensification is a source of not insignificant problems because its positive achievement demands substantial changes in existing approaches and methods of management. This is a very complicated and long-term process, containing many varied elements and dimensions, which culminates in a shift in the solution of the principal problem of our economy--a qualitatively higher unison between the economic potential of the country and its efficiency.

The most important moment in the process of intensification is the assurance of the decline of overall consumption of social work for the mass of created useful values and the realization of quality changes in the national economy at a time when the additional development of production forces will be minimally tied to qualitative growth involving production inputs and at a time that will see a basic turnaround in the development affecting the effectivity of all production factors. Adequate movement, even in the sector of socialist production relationships is essential in dialectic unity with the development of production forces. The advantage of socialism is that this complex task can be assured in a planned manner. The opportunities and possibilities of accomplishing these complex intentions, which can be contemplated on the level of the entire national economy, do not exist in all industries, in all economic production units, and in all enterprises in the same way. The forms of manifestation of intensification will also be differentiated. While one economic production unit or enterprise will show specific savings in social work per appropriate product, the decisive manifestation in other economic production units could be a higher utilization of given inputs. Normally, however, there will be a combination of both of the listed approaches.

In finalizing the tasks of economic and social development it will be particularly necessary to judge the causes--and draw appropriate conclusions from them--as to why, for the time being, a qualitative turnaround in the intensification of our economy has not been fully and successfully implemented. Even though, during recent years, there was a renewal of the dynamics of growth in the national income, which cannot be overlooked, some facts indicate that this turnaround was assured primarily on the basis of traditional growth factors.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, there was a certain shift with respect to lowering material requirements of the national income, but, at the same time, there was a specific decline in the growth rate of social labor productivity. A contradiction developed with respect to the development of capital asset ratios and their effectivity. Considerations covering the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and after the year 1990 generally involve increases in intensiveness.

Scientific-Technical Development

Scientific-technical development is to become the decisive intensification factor involved in growth after the year 1985. This fact is realistically used as a starting point in preparing the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Specifically, for example, increased volumes of production are being assured on the basis of realizational outputs contained in the state plan of technical development compared to the Seventh 5-Year Plan; the solution of research and development tasks is being oriented toward fulfillment of the intentions contained in state goal-oriented and scientific-technical programs in such a way that the results of the solutions of these tasks would, in part, be applicable in production as early as sometime during the Eighth 5-Year Plan; the necessary resources are being assured for the further strengthening of the tasks of scientific-technical development, particularly through the growth of the volume of noninvestment means for the development of the scientific research base and to increase the number of employees of this base; tasks are being set for the further growth of the share of production accounted for by high-tech economic products, etc.

Intentions in the materialization of scientific-technical development form the basic starting points for practically all aspects of the intensification process, particularly involving the lowering of the energy-intensive and materials-intensive nature of our economy; also involving the growth of social labor productivity, modernization of basic assets, achievement of a more favorable development of exchange transactions in our involvement in international trade, the higher valorization of deliveries to domestic markets, the realization of progressive structural changes, etc.

It must be fully appreciated that the basic problem of our reproduction process and also the basic problem of the Eighth 5-Year Plan is precisely in the process of materialization involving scientific-technical development. Despite some positive results which were attained particularly during the last 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, it has thus far not been possible to lower the differences in the technical level of production, in the quality of products, and in the economic nature of the entire reproduction process between our country and the industrially developed nations to the required extent.

Production Consumption

A significant intensification factor in the national economy and, simultaneously, a comprehensive reflection of the realization of economic strategy in this area is represented by the development of production consumption. This is, on the one hand, a concept involving the increasing of tasks involving all savings in inputs involving the reproduction process and, on the other hand, an express increase in final national economic results by means of higher valorization of all inputs, particularly those involving fuels and energy and metals.

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, there was a lowering of the overall materials-intensive nature involved in the creation of the gross national income by roughly 0.7 percent per year. This is somewhat more than the long-term average for the years 1971 through 1985. A still more specific shift in these data can be seen in the lowering of the demanding nature involved in creating the national income with respect to the consumption of ferrous metals. On the other hand, the lowering of the energy-intensive nature of production consumption during the Seventh 5-Year Plan was below the long-term average. The lowering of the materials-intensive nature in the creation of national income was manifested also in the lowering of imports of certain important raw materials and energy (for example, crude petroleum, iron ore, pig iron, phosphates, natural rubber, wool). As far as material consumption is concerned, this period saw an overall relative decline as well as an absolute lowering of consumption, for example, with respect to cement, crude petroleum and liquid fuels, and metals.

The development of production consumption in the national economy shows up in a different manner as long as we follow it on the basis of the net method of calculating the national income, that is to say, if we include in production consumption the write-off of used production capital assets (in the gross method they are included in the creation of national income). Because these write-offs grew by 31.6 percent during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, this showed up as a negative quantity in the materials-intensive component of the net national income, since, in comparing the final years of 5-year plans there was, in general, a virtual stagnation with respect to the demanding nature of things thanks to the particularly favorable developments during the years 1984 and 1985 when intensiveness declined by 2.1 percent. Similar developments occurred in industry. Contrary tendencies were seen in agriculture and in the construction industry. Whereas the materials-intensive nature of agriculture grew by 13.6 percent in the period followed, it declined by 3.6 percent in the construction industry.

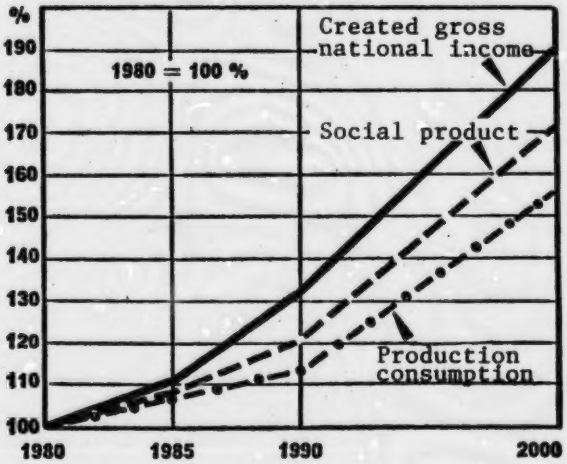
In comparing results thus far, there are some very demanding tasks in this area set for the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The overall materials-intensive nature of the gross national income component should be lowered about three times faster than was the case in the previous 5-year plan. With respect to the consumption of metals, the Main Directions tie in with the positive results achieved in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and, at the same time, firm up the savings in energy consumption. It is uniformly demonstrated in this regard that approaches regarding the development of production consumption which were practiced in the past cannot suffice to accomplish the contemplated assurance of tasks in the current 5-year plan. This fact must be stressed particularly because, at present, the development of savings and the higher valorization of inputs in production is not given the necessary significance everywhere and easily mobilized reserves were already significantly exhausted in many sectors during the past 5-year plan. Frequently, reliance is still being placed on the fact that there will be a "softening" of tasks in the next phase of work, etc., views which may threaten the fundamental task of accelerating economic development.

The demanding nature of tasks in production consumption in the Eighth 5-Year Plan is shown by an analysis of growth factors involved in gross national income. Given the anticipated higher coverage of the growth of the national income by social labor productivity (rising from approximately 80 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan to 92-95 percent during the Eighth 5-Year Plan), the influence of a relative decline in production consumption should be increased in comparison to the Seventh 5-Year Plan to roughly double. This represents a substantial change even in the development of the most important macroeconomic aggregate magnitudes. Intensification accomplished through scientific-technical development should be manifested more specifically in a more rapid growth of created national income, whereas the social product and, primarily, production consumption, should grow at a relatively slower pace, as shown in the graph. The Main Directions anticipate a substantial decline in the share of production consumption in the social product.

The materials-intensive nature of the gross national income during the Eighth 5-Year Plan should decline by 2.3 percent per year. The greatest tasks in this respect confront industrial production where the greatest opportunities exist to lower it. A decline in production consumption of 1.3 to 1.5 percent per year should be assured in the construction industry and in agriculture.

In view of past developments and tasks in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, existing considerations pertaining to developments following the year 1990 in energy and material consumption are somewhat lower. In harmony with this, it will be necessary to judge the possibilities for lowering the overall materials-intensive nature of the national income on all sides. It will be particularly necessary to analyze the actual influence of cooperation relationships within the Czechoslovak economy and developments in the international division of labor as they affect production consumption, as well as the positive influence of structural changes, scientific-technical developments, and possible other national economic connections.

Development of the Growth of Macroeconomic Indicators for the Years 1980-2000 (computed on the basis of preliminary results recorded in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and according to preliminary estimates of developments through the year 2000)



A categoric imperative of the times is the requirement to make more rational use of manpower and of improving the qualification of workers so that the anticipated increase in social productivity of labor can be achieved. Opportunities for increasing the productivity of labor are considerable with respect to principal reasons. The first is based on the emphasis to speed up the utilization of the results of science and technology; the second is given by the fact that in existing developments, with a slowdown in their pace, and the continuing growth of employment and particularly on the basis of equipping workers with basic assets, have led to reserves which must be thoroughly utilized from the very beginning of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Social Productivity of Labor

During the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the average number of workers in the production sphere (not counting women on maternity leave) rose by 2.1 percent, whereas the volume of basic capital assets grew by 29.4 percent which led to a growth in equipping workers in the production sphere with basic production assets by 26.7. Social labor productivity rose in the same period by only 6.7 percent, which shows the importance of the influence of extensive factors upon the increments of national income.

A significant component of the intensification process in the entire period which faces us must be the effort to increase the utilization of existing production capacities and basic capital assets. What is involved here is that capacities at the disposal of industries, economic production units and enterprises be used efficiently for the production of products which have appropriate utility and which can tolerate appropriate international criteria. This is the goal at which the intentions in the process of reproduction of basic assets are aimed. Consequently, capital construction is oriented on a priority basis toward the renovation and modernization of capacities, toward realizing the results of research and development; that is why the accelerated renovation and sidelining of basic assets is being counted on in such a way as to result in improvements of their structure in favor of the growth of the share of machines and installations.

Proposed improvements in the development of the effectivity of basic assets (see table below) could be made more difficult by continuing the existing tendencies of exceeding the volume of investments and of failing to fulfill the intentions of liquidating basic assets. It will, therefore, be necessary to assure additional specific quality improvements in the age structure of basic assets in ways which are similar to those practiced by the majority of industrially developed nations.

Development of Efficiency of Basic Production Assets (in Kcs/1,000 Kcs)

Indicator	1980	1985	1990
Investment-intensive nature of development	297	270	242
Asset-intensive nature of gross national income formation	2,421	2,933	3,096
Production efficiency of basic assets	413	341	323

Source: Calculations based on preliminary results of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and estimates for the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

International Division of Labor

An essential characteristic of the intensification process is the specific increase in the effectivity of our participation in the international division of labor. As early as the Eighth 5-Year Plan, it is necessary to achieve--in comparison with the developments of the Seventh 5-Year Plan--more favorable transactions in international trade and, on the basis of this factor, firm up the balance of our external economic relations. The need for such a requirement is given by the fact that, despite a certain weakening of influences which led to unfavorable developments of price relations between our export articles and necessary imports during the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the import assurance of our energy and raw materials requirements particularly will continue to be demanding. It is necessary to figure that, in international transactions--both involving socialist as well as free currency markets--a continuing strong condition for effective exports will be the high quality and scientific-technical level of our export products, including the level of commercial, service, and other activities. Therefore, if we wish to halt the decline in the share of our exports in the overall export volume, both within the framework of CEMA, as well as on a world scale (within CEMA, our share in exports declined from 12.2 percent in 1970 to 8.8 percent in 1983; on a worldwide scale over the same period, it declined from 1.22 percent to 0.86 percent) we must achieve a high accelerated product innovation and, in this connection, primarily intensify the development of intrabranch and intraindustry cooperation and foreign cooperation in general.

Structural Changes

From the macroeconomic view, the substantive realization of progressive structural changes is of great significance to the assurance of the intensification of the national economy. During the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the branch averages should reflect primarily the decline in the share of metallurgy in the overall volume of industrial production from 13.4 percent in 1985 to 11.9 percent in 1990 and the decline in the production of construction materials from 3.5 to 3.2 percent. On the other hand, the growth in the share of engineering should be from 29.1 percent to 33.2 percent and the growth in electrotechnology from 5.6 percent to 7.9 percent. It will also be necessary to assure substantial structural shifts in the construction industry, both with respect to domestic requirements which are influenced by a preference for reconstruction, renovation and maintenance, as well as with respect to the requirement to export construction work within the framework of economic cooperation with the USSR in the raw materials and energy industries.

From the standpoint of the requirement for national economic adaptation to the developments of the world economy and from the standpoint of the depth of the intensification process, it is, to a certain extent, a question of whether the contemplated structural shifts are fully adequate. In the approach toward the structure, particularly in industry, certain extensive tendencies continue to persist. They are manifested primarily by the fact that, in initiating development actions, we do not adequately emphasize the discontinuation of production efforts which are inefficient and have no future. However, longer-range considerations show the necessity for development to be accompanied by the discontinuation of certain production efforts so that a fundamental limitation of the assortment of our industrial production could result and would be in mutual relationship with the development of the international division of labor and with a concentration which is ongoing in the scientific research base. The intolerable extent of the assortment breadth of our industrial production is characterized, for example, by the fact that in industrially developed nations, one type of product requires roughly 2.5 to 3 times more workers than is the case in this country.

5911
CSO: 2400/304

FIRST QUARTER 1986 METALLURGY, HEAVY ENGINEERING RESULTS

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 23, 1986 p 2

[Article by Jan Mara, Central Committee of the CPCZ: "Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering"]

[Text] During the course of the first quarter, enterprises and economic production units of this industry discussed the results achieved during 1985. The final evaluations revealed that the results had been positively influenced by goal-oriented precongress activities. Additional growth in efficiency was achieved and both the pace of production, as well as the quality indicators rose under conditions which were increasingly demanding with respect to intensification. The successful culmination of the socialist competition between enterprises and economic production units to be the first to record fulfilled tasks for 1985 and for the Seventh Five-Year Plan also contributed toward the situation.

Compared to 1984 an index of 107.4 percent with respect to exports to the socialist countries was achieved; an index of 101.4 percent reflected exports to nonsocialist countries. The efficiency of exports rose by 4.1 percent, labor productivity by 4.7 percent, and adjusted outputs rose by 4.9 percent. Better economy, expressed in a 12-heller drop in costs and higher efficiency with respect to foreign trade, made it possible to exceed profits with an index of 114.5 percent. The profitability of capital assets rose by 10.3 percent and even deliveries to the domestic market were satisfactory, particularly deliveries involved in the construction of nuclear power plants. The fact that enterprises and economic production units were able to fulfill their tasks in a uniform manner was particularly valuable.

Qualitative indicators were influenced by a better utilization of metals (the plan was exceeded with respect to ferrous metals to a level of 106 percent and with respect to nonferrous metals to a level of 110.8 percent), not insignificant savings in fuels and energy (compared to the plan they are higher by 10.7 percent), by the growth in the share of products showing a high technical-economic level, by the contributions made by rationalization actions to increase productivity, by the positive development of supplies (turnaround time was increased by 1.75 days), and other factors.

Conclusions from the evaluations of economic production units and from the comprehensive analysis of the industry were oriented toward shortcomings in those areas where tasks were not completely fulfilled. This involved primarily the elimination of scrap in high-capacity facilities and the replacement of 1,470 workers by technical and rationalization means, the improvement of supplier discipline with respect to important construction projects, particularly involving binding tasks of the state plan, a substantially more responsible fulfillment of the production assortment in all economic production units and, in this regard, the balancing of the deficit in deliveries to the USSR, further improvements in the efficiency of exports to nonsocialist countries, particularly in the Sigma Economic Production Unit and the assurance of capital construction. Of the total of 133 enterprises and organizations, some 129 were approved without reservations during 1985, 4 were approved with reservations, and the special regime was not invoked.

In the first quarter of this year, despite a lower pace in January and February which was influenced by adverse weather conditions, satisfactory results were achieved because of better plan fulfillment in March. Deliveries for capital construction purposes represent 34.9 percent of the annual total, exports to socialist countries (in terms of prepaid freight) represented 25.2 percent of the annual total; exports to nonsocialist countries, 28.7 percent; deliveries for domestic trade, 26.3 percent; production of goods and gross production, 26.1 percent; productivity in terms of adjusted outputs, 26.3 percent; adjusted outputs, 26.3 percent; profits, 28.8 percent, and capital construction, 17.3 percent. The Skoda Plzen Concern contributed significantly to overfulfillment of deliveries for capital construction by increasing the number of installations delivered for the second block of the nuclear power plant at Dukovany.

Exports to socialist countries during the first quarter did not reach the anticipated share of 25.5 percent, despite the fact that, during this period, the economic production unit of the Czechoslovak Air Technical Enterprises at Milevsko exceeded its planned tasks 109 percent, Skoda Plzen achieved 114.6 percent, Chepos in Brno achieved 124.3 percent, and Iron Metallurgy achieved 110.2 percent. Shortages were recorded only by the Czechoslovak Rolling Stock Enterprise at Poprad. With respect to exports to nonsocialist countries, the good balance is attributable primarily to the Economic Production Unit Chepos in Brno. The Economic Production Unit of the CKD in Prague, Sigma in Olomouc, and Skoda in Plzen failed to fulfill their assigned share.

The efficiency of foreign trade was exceeded, both with respect to socialist as well as nonsocialist countries. Profits were exceeded to a level of 115.4 percent and accounted for a 28.8-percent share of the annual total. In absolute figures, this involves Kcs 910 million. These results were achieved by improved outputs (by Kcs 56 million), lower costs (by Kcs 563 million), better results in foreign trade (by Kcs 287 million), and extraordinary earnings (Kcs 4 million).

The positive developments continued in April, although deliveries for export slowed somewhat. Preliminary results for the month of June also show that the industry is maintaining the course toward the successful mastery of the total annual plan for this year.

Currently, there exist tasks listed in the programs for intensification of the industry for 1986 and for the Eighth Five-Year Plan. What is valuable is the fact that they are specific, both in the technical area, in the production area, in the trade area, and with respect to personnel work and specify personal responsibility, including target dates for fulfillment. Specifically, they concern the lowering of the materials-intensive nature of the work by 1.23 percent, the speedup of turnaround with respect to supplies by 2.4 days, the growth of adjusted internal outputs through a growth in productivity by 88.9 percent, and increasing the efficiency of exports measured in terms of comparative price indicators by 1 to 2 percent.

To achieve these goals it is necessary this year to lower the labor-intensive nature of work by 15.1 million standard hours, to assure relative savings in fuels and energy amounting to 19,543 TJ, savings of ferrous metals amounting to 235,000 tons and nonferrous metals amounting to 3,500 tons, savings in direct costs valued at Kcs 1,194 million and additional savings in calculated overhead costs.

The basis for the process of intensification in 1986 is the more rapid realization of scientific-technical development and its higher share in solving substantive questions, primarily greater design, innovation and rationalization activity in technical and preproduction phases. What is involved here is the exceeding of the tasks of the executive plan and, at the same time, preparing conditions for the dynamic development of heavy engineering throughout the subsequent years of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Considerable emphasis is therefore being placed on the uniform fulfillment of tasks in the individual months and quarters.

In metallurgy further development will be aimed at intensifying production, lowering the consumption of fuels and energy, and lowering the overall consumption of metals, on improving quality and the composition of the assortment through better utilization of capacities and modernization of the production base while gradually reducing the production of pig iron and steel.

In heavy engineering the goal is to assure the planned pace of deliveries involving modern progressive equipment, including high-capacity semiconductor and heavy current electrotechnical equipment within the framework of developing the individual branches of the national economy, lowering the consumption of fuel and energy resources and metals, and strengthening design and assembling capacities. A not insignificant obligation also stems from long-term trade agreements involving socialist countries and the increase of exports to nonsocialist countries.

5911
CSO: 2400/303

600 SLOVAKS IN USSR TO CONSTRUCT GAS PIPELINE

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 86 p 2

[Article: "Binding Tasks of a Priority Character--Slovak Construction Workers in the USSR"]

[Text] Organizations affiliated with the Slovak Ministry of Construction are to carry out construction work valued at Kcs 9,352 million during the Eighth Five-Year Plan in integrating activities in the Soviet Union.

These primarily involve construction of the extraction dressing combine at Krivoy Rog, construction of the Karachaganak Gas Complex in the Ural Mountains, and construction of the "Progress" gas pipeline, which will be handled by units affiliated with the Economic Production Unit for Above-Ground, Engineering, and Industrial Construction. To facilitate the successful mastery of these binding tasks of a priority character, the individual enterprises are currently hiring workers and organizing squads and collectives from among the ranks of proven and experienced construction workers.

Workers from the Metallurgical Construction Enterprise at Kosice already went to Krivoy Rog last year in October. This year's task involves work valued at Kcs 178 million, both for construction of the housing base and a part of the buildings involved in the production base, as well as the industrial part of the combine. Comprehensive housing construction here is being handled by workers from the Above-Ground Construction Enterprise at Banska Bystrica, who already began building the first 336 apartments of a total of 1,400 apartments.

The higher quota delivery enterprise for the line part of the "Progress" gas pipeline is the Hydrostav Enterprise of Bratislava, which, for this year, took on the obligation of performing construction work valued at Kcs 304 million. Workers from the enterprise began at the beginning of April this year and started work on the housing and production base. This July construction workers from the Above-Ground Construction Enterprise at Nitra will leave for Karachaganak and the gas complex in the Urals. Together with construction workers from the Above-Ground Construction Enterprise at Trnava and the Water Management Construction Enterprise of Bratislava, they are expected to execute construction work in the small town of Aksay valued at Kcs 10 million and involving the housing base and comprehensive housing construction.

Currently, some 600 Slovak construction workers are working on integration activities in the USSR--240 from the Metallurgical Construction Enterprise of Kosice, 130 from the Hydrostav Enterprise of Bratislava, 100 from the Engineering Construction Enterprise at Kosice, 90 from the Above-Ground Construction Enterprise at Banska Bystrica, and 40 from the Above-Ground Construction Enterprise at Poprad. Another large group of workers will depart for the USSR this year in the third quarter. Their number will depend primarily upon the housing opportunities at the construction site and upon deliveries of machine and technological installations, particularly upon deliveries of heavy machinery.

5911
CSO: 2400/310

DEMOGRAPHIC FORECASTS OF WORK FORCE TO 2000

Sarajevo PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian No 11-12, Nov-Dec 85 pp 1239-1249

[Article by Alica Wertheimer-Baletic: "Regional Characteristics of Reproduction of the Population of Working Age in Yugoslavia"; first paragraph is summary]

[Text] The analysis presented of the regional characteristics of reproduction of the able-bodied population of Yugoslavia over the period up to the end of the century indicates regional differentiation of the demographic factor determining formation of the work force and employment. Whereas in the regions with low birth rates (except Slovenia) declining reproduction of the able-bodied population is anticipated, in regions with moderately high and high birth rates expanded reproduction is anticipated with a tendency toward declining growth of the able-bodied population. There is an exception in Kosovo, where up to the end of the century a further increase in the growth of the able-bodied population--that is, expanded reproduction on a growing scale--is anticipated up to the end of the century.

Examinations of the reproduction of people in their working years--what is referred to as the population of working age, have a central place in analysis of demographic factors determining the growth rate of the economically active population (work force) of a particular area. The working age population enters into economic and social considerations and research as a fundamental determining demographic factor, the demographic framework for the shaping of the work force. On the average, 90 percent of the work force is recruited on a world scale from the age limits of the able-bodied population (ages 15-64). We should bear in mind here the distinction that exists in this respect between the economically advanced countries and the developing countries. In the former the work force is entirely created from within the age limits of working life, which is related to the standards that exist with respect to education, retirement, and in general the overall characteristics of their social development and the requirements which that development places on labor resources. In the others, i.e., in the developing countries, a majority of the labor force is also formed from the population of working age, but a certain larger or smaller portion of the labor force comes from age groups under age 15 or higher than age 64. This is an expression of the dominant share of agriculture in the structure of the entire economy of those countries and of the opportunities which agriculture offers with respect to earlier employment of young people and later withdrawal from economic activity of the elderly population.

The study of the growth rate and reproduction of the able-bodied population is therefore very relevant to analysis of reproduction of the work force, but to the problems of employment as well. The work force, and consequently the employed work force as an integral part of it, is formed from the total population of working age. This means that the rate of growth of the able-bodied population is a demographic determinant of the rate of growth of the work force and of the number of persons employed.

In demographic-economic research of any comprehensiveness that pertains to the overall process of reproduction of the labor force, in addition to the able-bodied population, which is its demographic determining factor, the analytical considerations should at the same time include socioeconomic determinants, which are represented by the age-specific and sex-specific labor force participation rate. However, if we want to know in detail or investigate the demographic aspect of the problem, that is, the demographic aspect of the formation of the labor force and of employment, then the approach that must be taken is to analyze the age-specific composition of the total population and of the population of working age as its relevant segment.

Although surveys show that changes in manpower in our country have been primarily affected by socioeconomic factors (which is not the case in other underdeveloped countries),[1] the demographic aspect of the formation of the labor force in our country is relevant because the demographic situation is regionally differentiated. That is, in the low birth rate areas there is on the one hand a very small influx of young people reaching working age, which could become a serious obstacle to further development in the context of the more highly advanced production structure and the specific requirements which it imposes as to the pattern of skills of the employed labor force. At the same time in certain areas with a very high birth rate, there is a very large influx of young people into the able-bodied population, and in the context of the relatively underdeveloped economy it is difficult to absorb them by increasing employment, and they are therefore a limiting factor on economic development.

In this paper we will confine ourselves to examining the regional characteristics of reproduction of the population of working age in our country, which is determined on the one hand by the influx of generations reaching working age and on the other by the outflow of population exceeding the age limit on the population of working age. The balance between inflow and outflow in a given area and a given time indicates the pattern of reproduction of the population of working age and its size. The net result of that balance shows whether it is a case of expanded, stagnant, or declining reproduction of the able-bodied population and also the proportions of its expanded or shrinking reproduction. Among the factors which have a bearing on formation of manpower and employment the determinants of reproduction of the able-bodied population we have referred to shed light on the demographic aspect of this set of problems and operate as a relevant factor along with other socioeconomic factors with respect to the supply of manpower and the level of employment.

Since in this paper we will be examining reproduction of the able-bodied population and its components as demographic determinants of the formation of the labor force, we will leave to one side the socioeconomic determinants (changes in the age- and sex-specific labor force participation rates). The results of the survey which follow are, then, only the demographic framework for formation of the supply of manpower, and they have only the value of an orientation in quantifying the aggregate supply. We are aware of the fact that this approach to analyzing the dynamic behavior of the labor force is not complete, since it takes into account only one determinant, i.e., the demographic determinant of its formation. However, this approach is justified by the fact that analysis of reproduction of the able-bodied population, viewed from the methodological standpoint, represents the first step in analyzing the actual supply of manpower. It offers an insight into possible fluctuations occurring in the actual supply of manpower as a consequence of the operation of the demographic factor, that is, of changes in the age-specific composition of the population. The importance of these changes to socioeconomic development is manifested in the fact that over the long run they are demographically determined, and they may constitute a relatively stable quantity in plans of social development.

I. It is a fact that all the basic characteristics of the population and of manpower in our country are still characterized in the eighties by large regional differences. In spite of the process of homogenization, which over the last 1.5 decades has occurred with respect to the level of birth rates among our individual republics and provinces taken as a whole, considerable differences still exist from region to region. Thus in 1984[2] the birth rate ranged from 12.8 pro mille (Vojvodina) to 31.0 pro mille (Kosovo). The mortality rate ranged from 11.7 pro mille (Vojvodina) to 5.8 pro mille (Kosovo). The rate of natural population growth per 1,000 inhabitants ranged from 1.1 (Vojvodina) to 25.2 (Kosovo). It clearly follows that the demographic extremes of Yugoslavia are still present today in SR Serbia, just as they were during the fifties. During the eighties Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro came considerably closer in their birth rates to the former group of so-called low birth rate areas (Vojvodina, Croatia, Serbia proper, and Slovenia). SR Macedonia still has a somewhat higher level of the birth rate (20.0 pro mille in 1984), and Kosovo has a very high level of the birth rate, above the threshold of what is referred to as the central transition stage.

Serious disproportions in the age-specific composition of the population are inherent, then, in these differences in the pattern of reproduction of the population, that is, in the natural population growth; they are manifested in considerable differences in the inflow of young generations reaching working age and the outflow of population from that age, and in general in the overall growth of the able-bodied population and in its age-specific composition. In view of the inertness of changes in the age-specific composition of the population, we dare not lose sight of the fact that these unfavorable and regionally differentiated characteristics of reproduction of the able-bodied population in our country, which are undoubtedly an important factor limiting the socioeconomic development both of our entire country and also of the individual republics and provinces, will be reproduced up to the end of the century.

Differences in the age-specific composition of the population, analogously to differences in natural population growth, are significantly pronounced among our republics and provinces. The regionally differentiated birth rate (fertility rate) is their basic determinant (along with other determining factors). On the one hand the share of young people is very low in our low birth rate areas, while the share of the elderly age group is very high. The age-specific composition of the able-bodied population is showing pronounced changes in the direction of aging.[3] In Kosovo, by contrast, an altogether contrasting situation prevails. In the Yugoslav framework that is where the share of young people is highest, and the share of the able-bodied population and elderly population the lowest. If we take the share of the young population group (the age 0-15 group) as an indicator of differences in the age-specific composition, we get ranges similar to those for the birth rate and the natural population growth. The share of young people in Yugoslavia (according to the data of the 1981 Census) varied from 19.0 percent (Vojvodina) to 41.5 percent (Kosovo). The able-bodied population varied between 69.1 percent (Serbia proper) and 58.5 percent (Kosovo), while the share of the elderly population group was highest in Croatia (11.6 percent) and lowest in Kosovo (4.6 percent of the total population).

II. The size of the share of the able-bodied population in Yugoslavia's total population is an expression of the average characteristics of its size in our various republics and autonomous provinces. If an examination for Yugoslavia as a whole is taken as our point of departure, then, we should bear in mind that the computed indicators of the dynamic behavior of the able-bodied population for the whole country are representative of the average values of various demographic characteristics of those regions.

The figures of the projection of the Yugoslav population over the period 1970-2000[4] indicate that over the last 1.5 decades the able-bodied population of Yugoslavia has maintained a relatively high proportion, which seems at first to be a favorable fact. However, since the able-bodied population is determined by the long-term behavior of the birth rate and the mortality rate, its share over the period 1985-2000 will be dropping slowly.[5]

If along with the declining trend of the share of the able-bodied population in the total population we also bear in mind the changes that have already been manifested in the age-specific composition of the able-bodied population, that is, the aging process of the able-bodied population, which will be stepping up in our low birth rate areas up to the end of the century, we can say that the trends in the dynamic behavior of the able-bodied population up to the end of the century are unfavorable both in the aggregate and also in the structural pattern. In view of the slowness of changes in the age-specific composition, we can predict an identical trend in the first decades of the 21st century as well.

According to the projections referred to, the total size of the Yugoslav population would grow from 23,236,000 in 1985 to 25,653,000 in the year 2000, or by 10.4 percent, while the population of working age would at the same time grow more slowly, i.e., from 15,718,000 to 16,860,000, or by 7.3 percent. The share of the able-bodied population in the total Yugoslav population would analogously decrease from 67.6 percent to 65.7 percent over that period.

The dynamic behavior of the able-bodied population, according to those projections, is determined over the period 1985-2000 by the natural population growth during previous decades, that is, by the trend of the birth rate and mortality rate over a lengthy period of time up to the year 1970 (since the groups born in 1970 and later will come of working age only in 1985). Accordingly, the "old" division of our regions into low birth rate areas and those with moderately high and very high birth rates (which, however, as is well known, have no longer been appropriate over the past decade to analyzing the natural population growth and its components because of the process of homogenization of birth rates in our areas which we have mentioned) is relevant to an analysis of the reproduction of the able-bodied population over that period, precisely because it is determined by the level and trend of the birth rate and mortality rate over a relatively lengthy period in the past.

Significant differences are still evident among our republics and provinces in the dynamic pattern of the able-bodied population over the period 1985-2000 (see Table 1).

Table 1. Able-Bodied Population in Yugoslavia Over the Period 1985-2000

Indicator	1985	1990	1995	2000	Growth (drop) in 000
Yugoslavia	15,718	16,200	16,560	16,860	1,142
(a) Low birth rate areas					
Croatia	3,221	3,223	3,212	3,185	-36
Slovenia	1,259	1,286	1,306	1,323	64
Serbia proper	3,949	3,954	3,899	3,817	-132
Vojvodina	1,420	1,409	1,384	1,353	-67
(b) Areas with moderately high and very high birth rates					
Bosnia-Hercegovina	3,089	3,268	3,413	3,549	460
Montenegro	420	445	466	486	66
Kosovo	1,029	1,086	1,357	1,543	514
Macedonia	1,332	1,428	1,522	1,604	272

Source: "Projections of the Yugoslav Population 1970-2000 With Respect to Sex and 5-Year Age Groups," op. cit. (Footnote 4 to text).

The figures in Table 1 show that in the group of low birth rate areas three will record a reduction in the size of the able-bodied population between 1985 and the year 2000: Croatia (where the reduction will be about 36,000, or 1.1 percent), Serbia proper (with a drop of about 132,000, or 3.3 percent), and Vojvodina (with a drop of about 67,000, or 4.7 percent). In Slovenia, consistent with the fact that the level of the birth rate was higher than in the other low birth rate areas even after 1962, the able-bodied population should grow over that time by 64,000, or 5.1 percent. In the republics and provinces with a moderately high growth rate, in view of its level during the fifties, sixties, and even in the first half of the seventies, the growth of the able-bodied population would range over that period from 14.9 percent (Bosnia-Hercegovina) to 20.4 percent (Macedonia). In Kosovo, which is an area with a very high birth rate, the growth of the able-bodied population would at the same time be by far the largest and would amount to 272,000 (or 49.9 percent).

The demographically most dynamic area, i.e., Kosovo, would have the highest share (37.4 percent) in the total growth of Yugoslavia's able-bodied population, which would amount to 1,376,000 over that period of time, and it would be followed by Bosnia-Hercegovina (33.4 percent) and then by Macedonia (19.7 percent). Montenegro (4.8 percent) and Slovenia (4.7 percent) have a considerably lower share in the total growth of Yugoslavia's able-bodied population. The other areas do not participate in the growth of the able-bodied population, since, as we have seen, they are recording a decrease in the able-bodied population.

With respect to the rate of growth of the able-bodied population in absolute terms, between 1985 and the year 2000 there will be quite evidently a general trend for that growth to slow down and for its decrease to speed up in those areas which have been recording a reduction of the population of working age. This is especially manifested if we follow the trend of chain indexes of the able-bodied population over the period 1985-2000 by 5-year periods both for Yugoslavia as a whole and also the regions with low, moderately high, and very high birth rates.

We should especially emphasize the regionally differentiated characteristics in the age-specific composition of the able-bodied population. In the low birth rate areas there is an evident process of the aging of the population of working age, i.e., an increase in the older segment (between the ages of 45 and 64) in the able-bodied population, while at the same time in the areas of high birth rate there is a process of rejuvenation of the working age population, i.e., an increase in this population of the group between the ages of 15 and 44. Differences in participation in its overall growth would have been still larger, then, than those given if the age-specific component had been incorporated into the analysis. In areas with a low birth rate there is an evident mild trend toward a speeding up of the reduction of the size of the population of working age up to the end of the century. In areas with moderately high and very high birth rates there is a pronounced slowing down of its growth, which is evident even in Kosovo, but the values of this growth are still very high in relative terms in that province.[6]

The share of the able-bodied population in the total Yugoslav population is declining over the period 1985-2000. This decline is evident in all our low birth rate areas. In Croatia the share of the able-bodied population is declining from 69.1 percent to 66.0 percent, in Slovenia it is dropping from 67.1 percent to 65.6 percent, in Serbia proper from 69.9 percent to 65.5 percent, and in Vojvodina from 69.9 percent to 65.8 percent. In the areas with moderately high and very high birth rates the share of the able-bodied population in the total population shows differing trends up to the end of the century: In Bosnia-Hercegovina it is declining from 68.3 percent in 1985 to 67.5 percent in the year 2000, in Montenegro it is recording a mild growth (from 66.7 percent to 67.0 percent), in Macedonia it is recording a somewhat stronger growth (from 64.9 percent to 66.5 percent), and in Kosovo that growth is the largest in relative terms; that is, its share is increasing from 56.7 percent to 61.1 percent.

The reduction in the share of the population of the low birth rate areas (Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia proper, and Vojvodina) in the total Yugoslav population, which began earlier, is therefore continuing over the period of the next 15 years. This trend is accompanied by a reduction in the share of the able-bodied population of those regions in the total Yugoslav population of working age. Thus the share of the able-bodied population of these low birth rate areas in the total population of working age in Yugoslavia will drop from 62.7 percent in 1985 to 57.4 percent in the year 2000. At the same time, the share of areas with a higher birth rate would increase correspondingly. Within that framework there would be the largest growth of the share of the Kosovo population of working age--from 6.5 percent in 1985 to 9.2 percent in the year 2000.

III. The net result of balancing the inflow of population reaching working age and the outflow from that group based on 5-year age groups determines the pattern of reproduction of the able-bodied population. The regional differences that exist in this respect among our individual republics and autonomous provinces have important implications for the regionally diverse demographic pressure for the creation of new jobs. Over the period 1985-2000 we can anticipate for Yugoslavia as a whole a further reduction of the natural growth of the able-bodied population as a reflection of the intensive increase in the outflow of population aging beyond working age. Over the 5-year period 1985-1990 this outflow--according to the figures of the projections referred to--would amount to 482,000 in Yugoslavia; over the 5-year period 1995-2000 it would be 300,000, which means a reduction of about 182,000, or 37.8 percent. This is a logical consequence of the long-term drop of the birth rate in our country, and viewed by 5-year periods, it is a direct consequence of the reduction of the inflow into the segment of working age accompanied by an increase in the outflow.[7] The inflow into the segment of working age should increase somewhat[8] over the coming period, and that from 1,801,000 (over the period 1985-1990) to 1,939,000 (the 5-year period 1995-2000), that is, by about 138,000, or 7.7 percent; the outflow would at the same time increase at a considerably faster rate--from 1,319,000 to 1,639,000, or by about 320,000 (by 24.3 percent). At the same time, the replacement coefficient resulting from the strong discrepancy between inflow and outflow is dropping considerably, and that from 136.5 to 118.3 persons coming of working age per 100 persons leaving the segment of working age because of the process of aging, i.e., a shifting of population beyond the upper limit of working age.

Reproduction of the able-bodied population in our low birth rate areas shows that they are differentiated analogously to the differentiation in the birth rate (fertility rate) (see Table 2).

The indicators in the table clearly show the differential characteristics of the reproduction of the able-bodied population between Croatia, Serbia proper, and Vojvodina on the one hand and Slovenia on the other. They are differentiated first of all by the direction of reproduction as well as by its quantitative characteristics. In the first three areas reproduction of the able-bodied population is declining, with a pronounced trend toward a faster reduction of the volume of reproduction toward the end of the century. In Serbia proper and Vojvodina both components of reproduction are moving adversely and bringing about a reduction of the able-bodied population--the inflow into the working age segment is decreasing, and the outflow is growing; in Croatia the growth of the outflow is considerably faster than the growth of the inflow. The declining reproduction of the population of working age is also indicated by the replacement coefficients, which for Serbia proper and Croatia record values below 100.0 in the last two 5-year periods (1990-1995 and 1995-2000), while in Vojvodina they are below 100.0 in all three of these 5-year periods.[9] In Slovenia, in view of the somewhat higher birth rate in the sixties and seventies, we can expect expanded reproduction over the period 1985-2000, but on a small scale, with a trend toward a reduction in the natural growth of the working age segment up to the end of the century. This is indicated, along with the evident drop in the natural growth of the working age segment, by the declining replacement coefficients.

Table 2. Indicators of Reproduction of the Able-Bodied Population in Low Birth Rate Areas (period 1985-2000)

Indicators	Growth (decrease) of Able-Bodied Population, in 000	Inflow, in 000	Outflow, in 000	Replacement Coefficient (%)
Low birth rate areas:				
Croatia				
1985-1990	2	310	308	100.6
1990-1995	-11	327	338	96.7
1995-2000	-27	330	357	92.4
Serbia proper				
1985-1990	5	397	392	101.3
1990-1995	-55	400	455	87.9
1995-2000	-82	382	464	82.3
Vojvodina				
1985-1990	-11	132	143	92.3
1990-1995	-25	135	160	84.4
1995-2000	31	131	162	80.9
Slovenia				
1985-1990	27	141	114	123.7
1990-1995	20	147	127	115.7
1995-2000	17	149	132	112.9

In all the low birth rate areas the outflow of population from the segment of working age is a quite dynamic component in reproduction of the able-bodied population. The intensive growth of the outflow in Croatia, Serbia proper, and Vojvodina is the principal factor bringing about a decline in reproduction of the able-bodied population, and in Slovenia it is also the principal factor determining the reduction in the size of the expanded reproduction of the able-bodied population up to the end of the century. In Croatia, Serbia proper, and Vojvodina we can anticipate up to the end of the century--assuming that no stimulated population policy is conducted--a more strongly pronounced reduction of the inflow of new age groups into the segment of working age than was assumed in the projections referred to, and this objectively means a pronounced deterioration of the situation with respect to reproduction of the able-bodied population.

In the areas with moderately high and very high birth rates the reproduction of the able-bodied population is characterized by features that follow directly from the long-term influence of the trend and level of the birth rate on the age-specific composition of the population (see Table 3). The pattern of reproduction of the able-bodied population in these areas over the period 1985-2000 is expanded reproduction, but on a differing quantitative scale (from area to area). The characteristic they have in common (viewed by 5-year periods) is the slowing down of the natural growth of the segment of working age from one period to another. The slowing down, i.e., gradual reduction of the growth of the able-bodied population, follows from the fact that the growth of the outflow of the population (in all 5-year periods of the entire period 1985-2000) is more intensive than the growth of the inflow of population into the segment of working age. Accordingly, reproduction of the able-bodied population is expanded in these areas, but the trend is toward a slowing down of the growth.

Table 3. Indicators of Reproduction of the Able-Bodied Population in Areas of Moderately High and Very High Birth Rates (over the period 1985-2000)

Indicators	Growth of Population of Working Age	Inflow, in 000	Outflow, in 000	Replacement Coefficient (%)
Areas with moderately high and very high birth rates:				
(A) Bosnia-Hercegovina				
1985-1990	179	375	196	191.3
1990-1995	145	402	257	156.4
1995-2000	136	425	289	147.1
Montenegro				
1985-1990	25	51	26	196.2
1990-1995	21	55	34	161.8
1995-2000	20	57	37	154.1
Macedonia				
1985-1990	96	187	91	205.4
1990-1995	94	199	105	189.5
1995-2000	82	202	120	168.3
(B) Kosovo				
1985-1990	157	208	51	407.8
1990-1995	171	236	65	363.1
1995-2000	186	262	76	344.7

However, since the areas with moderately high and very high birth rates represent a very heterogeneous basic group in view of the level of the birth rate and the characteristics of the age-specific composition of the population (as well as with respect to other demographic and economic and social features of the population), it is worth sketching the differences that exist among them with respect to the scale of expanded reproduction of the able-bodied population. The replacement coefficients, that is, their level, are especially indicative in this regard. Although in all these areas we note a drop in the replacement coefficient between 1985 and the year 2000, the level varies greatly. It is significantly lower in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, and Macedonia than in Kosovo. Whereas in Bosnia-Hercegovina the replacement coefficient is 147 over the 5-year period 1995-2000, in Kosovo it is 2.5-fold higher and amounts to 344.7 for the same 5-year period. This means that in Bosnia-Hercegovina 147.1 persons are coming of working age for every 100 aging beyond working age, while in Kosovo there are 344.7 persons coming of working age for every 100 aging beyond that age.

These features of reproduction of the population of working age in our regions with moderately high and very high birth rates indicate that the demographic pressure for creation of new jobs is still high in some of them (for example, in Kosovo). Here a demographic determining factor, precisely because of the expansive nature of biological production, continues to be a very important factor determining the rise of unemployment. More intensive reduction of the inflow of young people into the segment of working age could follow primarily as a consequence of a pronounced reduction of the birth rate related to an appropriate population policy, and that in turn would speed up the process of demographic transition in this area.

The analysis presented of the regional features of reproduction of the able-bodied population of Yugoslavia for the period up to the end of the century indicates regionally differentiated demographic factors determining formation of the labor force and employment. Whereas in the low birth rate areas (except Slovenia) declining reproduction of the able-bodied population is expected over the period up to the end of the century, in the areas with moderately high and very high birth rates expanded reproduction with a tendency toward a drop in the growth of the able-bodied population is anticipated--according to the projections referred to. The exception is Kosovo--where up to the end of the century we anticipate a further rise in the growth of the able-bodied population--that is, expanded reproduction on a growing scale. Thus the policy governing social development in the coming period, and in particular the policy governing employment as an integral part of it, must give serious consideration to the regionally differentiated demographic situation in our country. The long-term reestablishment of an equilibrium situation at the level of Yugoslavia that would result in a level of simple reproduction of the able-bodied population and the labor force would involve implementing an appropriate population policy coordinated with the goals of the policy of social development and employment. Such a policy would have to operate toward lowering the birth rate in those areas where reproduction of the population is still markedly expanded (characteristic of the features of the early substage of transition) and toward an increase in those areas where it no longer provides even for simple reproduction of the total population, nor after 1985 simple reproduction of the able-bodied population. Within that context a migration policy should also be conceived governing domestic migration--in keeping with the long-range goals of the policy of social development as well as population policy and the policy of employment as integral parts of it.

FOOTNOTES

1. M. Macura, "Demographic Changes and Employment," in the book "Zaposlenost i zaposljavanje u Jugoslaviji" [Employment and the Creation of New Jobs in Yugoslavia], Izdanje Ekonomski pregled, Zagreb, 1976.

2. In 1984 the birth rate in Yugoslavia was 16.4 pro mille. The birth rate was higher than that rate in Kosovo (31.0 pro mille), in Macedonia (20.0 pro mille), in Montenegro (17.3 pro mille), and in Bosnia-Hercegovina (16.9 pro mille). It was below the average Yugoslav birth rate in Vojvodina (12.8 pro mille), Serbia proper (14.0 pro mille), Croatia (14.1 pro mille), and Slovenia (14.7 pro mille). Source: "Statisticki godisnjak Jugoslavije" [Statistical Yearbook of Yugoslavia], 1985.

3. A. Wertheimer-Baletic, "The Population of Working Age and the Labor Force of SR Croatia 1961-1971," REVIJA ZA SOCIOLOGIJU, No 2-3, 1976, Zagreb.

4. "Projekcije stanovnistva Jugoslavije 1970-2000. godine po polu i petogodisnjim grupama starosti" [Projections of the Yugoslav Population Over the Period 1970-2000 by Sex and 5-Year Age Groups], Federal Bureau for Statistics and the Center for Demographic Research, Belgrade, 1973.

5. The projections were done for the model of what is referred to as an enclosed population (that is, leaving out migration).

6. The chain indexes of the able-bodied population show a differentiated dynamic behavior for our low birth rate areas: a growth in Slovenia and a decline after 1995 in the other three areas. However, the growth in Slovenia up to the end of the century is slowing down (the chain index for 1990/1985 is 102.3, for 1995/1990 it is 101.5, and for 2000/1995 it is 101.3); in Croatia and Serbia proper a decline of the able-bodied population should ensue after 1995, and in Vojvodina even after 1990, but in all three areas there is an evident speeding up of the decline (especially in Vojvodina). In the areas with moderately high and high birth rates the growth of the able-bodied population, viewed by 5-year periods, is also slowing down toward the end of the century. This is evident even for Kosovo: over the 5-year period 1990/1985 the growth index is 115.3, for 1995/1990 it is 114.45, and for the period 2000/1995 the index is 113.6.

7. By the inflow of population into the segment of working age we mean the number of inhabitants between the ages of 10 and 14 at the beginning of the period (i.e., 1985) who over the 5-year period 1985-1990 will enter the first 5-year group of working age, i.e., the group between the ages of 15 and 19. The outflow from the segment of working age is expressed as the difference between the inflow into the segment of working age and the natural growth of the able-bodied population. (See Dr Dolfe Vogelnik, "Demographic Processes and Stabilization," EKONOMIST, No 1-4, 1966; also A. Wertheimer-Baletic, "Demografija--Stanovnistvo i ekonomski razvoj" [Demography--Population and Economic Development], Informator, Zagreb, 1973.

8. In the version of these projections referred to as "moderate fertility" the hypothesis was adopted for the low birth rate areas of a halt in the decline of the fertility rate in the group between the ages of 15 and 19, 20-24, and 25-35 for the period 1970-1980, which has an influence on the indicated growth of inflow into the segment of working age up to the end of the century. ("Projekcije...," op. cit., p 13)

9. In Vojvodina the reproduction of the population of working age is evident on a declining scale--according to the projections referred to--in all three 5-year periods (1985-1990, 1990-1995, and 1995-2000).

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PROBLEMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, SURPLUS WORKERS DISCUSSED

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jun 86 pp 22-23

[Article by Vladimir Karakasevic: "Creation of New Jobs: A 400-Day Year"]

[Text] The political pressure exerted for several years on organizations of associated labor to hire more workers than they need has not halted the rise of unemployment in Yugoslavia. Nor have the additional investments in new plants and expansion of capacity in the socialized sector--with public subscription loans and optional contributions voted by the population, with credits from the Fund for Underdeveloped Areas--helped to keep the number of unemployed from going over 1 million, which at one time was set as the limit which must not be exceeded. By this March there were over 1.1 million persons seeking employment on the rolls, and there are no signs that this growth trend of unemployment might abate in the foreseeable future.

For 10 to 15 years now this battle against unemployment has been lost mainly because Yugoslavs--instead of a market and freedom of initiative within work and on behalf of work--have had a "policy of creating new jobs," in which during that entire period of time political forums and centers have had a far greater interest in creating jobs than the work organizations themselves. At the same time certain real occasions and opportunities for bringing at least several more hundred thousand citizens into the processes of employment and economic activity have been allowed to slip or pushed out of the way and postponed. Now these chances that were allowed to slip are being mentioned as urgent solutions. At the 10th Serbian LC Congress Ivan Stambolic said that "for years we have been seeing the local bureaucracy, including the legislature, 'defend' socialism against those who want to invest their own capital, to take the risk and to work, instead of our encouraging the productive investment of the capital of individuals in production and services. A socialist society is a work society," he said. "Why are we afraid of individual initiative and risktaking. We should be afraid of those who see socialist society as a community treasury in which they want to deposit as little as possible and to withdraw as much as possible. As though we are creating a system in which it is better to be a rentier than an enterprising worker."

In any case unemployment in Yugoslavia has assumed such forms and proportions and originates in manifold mistakes in economic and social development (we have written extensively about this in EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, No 1751)--that it is practically impossible to resolve all that and correct it in some 5-year or even 10-year planning term if we pursue it in the same way as up to now. It will hardly ever be possible to correct some of the mistakes, such as the failures in educating entire generations.

Redistribution of Worktime

It is difficult to reconcile oneself to this kind of black future, and there is a constant search for new ideas about possible shortcuts to creating larger numbers of new jobs. There are quite a few advocates of the idea of opening up new jobs, that is, room for hiring more workers, by shortening working hours. Such possibilities were discussed last week in a round-table discussion of the journal EKONOMIKA in Belgrade. In his introductory paper Dr Slobodan Jovanovic posed a difficult problem and offered rather problematical solutions. He added up the persons registered as seeking employment, Yugoslav workers employed abroad temporarily, and unnecessary workers in the employed labor force (estimated at between 1.5 and 1.8 million workers) and arrived at the figure of between 3 and 3.5 million people for whom jobs need to be found. Emphasizing that the kind of forced creation of jobs which has been our practice for a number of years now further undermine an efficiency in the conduct of economic activity that has already been seriously destroyed, Jovanovic says: "We need a way of dealing with unemployment in all its drastic form not over a period of 15 years, but in 4 or 5. At the same time we immediately need to take steps in order to begin freeing both economic and noneconomic work organizations of their surplus labor force. (Estimates have been given that OUR's could cut back their production labor force by about 10 percent and office force by about 40 percent without any disruptions whatsoever in production and business.) Finally," he said, "unemployment cannot be combated apart from the process of the indispensable recovery of our entire economy and society."

Citing the differing rates of unemployment from region to region of Yugoslavia--highest in Kosovo and Macedonia, and lowest in Croatia and Slovenia, Dr Slobodan Jovanovic cautions that it is not justified to anticipate that unemployment in the less developed regions will fall to the level in Croatia and Slovenia as they undergo further economic development. The low rates of unemployment in Croatia and Slovenia, he says, are not merely the result of the economic development that has been achieved, but also of a significant outflow of workers from those two republics to work abroad and especially of the lag in applying up-to-date technology. It is thus envisaged that the number of unemployed in Slovenia will increase tenfold by 1990 and reach about 150,000 persons as a result of the modernization of the Slovenian economy which is planned over the next 5-year planning period.

So, one of those shortcuts for combating unemployment would, according to the author, be a shortening of working hours. Put most briefly, the concept is approximately this. All those being employed for the first time over the next several years would take employment on a half-time basis (except occupations in which there is a shortage). Workers who have lost employment because their OUR was liquidated would be hired on the same basis, that is, for half-time. The imposed hiring on a half-time basis would be temporary and would last about 5 years, and the bulk of the unemployed would be absorbed over that time. After that time half-time employment would be voluntary. In the meantime the transition would be made in associated labor from the 8-hour to the 6-hour workday so that over the next 5-year period by and large everyone would begin to work the new workday. There would also be auxiliary processes involved here--retransfer of manpower to agriculture, a special system of personal income for women raising children, organization of public works projects, and the like. Everywhere except where earnings are based on quotas that are truly realistic the personal income would be determined by the hour of effective work, and people would report for work only insofar as they actually worked, that is, insofar as there really was work. This means that where there are unneeded members of the labor force there would not be layoffs, but redistribution of the work and a reduction of worktime, which later, when there is more work, would again be increased.

In this brief description the concept may seem too simple, but the basic idea is clear--if a different organization of work takes 2 working hours a day from every employed Yugoslav, this would provide a sufficient number of available working hours for employment of the unemployed. A hypothetical computation shows that to employ all those seeking employment the year would have to be slightly more than 40 workdays longer in Yugoslavia.

Unutilized Capacity

Matters related to working hours and creation of new jobs cannot, of course, be examined in such simple terms, nor were they seen that way by the participants in the round-table discussion organized by EKONOMIKA. Most of them spoke about unutilized capacity and modern machines in Yugoslav enterprises which stand idle for 18 hours a day or more. Dr Ivan Bukovic of Zagreb, for instance, spoke about the technological and economic optimum at which production machines should operate practically without interruption throughout the entire year except during overhaul and the like. But he argued that when the machines operate in that continuous mode, the people running them would work ever shorter workdays in accordance with their biological and work rhythm, and this would increase the results of production to a still greater degree. On the basis of research he took part in Bukovic proposed that the workday be divided into two 7-hour daytime shifts and two 5-hour night shifts, or still better--two 6-hour day shifts and three 4-hour night shifts.

At one time there was to be an experimental test of these findings in several enterprises in Croatia, but then this was dropped. Meanwhile, we are talking here about ideals of the technological process of production and humanization of labor, while in practice there are limitations of an altogether different nature. For instance, Bukovic immediately mentioned that our machines usually stand idle because of a lack of intelligence, because of poor ideas and production programs which cannot sell the goods and which often increase the losses for their owners if they increase production. The one and only conception that can set those machines in motion is getting the right product that is in demand, he said. But we are constantly investing in new machines and new plants (when we already have similar ones that are not used), and then again we organize unsuccessful production with them.

Advocates of the concept of shorter working hours have received support for their position from local examples of work organizations which have done this and by and large have achieved above-average business results. After introduction of the 6-hour workday at the "Javor" Garment Plant in Ivanjica, labor productivity rose threefold, capacity utilization exceeded 96 percent, inventories of goods vanished, sick leave dropped off, exports were increased.... "Samot" in Arandjelovac, the Zajecar Wire and Cable Factory, the Grdelica Textile Industry, and other organizations have had similar experiences. But it is a fact that everywhere this is a practice that has been tried for a relatively short time and that far more significant results have been achieved in productivity and business operation than in hiring new workers. It is obvious that the decisive thing everywhere was a good program that made it possible to do more work with the same machines. Yet the same if not better results were achieved in the Vranje Cotton Combine, where they increased output, productivity, and exports without shortening working hours, they built several new plants and little factories with up-to-date equipment in underdeveloped areas nearby, and they provided employment for the population there--all thanks to solid professional teamwork and good production programs.

Who Decides What

For many years they have also been discussing optimum working hours in the world at large, where usually the trade unions fight for shorter hours. Of course, these problems are also a concern of organizers of work; that is, there is a search for that length of the workday and that number of shifts which will give enterprises the best output. Up to now, however, there is no optimum that has been proven and confirmed by science, so that working hours vary from country to country. For instance, the workweek in Belgium is 38 hours, in France and Great Britain 39, in West Germany, Holland, Italy, Austria, Sweden, and the United States 40, in Switzerland 42, and in Japan 44 hours. But since these are mainly countries with high labor productivity and a high standard of living, these factors are obviously also involved in determining the length of the workweek. To make the transition to the 36-hour workweek Yugoslavs would have to at least come closer to them in productivity, if not actually catch up with them. At "Vuteks" in Vukovar the workers work four shifts, and they are thinking about the transition to five shifts. But they have calculated that they will be able to do this only if they first achieve a significant rise of labor productivity.

While all of this is going on, in actuality a workweek shorter than 36 hours has for a long time been worked in Yugoslav work organizations. All research has shown that effective work on the job lasts only about 3.5 hours a day. At the same time, as Dr Ljubomir Madzar said, for at least 5 years in Yugoslavia we have had a high growth rate of employment with almost no growth of the social product at all. This means that the working hours of the labor force has actually been shortened, since there are more and more workers doing the same volume of work.

In seeking out the causes of the rising unemployment in West Germany the experts came to the conclusion that among the essential factors were hindrances in carrying out the structural changes resulting from mistaken investments and a rise of salaries and wages exceeding the rise of labor productivity. In spite of everything that places us at a distance from that highly developed industrial country, these factors are very relevant to the Yugoslav situation. To shorten working hours at this point in Yugoslavia makes sense for businesses which are having rough going and where there is a local effort to find a better organization of work. But there is still a very great deal that can be done for the unemployed before we adopt a general reduction of working hours. Incidentally, there is also a great deal that could be done for the employed labor force as well. After all, most jobs are opened up by increasing the productivity of those who are employed and by increasing their earnings on that basis. Nevertheless, matters related to worktime should be regarded much more flexibly and, as Dr Jugoslav Mijatovic has said, there should be more self-management independence on the part of organizations of associated labor according to what is the optimum solution for the organizations and for the workers in them. Dr Milos Macura offered one example and the reasons for it. Why is it, he said, that worktime should not acknowledge the fact that a third of the persons employed are obtaining half of their living from agriculture and that they must also work there. They should be given every opportunity to do this legitimately, rather than for such workers to always feel themselves guilty, to be shirking work, to be bringing in false certificates from their doctors.

[Box, p 22]

At the end of March there were 1,107,374 persons seeking employment in Yugoslavia. In Bosnia-Hercegovina there were 251,969, in Montenegro 41,469, in Croatia 133,968, in Macedonia 145,017, in Slovenia 15,183, in Serbia 519,768 (295,735 in Serbia proper, 123,048 in Kosovo, and 100,988 in Vojvodina). That same month OUR's reported a need for 98,464 workers: 8,385 in Bosnia-Hercegovina, 4,659 in Montenegro, 19,335 in Croatia, 7,923 in Macedonia, 9,902 in Slovenia, 48,260 in Serbia (33,945 in Serbia proper, 1,692 in Kosovo, and 12,623 in Vojvodina).

For every worker needed in 1981 there were 10.6 persons seeking employment, and in 1985 the ratio was 12.4:1. In March there were 30 people unemployed for every worker needed in Bosnia-Hercegovina, 8.9 in Montenegro, 6.9 in Croatia, 18.3 in Macedonia, 1.5 in Slovenia, 10.8 in Serbia (8.7 in Serbia proper, 72.7 in Kosovo, and 8 in Vojvodina).

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INCREASED NUMBER OF PENSIONERS PROJECTED TO 1990

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by S. Bakic: "Pensions to the Measure of the Economy"]

[Text] Two news items recently crisscrossed: The first that this year it will be necessary to furnish all of 1,600 billion in funds for old-age and disability insurance, which amounts to about 40 percent of total funds for social service expenditure (which also includes health care and education), and the other that at the end of the quarter the economy was left only 52 percent of the income it had earned. This means that associated labor has "fallen" below the lower limit of the capability for reproduction and that pensions have "eaten up" a higher proportion of the funds set aside in the form of contributions.

At the same time the average pension is barely 57 percent of average personal income (69.3 percent for the old-age pension, 52 percent for the disability pension, and 44.8 percent for the survivor's pension), which means that after those employed in associated labor, the pensioners are taking most of the brunt of the economic crisis. The only thing that has been achieved then, is that live labor and past labor share a common destiny.

Unequal Position

By order of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly, an amendment of the Law on Basic Rights Arising Out of Old-Age and Disability Insurance is being prepared. Let us recall: This law, which incidentally was 7 years in the "writing," was adopted in 1971, and it took effect in 1972. The aim of the new law was to bring the old-age and disability insurance system into line with socioeconomic relations and to set up that sphere on the principles of solidarity and the mutuality of past labor and self-management.

The present pension system suffers from several outstanding problems, among which one of the most important has to do with the very rapid increase in the number of pensioners. Over the last 5 years the number of retired workers has been increasing at a rate of 4.6 percent. The unusually favorable conditions for retirement have brought about a very sudden increase in the number of old-age pensioners--more than 5 percent. There is a high influx of recipients of disability pensions, and in this respect we head the European and world rankings. That is why in just a few years we have one-fourth more worekrs receiving pensions, and out of the 2 million pensioners there are only 66,000 more old-age pensioners than disability pensioners.

Anticipated Number of Pension Recipients Per 1,000 Workers

SR's and SAP's	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Bosnia-Hercegovina	246	248	252	255	258	261
Montenegro	276	282	288	293	299	304
Croatia	309	316	324	331	339	346
Macedonia	207	213	218	223	227	230
Slovenia	316	321	326	332	338	347
Serbia proper	268	288	303	315	325	334
Kosovo	224	225	227	226	224	221
Vojvodina	337	345	353	361	370	379

Ratio Between the Average Pension (Including the Welfare Supplement) and the Average Nominal Personal Income (in percentages)

	Total			Total	
SR's and SAP's	1980	1984	SR's and SAP's	1980	1984
Yugoslavia	60.0	57.4	Slovenia	60.9	60.5
Bosnia-Hercegovina	54.9	53.6	Serbia proper	61.4	58.2
Montenegro	65.0	60.5	Kosovo	62.7	60.5
Croatia	59.2	56.3	Vojvodina	57.5	51.7
Macedonia	62.4	58.2			

The rights of pensioners are very uneven from one region to the other in the country, which places them in a very unequal position. This applies from conditions for obtaining a disability pension to the way pension amounts are adjusted to the rise of personal incomes. All of this is all the more drastic because it is happening at a time of a pronounced economic crisis. The high number of pensioners relative to the total size of the labor force--from 213 in Macedonia to 345 pensioners per 1,000 members of the labor force in Vojvodina, necessitates considerable appropriations out of income. And aside from that one out of every three old-age pensions, for all the reasons mentioned, was less than 16,000 dinars at the end of last year, and one out of every two was less than 20,000.

Further Along the Way

One of the things that the working group reworking the present pension law will have to do is to systematically equalize the position of pensioners relative to those communities where that position is more favorable. This means that certain communities will have to set aside much larger resources than up to now. It should be borne in mind that all this must be done by the year 1990, when the general conditions of pensioners (above all through operation of Article 25, which recomputes the pension base in a new and more favorable way) will improve somewhat. This means that more and more funds will be taken away from associated labor. If the articles of the law envisaged do come about, in certain communities such as Serbia proper and Croatia they will have to set aside between 1.5- and 2.0-fold more funds every year. The question is where the economy is to get that money.

At the same time, if nothing changes, the trend will continue toward an ever faster increase in the number of pensioners, above all recipients of disability pensions. It is obvious that there is a need to reduce the number of pensioners of this kind. Contrary to the plan for the country's development and stabilization policy, the former federal government recently established beneficial conditions for the early retirement of 2,000 of its employees. In certain parts of Serbia proper, moreover, the number of persons disabled by job accidents increased more than 1.5-fold in just 1 year.

Certain experiences from the session of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly which has just ended have shown that many measures which seem to be helpful (application of Article 25 of the Law on Basic Rights...reduced the number of years of pensionable service) actually add even greater difficulty to the position of pensioners and to the situation in associated labor. Incidentally, this was established by an analysis of the standard of living of pensioners and the recently published results of the economy's conduct of business for the quarter. It will be necessary, then, as the delegates said at a recent meeting of the Council of the Federation of Old-Age and Disability Insurance Communities, to get back to the truth that the sphere of social welfare policy with which it shares a common destiny can only be based on respect for economy if it recognizes that law.

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EFFECTS OF IMPROVED INTERNATIONAL SITUATION DOWNPLAYED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 11 May 86 pp 26-27

[Article by Scepan Rabrenovic: "Threats of Internal Encirclement"]

[Text] It did not require any long memory: Until just a year ago there were quite a few of those who were calling for a crusade against the International Monetary Fund. The same ones who were issuing that appeal were recommending that Yugoslavia, as one of the countries that founded the nonaligned movement, "head up" the debtor countries and wage the fight for "more equal economic relations in the world." This proposal was substantiated most frequently by the high rates of interest on credits, by the rise in the value of the dollar, and, although somewhat less frequently, by the high prices of petroleum on the world market, all of which was exhausting the economies of the debtor countries--most of them the less developed and developing countries. There were thousands of articles written and speeches delivered about the International Monetary Fund as a "financial policeman" of the creditor countries which had imposed on the debtor countries its own economic policy, which allegedly hurt the economies of the debtor countries still more.

(Yugoslavia, for example, committed itself in a document known as the "Letter of Intent" that it would in part conduct the kind of economic policy recommended by the specialists of the International Monetary Fund, and this was judged to be a partial loss of the country's sovereignty, although in essence the proposals of the International Monetary Fund did not differ very much from the policy on which the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program insisted.)

Inflation as a Way of Life

The authors of Yugoslav economic policy have usually said that they possess a restricted "arsenal of measures" precisely because of external factors and that they are unable therefore to conduct an effective stabilization policy. They justified themselves by referring to the large debtor obligations arising both out of the principle of the foreign debt and also the interest on that debt, and they refer to the rise in the value of the dollar as an additional burden since the dollar debt has a share of about 60 percent in the total Yugoslav debt. The high price of petroleum was in turn called upon to explain the troubles with imports, the resulting troubles with production, and also the influence of expensive petroleum on domestic inflation.

That was truly a difficult time, one which is also remembered for the frequent stoppages of production and the lines in front of stores, but now it is clearly evident from this distance that the "external reasons" were not as much to blame for all those troubles (and indeed many of our present ones) as a political unwillingness to carry out a social reform on the foundations of the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program. After all, over the last several months almost all the "external reasons" have ceased to be valid (except the debt, of course) yet nothing seems to have happened in the Yugoslav economy: Inflation is rushing toward a triple-digit figure, and the inflationary way of life seems to have been proclaimed the official Yugoslav economic policy.

Even the greatest crusade against the creditor countries, even had it been waged, would not have brought the victors as much as the debtor countries have gained from the changes which have occurred in recent months on the international market for capital and goods.

First of all, interest rates on credits have dropped: They now amount to almost the same as what they were at the time when Yugoslavia, for instance, concluded the loan contracts. In the United States, for example, the highest rate of interest on credits is now 8.5 percent, while in the countries of Western Europe it ranges from 3.5 percent (in Switzerland) to 7.5 percent (in France). In Japan the rate of interest has dropped to a level of 4.5 percent.

For the sake of comparison, at the time when Yugoslavia was concluding contracts to reschedule the debt with the International Monetary Fund, and that was not so long ago, interest rates ranged from 18.5 percent (for good risks) to over 20 percent (for uncertain borrowers).

No one has as yet calculated the size of the benefits of the lower rates of interest for Yugoslavia, but even according to the most pessimistic estimates the "gain" is no less than $1 billion. (Doing an accurate computation would require knowing the share in the total debt of short-term, medium-term, and long-term credits.)

In the period since July and August of last year the value of the dollar has dropped about 34 percent. And on that basis Yugoslavia would have been able to achieve a certain "gain," since all dollar imports become cheaper by the percentage of the dollar's drop. In addition, it is well known that Yugoslav dollar exports amount to less than $1 billion, and that means that "collection" is made for the bulk of exports in foreign currencies whose value has increased against the dollar.

Nor can petroleum any longer be a convincing reason for justifying the domestic economic (and not only economic) troubles. In just a few months, since the beginning of this year, the price has dropped from $28 to $16 per barrel. (On the free market petroleum is sold at a price of $10 per barrel, and the free market, although the quantities of petroleum sold on it are small, is the most persuasive indicator of future price trends.)

Even the Computation Has Not Been Made

In Yugoslavia the computation has not yet been made, as far as we know, about the size of the total gain from the drop in the rate of interest on credits, the drop in the value of the dollar, and the lower price of petroleum, not to mention a study having been done concerning the gain following those changes, which will certainly be recorded indirectly.

It is true that the debt remains, but it is also true that less resources will be required to pay the interest, just as it is true that the drop in the value of the dollar and the lower price of petroleum will have to have an impact toward lowering production costs in the country and thereby toward calming inflation as well. All of that should in turn help to increase production and employment and raise the standard of living. Provided, of course, that the official economic policy reacts both speedily and intelligently so that the country is able to take advantage of all these favorable circumstances that have come down like a gift from heaven. First of all, the advantages from the augmented world trade, which, the experts judge, will occur in the most advanced countries which are our largest foreign trading partners.

As far as is known, more thought is for the present being given in Yugoslavia to what might be "covered" by this gift rather than how best to make use of it.

To tell the truth, there are also quite a few aggravating circumstances: The Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program has not been carried out, and almost the entire economic and social structure has remained untouched--with all the numerous inefficiencies that will considerably diminish the effects of the favorable external circumstances which have come about in recent months.

Whose Debts Are They

This in fact proves that all those "militating crusaders" were wrong to have seen the "external environment" as the country's principal trouble. This was only an excuse for all that was not done and should have been done. Just as all of this proves that even the foreign debt is not such an immense trouble as has been argued. It was not an individual who "contracted" that debt, but the country's economic system which was unable to carry on reproduction without capital from outside. That is not, of course, the only trouble, but rather it also lies in the awareness that the foreign debt has not only contributed to structural problems in the Yugoslav economy, but has spoiled the country's economic structure still more. Those credits were also used to build factories which no one needs any longer (it is estimated that between $6 and $7 billion were spent on "mistakes"), while a portion of those credits "went" for consumption pure and simple.

The failure to honor the laws of commodity production and the predominance of the subjective measurement of value created the situation which allowed that to happen.

The fact that no one yet knows how the favorable external circumstances will be exploited (nor to what extent) is proof that almost nothing has changed in society in the meantime and that those same "laws" are still in effect which were valid at the time when the foreign credits were taken, but also at the time when they were spent.

Official Yugoslav economic policy (and not only economic policy) seems to have given signals that it intends to stick with inflation. Inflation has become a kind of shelter in which social peace has nestled: Everyone is still surviving without fear that anything very bad can happen to those of whom it is reliably known that they could not survive on either the domestic or the foreign market.

And back when the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program was adopted it was already known (and acknowledged) that it would not be possible for everyone to come through the reform untouched. So, it has been shown that Yugoslavia is threatened more by the internal than the external "encirclement."

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CSO: 2800/284

ECONOMY YUGOSLAVIA

GLIGOROV URGES FREEING MARKET FROM SELF-MANAGEMENT DOGMA

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jun 86 pp 26-27

[Article by Kiro Gligorov]

[Text] The treatment that the trade sector has been getting in our present system is the best evidence of the attitude toward commodity production and the market that is still in effect, not the verbal one, but the real one.

The trade sector is not treated as an independent business activity which has its place in the social division of labor, but as an accessory of production necessary only and above all as an activity dependent upon production (instead of interdependence). Its independence as an activity is seen to threaten speculation, the siphoning of income from production into trade, and the way out of our sitaution and the model of our trade sector is seen in its reduction to the status of an agent working on commission, a distributor, and an entity subject to complete economic dependence.

The one-sided obligation of the trade sector to enter into association with the production sector is the true expression of that treatment of trade. This is nonsense both from the legal and the economic standpoint and it only shows that organizations of associated labor in the trade sector are not full-fledged legal entities.

A consequence of this, although this probably was not intended, is that we have two types of self-manager in our system. Self-managers in the trade sector have in a way the status of an entity subject to oversight, the status of minors who are potentially dangerous to society unless they are under the tutelage of the production sector and the government. Which accounts for the one-sided obligation to enter into association and the margin prescibed as the trade sector's income.

There is no socioeconomic justification for this treatment of the trade sector; as a matter of fact, this is a departure from the principle of optimum social division of labor and the independence and responsibility of every economic entity regardless of the branch or sector of the economy. Reduction of the trade sector to the status of a passive long arm of production benefits neither the trade sector, nor consumers, nor least of all the production sector. The establishment of monopolies is the consequence of this, and monopoly is harmful regardless of whose it is.

This is not a plea for the production and trade sectors not to enter into association. On the contrary. Wherever economic grounds exist for this, they must enter into association, but not by way of administrative or legal coercion nor on the basis of a voluntaristic characterization of the role of the production sector and the trade sector, but on sound economic principles, as an organic need of both the production sector and the trade sector.

The status of the trade sector as a distributor is most harmful to the production sector itself. The former becomes its appendage, it has no interest whatsoever in creating normal working capital of its own, nor could it possess it with the system of margins, it passes on the burden of maintaining working capital onto the production sector itself, which makes production more expensive. In this kind of situation the production sector attempts to make up for the higher costs by bringing yet another merchant into the marketing of goods (by creating his own "sales departments"), and so on.

The opstina character of the trade sector is becoming more and more obvious. If there is anything opposed to the original role of the trade sector, it is its territorialization. In fact it came into being as a need to broaden its own group of consumers, so that competition would be manifested and the consumers would have a choice, and so on. The noneconomic treatment of the trade sector that has prevailed up to now reduce those attributes to a local activity, to supply and distribution, to relations above all with the local authorities, from investments to taxes and the choice of supplier (local producers are favored above all). That is why the trade sector has often been conceived as the golden calf for local ambitions and projects. In all of this it is an orphan as far as its own development goes.

In short, whenever the economic approach to any sector of the economy is abandoned (and this is the case not only with the trade sector, I am also referring to agriculture, small business, the service sector, housing construction, etc.), the results are bad, the economy of resources and labor is especially poor, and instead of having a propulsive effect on economic growth, it figures as an essential limitation on it.

This also has direct consequences for the behavior of those employed in the trade sector. There has been a noticeable deterioration of services in the trade sector, since personnel in that sector, not only because of their quite low personal incomes, but also because of the overall position of the trade sector, do not have the status of responsible economic entities. Accordingly, self-manegement is as a consequence stagnating and going backward as a system.

If we see the production sector as the way out of the crisis in that the worker who is a producer will be motivated to save on public resources and earn a higher income, then it is clear that that goal cannot be achieved in the trade sector with margins that have been administratively set instead of being the fruit of market circumstances and other circumstances.

Which is why those who point to the present economic policy measures toward the trade sector as the cause of the present situation in that sector are only partly right, since those measures are only a consequence of the erroneous conceptions of the trade sector which have been manifested in the Law on Associated Labor and especially the Law on Mandatory Establishment of Association Between the Trade Sector and the Production Sector.

In essence the impediments to the production sector and self-management in showing their capabilities also apply to the trade sector. Unless relative stability of the economy and the market are guaranteed by macroeconomic instruments, then no sort of restrictive measures, regardless of the sector in question, will save us from the consequences of noneconomic behavior. The failure to respect economic laws, factors of production, productivity and efficiency cannot be replaced by anything else except inflation, lagging behind, and the low efficiency of the entire economy.

Just as we have the kind of unemployment we do because of prejudices about small business, so it can also be said that we have higher unemployment and larger losses in the economy because of the attitude toward the trade sector and trade conducted with private capital.

Accordingly, the development of the trade sector as one phase of social reproduction is just as important as the production sector, and the efficiency of the entire economy also depends on the efficiency of the trade sector. Is there any need to validate every such axiom on the basis of our own practice when it is well known in the science and practice of all countries with a market economy or planned market economy? Is there any need, and it seems that it is in fact indispensable, to prove what it means for transportation or any other sector of the country to lag behind for us to come to the conclusion that the economy is a large system and there exists a close interdependence among its sectors and branches?

Accordingly, at the heart of the erroneous attitude toward the trade sector there is an ideological problem, one that is evident in the slow implementation of the stabilization program, in the resistance and in the attempts to maintain suspicion and instill new suspicion about the orientation toward respecting the economic laws of commodity production. Can there be any better proof than the fact that it has been altogether impossible to amend the dead law like the law on mandatory establishment of association between the trade sector and the production sector, out of a fear, I would say, of our jeopardizing a dogma of self-management to the effect that the trade sector is something other than what it is. Changes in this domain are always stopped by the bugbear of this requiring amendment of the Law on Associated Labor or indeed even the constitution, while the Law on Associated Labor has further elaborated the view taken of the trade sector in the constitution in an unfavorable direction. I do not know why we are so scrupulous about changing an intolerable situation in the trade sector by making amendments in the Law on Associated Labor or even without it, since the Law on Associated Labor is not the constitution, but a law like any other, and any subsequent law which arranges relations in the trade sector differently would take precedence both because it is later and also as a "lex specialis." Most difficult of all it seems is to free ourselves of our own self-management dogmas. If we alter the course toward the trade sector, there will be more association formed between the production sector and the trade sector as an expression of economic rather than administrative coercion. Unless there is a change in the basic attitude toward the trade sector, there are no prospects of realizing the altogether suitable ideas and proposals connected with tourism, foreign trade, specialization of the trade sector, or of creating the necessary reserves and optimalizing the trade sector.

The recovery of the trade sector will not be easy, but changing the attitude would very quickly show what capabilities it has to stabilize the market and provide further economic development assuming that we develop a modern trade sector free of administrative restrictions, which is not the same thing as the absence of public control, and regulate the market, but by economic means.

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CROATIAN JOINT VENTURES WITH FOREIGN FIRMS

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 86 p 3

[Article by J. Grubic: "Barriers Removed"]

[Text] Investments of foreign persons in domestic OUR's is aimed at our broader and longer-term inclusion in the international division of labor and at obtaining up-to-date technology, adapting exports to world consumption, and import substitution. Along with better supply of the domestic market and then improvement of productive work and business operation of all economic entities. That is why this additional source of investment capital, like all other higher forms of economic cooperation with foreign countries, is one of the main development commitments of Croatia and of the Yugoslav economy as a whole.

The 1978 Law on Joint Ventures With Foreign Persons did not unfortunately further those commitments. The assessment is that it was restrictive in its general approach and that in certain specific provisions it even signified a significant step backward for the regulations as regulated in this sphere back in 1967. That is why in SR Croatia there was a drop in the number of contracts with foreign trading partners (this piece of legislation was updated in late 1984). According to figures presented at the last meeting of the coordinating committee of the Economic Chamber of Croatia for foreign economic relations, only five contracts have been signed and recorded: by "Elektrokontakt" of Zagreb (renewed), by "Standard" of Osijek, by "Vuteks" of Vukovar (two), and by "Jadrantrans" of Split (there were none with corresponding firms in Switzerland, Japan, Austria, Luxembourg, and West Germany). And then a special package of three contracts of "INA-Naftaplin" with transnational oil corporations on exploring the seabed at three locations.

At the same time, 11 contracts with foreign persons expired or were dissolved, which is justified by the reduction of investments in the period of the second petroleum crisis and recession in the world in the early eighties, but above all by the insufficient encouragement of foreign investments and the restriction of profit, which runs counter to the principal motive behind this form of cooperation. That was the main reason for revision of the law slightly more than a year ago. The changes in the text of the law were made in order to attract foreign capital, that is, to remove the obstacles to direct foreign investment. There is indication that this was successful this time in the statements made by foreign trading partners to the effect that the legal framework is no longer a very essential impediment to new investments. Not only has the restriction on the rate of declared profit been abandoned, but conditions for the conduct of economic activity have also been made equal for domestic and foreign participants by the liberalized repatriation of profit. Explicit permission is granted to borrow up to the amount of total resources invested in a joint project, with the direct right of codecisionmaking on business operation, although decisions still cannot be made in a joint business board without the consent of the bodies of workers' self-management of the OUR.

Tourism Is the Leader at Present

Increased interest on the part of foreign persons in joint projects was noted even last year, and in the second half of the year nine new contracts were concluded on joint ventures, seven of which have already been recorded ("Virdzinija" of Varazdin, the "Croatian Lottery," "Dalmatinka" of Sinj, "Istraturist" of Umag, "Mesokombinat" of Rijeka, "Selko" of Kutina, and the "Zagreb" Work Organization for Tourism and Hostelry). Then there are six contracts in the process of registration: "Interkomerc" of Umag, "INA-Naftaplin," "Otocanka" of Zadar, "Meditehna" of Zagreb, the "Kutjevo" Agroindustrial Combine, and "Jadran" of Supetar), three of which were concluded this year.

The coordinating committee of the Economic Chamber of Croatia has issued a favorable assessment of them all, since they are primarily oriented toward modernization of production and exports of goods as well as services. But still it cannot be said that full importance is being paid to planning investments of foreign persons in domestic OUR's. At the macroeconomic level we are talking about relatively small resources by comparison with other sources for financing investments. It is obvious that at the level of particular activities and branches they do not even have adequate experience in this regard.

According to the figures of the general associations, it has been noted that only in tourism has an outline program been drafted for joint ventures with foreign persons, and that in the amount of 48 billion dinars. This capital is envisaged for construction of basic accommodations with a capacity of 16,000 beds, mainly in the higher categories, along with about 1,800 moorings in marinas. That would mean an annual increase in the number of nights spent in lodgings by foreigners of 3.2 million (assuming average bed occupancy of 200 nights), and then in nautical tourism those traveling by boat would spend 576,000 days (assuming an average 80-day use of moorings per year). Assuming the anticipated consumption of $75 per day per foreigner, this would bring in another $266 million of inflow, $26 million of it within the program for development of marinas.

A Hundred Contracts by 1990

The coordinating committee of the Economic Chamber of Croatia judges that the growth in the number of contracts concluded on joint ventures with foreigners in the industrial sector will continue and that by the end of 1990 this cooperation will "bring" between 80 and 100 new contracts, counting such arrangements both in the present foreign trade zones and those which are soon to be formed in SR Croatia in line with new legislation. It is certain that the number of such projects will also depend on the general investment climate in the country and on economic conditions in the world, but it will also depend on how enterprising we are in establishing the foreign trade zones that have already been announced in the continental and coastal parts of the republic. It will also depend on how administratively effective we are in resolving various practical matters with investors from abroad in the procedure for approval and registration of the contracts concluded. Another essential thing is how successfully we will inform potential partners in the world about the possibilities for transfer of their capital to our own OUR's, as well as domestic investors about the advantages offered them by the projects of joint ventures with foreign companies. Certainly the way that cooperation expands in accordance with our goals and the tasks of development in the current 5-year planning period will depend on our activity and linkage with the International Corp. for Investments in Yugoslavia and other financial organizations and banks in the world.

Business executives will in this context receive a great deal of help from the "rule book" for concluding transactions of joint ventures with foreign persons which has been drafted by the staff service of the coordinating committee of the Chamber as well as by the collaboration recently established with the Italian Foreign Trade Institute in Zagreb. It is also worth mentioning that certain basic economic chambers in the republic have undertaken a survey in order to find possible projects in our OUR's and then that action is being taken to bring trading partners together by seeking investors in West Germany for joint ventures through the Association of Croatian Industrial Metal Producers and Manufacturers and the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, especially in Bavaria, within the framework of bilateral cooperation with SR Croatia.

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'NAFTAGAS' PLANS EXPANSION; COOPERATION WITH BOSNIAN MINE

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 86 p 4

[Article by Miodrag Rakic: "Resources Faster Than 'Paper'"]

[Text] In spite of the problematical and difficult conditions for the conduct of economic activity, the development plans of SOUR "Naftagas" in Novi Sad have shown vitality and the ambitions of this large Vojvodina and Yugoslav system. According to the plan adopted recently in a meeting of the central workers' council, this year 1,177,000 tons of petroleum and nearly 1 billion m^3 of gas are to be taken from oil fields within the country and abroad. At the same time, exploration work will be done at 56 sites of possible petroleum deposits, and drilling will exceed 100,000 meters.

The main line of development in this medium-term period, however, does not cast in the shadow the large number of plans and ambitions which are supposed to contribute to carrying out the stabilization program of SOUR "Naftagas." At this very moment, intensive preparations are being made (within the framework of the investment plan) for adoption of a long-term program for investment of its own money in projects in the underdeveloped areas and of joint ventures with other organizations. The aim is to thoroughly study all possibilities, avoid possible mistakes, and channel the resources which are becoming harder and harder to obtain into producing projects which will be of mutual benefit.

The experience in this area, says Milan Djakovic, deputy chairman of the SOUR's business board, has mainly been constructive. However, the orientation toward joint ventures has been more in the social sphere, but less in practice. Recently there has been a considerable change in the climate, and the prevailing view is that it is most expedient and optimum to invest jointly in certain projects in the underdeveloped areas than in the Fund for the Undeveloped..., since those ventures have a number of advantages with respect to material resources, personnel, and even politics. Above all, room is being opened up for more rapid pooling of labor and capital, regional barriers are being overcome, and the unified Yugoslav market is becoming stronger. So, the climate is such that the "measures of the system" are not detracting from it, but are even working favorably toward it. Large systems like "Naftagas" have an interest in pooling their resources, and there certainly will be no difficulties here. It is normal to anticipate that such interests and initiatives should arise more than up to now both in sociopolitical communities and in work organizations in our country's underdeveloped areas.

As far as "Naftagas" is concerned, Djakovic emphasizes, although the program for joint ventures with organizations in the underdeveloped areas has not been adopted yet, it is not waiting for the "papers," but rather the self-management accord on long-term collaboration with "Energoinvest" of Sarajevo, which ensures "Naftagas" production of equipment for refineries and other plants, has been successfully carried out for several years now. The value of these products exceeds 1 billion dinars a year. Joint programs have likewise begun for longer-term collaboration between "Naftagas" of Novi Sad and the "Tito" Mines in Bosnia. This has to do with the production of briquetted coal from coal dust and heavy furnace oil, which if carried out is supposed to provide the domestic market with between 300,000 and 500,000 tons of quality fuel.

"SOUR 'Naftagas' is certainly not closing the 'circle' of interest," Djakovic says. "The interest in production of equipment for refineries, the petroleum industry, and the chemical industry, as well as various production supplies, substances for detergents, various catalysts, and the like is at the center of our plans for investment with organizations from the underdeveloped areas."

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ROMANIAN, YUGOSLAV EXCHANGE ON TRANSYLVANIAN HISTORY

VJESNIK Arouses Strong Reaction

[Editorial Report] Bucharest ROMANIA LITERARA in Romanian No 22 on 29 May 1986 carries a 4,700-word editorial article on pages 14-15 entitled "Belated Advocate of Outdated Views" by two Romanian professors, Gh. I. Ionita, dean of the Faculty of History and Philosophy, University of Bucharest, and Nicolae Edroiu, prorector of Cluj-Napoca University. The article is a rejoinder to a 400-word unsigned article entitled "Transylvania" published by the Yugoslav daily VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 24 February 1986 in its "Daily Lexicon" column, the preface of which reads, in part "[s]ome observers of and experts in Hungarian-Romanian relations see signs in the polemics on this subject [Transylvania], which have been increasingly frequent recently, that in Hungary they are not satisfied with the overall position of their co-nationals in Romania."

Citing in their own defense various historical authorities, the Romanian professors take issue with certain factual statements in the VJESNIK article on the history of Transylvania, e.g., that it was under Bulgarian and then Hungarian rule for a short time at the end of the 8th century; point out what they consider notable omissions, e.g., the contribution made by the Romanian armed forces to the liberation of Hungary during World War II; and charge VJESNIK's historical gloss that "...upon the creation of the Austro-Hungarian dual state, [Transylvania] was given over to Hungary whereupon the Hungarianization of non-Hungarian peoples was begun" with insensitivity and oversimplification in light of documented suffering by Romanians under various Hungarian regimes until the demise of the Horthy government at the end of World War II.

The FBIS DAILY REPORT, EASTERN EUROPE VOL II No 115 of Monday 16 June 1986 publishes the text of an unsigned editorial article titled "Attack by Romanian journal ROMANIA LITERARA on VJESNIK: Anger Without Reason" originally published in Serbo-Croatian in the Yugoslav daily VJESNIK on 11 June 1986 p 5. This is a response to the ROMANIA LITERARA article outlined above, stating that the Romanian professors have blown the entire issue out of all proportion, there being no intent at all on the part of the author of the original VJESNIK article to give offense or to maliciously rewrite history, the article itself not being a reflection of Yugoslav official policy in any case.

Criticism From 'Friendly Country' Lamented

AU122137 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/6/1986--In its issue No 22/1986 the Romanian weekly ROMANIA LITERARA carries an extensive article, headlined "A Belated Advocate of Outdated Theses," contributed by Professor Gh. I. Ionita, D. Hist., and Associate Professor Nicolae Edroiu, D. Hist., who comment upon and reject the hostile theses, which defame the history of the Romanian people, advanced in an article titled "Transylvania," recently published in the Yugoslav daily VJESNIK brought out in Zagreb.

The Romanian historians are disconcerted to notice that, in attempting to survey various stages in the history of Transylvania (a historical province in northwestern Romania) the "author" (the article run in VJESNIK is not signed) tackles the vulgarizing discussion of questions with which he is either not familiar, or, if he is, then which he falsifies in a reprehensible manner. Whether a center of political power of the Dacian kingdom, or of the Roman province, the hearth of the Romanians' existence during the centuries of barbarian invasions, a voivodship whose ties with Hungary were specific to the relationship between the states of the time, or an autonomous voivodship, from 1541 to 1699, when it came under the rule of the Hapsburg empire--preserving its autonomy as a great principality until 1867--Transylvania always had a self-standing political status, similar to that of the exra-Carpathian Romanian countries, Romanian historians emphasize. Transylvania's forced incorporation by Hungary in 1867--a situation which lasted until 1918--ran counter to a time-honored, steadfast, and objective historical evolution towards a Romanian political unity of the entire Romanian territory. It was an act that characterized the expansionist policy in the European continent. In the name of historical truth, the two Romanian historians write, we warn the "author" of the article carried by VJESNIK, that we can only suspect him of ill-will as he tried to shirk going into details as concerns the outrageous regime to which the Romanians and the other nationalities living in the empire were subjected throughout the 51 years of nightmarish memory of the dual monarchy.

Terming as biased the approach to Transylvania's union with Romania as expounded in VJESNIK, the Romanian historians point out: On 1 December 1918, at Alba Iulia, over 100,000 people spoke with one voice for the union of the Romanians in Transylvania with the country (Romania) forever. The proclamation adopted then at Alba Iulia was no mere political act or program. It highlighted an attitude, that of the oppressed who had become masters of their destinies in their own country. In the spirit of historical truth, which the "author" of the article in VJESNIK should not have ignored, objectivity and respect would have been required in approaching such questions. The ignorance of such historical data or their misinterpretation has always been and, unfortunately, it still is, the "work" of the most reactionary, revisionist, fascist and neofascist elements, and we can hardly believe that that is the stand which the "author" of the article really wants to assume.

Pointing out that the "author" of the article in VJESNIK "disposes" in a dubious way of the question of the fascist Vienna award of 20 August 1940, Romania LITERARA writes: It is hard to believe that the "author" of that strange article is not aware of what such an imperialist, Hitlerian-Horthyist act--whereby an important part of the national territory was stolen from us--meant to the Romanian people. Would it be possible that the "author" of the article knew nothing of the Romanian people's fight and sacrifice to liberate its ancestral land, of all the efforts that had been deployed by 25 October 1944, when, through operation Carei-Satu Mare, the last patch of Romanian land was liberated by the Romanian troops, in cooperation with the Soviet Army? Alongside the Soviet Army, the Romanian Army made a great sacrifice to liberate Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and part of Austria, until the final victory over fascist Germany.

The removal of the Hitlerian-Horthyist domination was a primordial matter for the Romanian people, which was called upon to fulfill its duty, as for the Romanians, the defence of the homeland has always been the work of the entire people, ROMANIA LITERARA further writes, showing that the same thing happened in the history of other countries and peoples--Yugoslavia included--with the broad masses of the peoples of the neighboring and friendly country making a heavy sacrifice for their homeland's freedom.

Who, besides those who fish in troubled waters, could use such clumsy historical "notes" as those published by VJESNIK, historians Gh. I. Ionita and N. Edroiu wonder, showing that their consternation was all the greater as that article was published in a friendly country to which we are linked by joint traditions of fight for national liberty, independence, and unity, as well as by memorable pages of a common, eventful history.... It is certainly not the way in which, today and in the future, we wish to pave the way for better knowledge, rapprochement, and collaboration, for peace and the settlement of mankind's major issues in the interest of the peoples, here, in southeastern Europe, the Romanian historians point out.

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CSO: 2700/194

NEW BANK NOTE ISSUED

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with Eng Jiri Bruk, director general of the Czechoslovak State Bank in Prague, by Lumir Hrudka: "New Bank Note"; date and place not given]

[Text] Our citizens have already become accustomed to the fact that paper money has been expanded by the use of a new Kcs 1,000 note. At the same time, the changing of our bank notes has begun. Effective in July a new Kcs 10 bank note will be legal tender. We spoke about these changes with Eng Jiri Bruk, the director general of the Czechoslovak State Bank in Prague.

[Question] Why is the new Kcs 10 bank note being issued and why is new money being put into circulation at all?

[Answer] The new Kcs 10 bank note is being issued effective 1 July 1986 in accordance with Ministry of Finance Regulation No 36/1986 Sb. [Sbirka Zakonu]. This is another step in the modification and modernization of Czechoslovak paper currency, which was begun last year by the issuance of a Kcs 1,000 note. The other denominations of new style paper money will be placed in circulation gradually in future years. The idea is to create a uniform system of our bank notes from the topical, creative, as well as technical viewpoints. Their technical perfection will also create conditions for economizing with respect to monetary turnover. The modernization of the Kcs 10 bank note and the other paper currencies will make it possible to process them with the aid of electronically controlled machines and, later, facilitate their utilization in vending, changing, and other automatic machines. Naturally, increased protection against forgery has also been remembered. Similar technical modifications of bank notes are occurring in a number of countries, both in the socialist world as well as in the capitalist world.

[Question] How will the new Kcs 10 bank note look and who shared in its creative proposal?

[Answer] It will be more colorful than the existing one--even this change is part of the protection. It will also be richer with respect to content, particularly on the obverse side which will carry a landscape motif and where we will also find several delicate drawings depicting the natural environment of the Orava River, the region where the Slovak poet Pavol Orszagh Hviezdoslav lived. His portrait is the principal motif on the face of the bank note, which measures 132 x 67 mm. The predominant color is brown and the series and serial number of the bank note is blue. Like the Kcs 1,000 bank note, the new Kcs 10 note is provided with a plastic device for the blind.

The author of the bank note is National Artist Albin Brunovsky, whose proposal won out in the contest. Vaclav Fait and Bohumil Sneider of the State Printing Plant for Valuable Papers did the graphics and engraving work on the bank note.

[Question] What will happen to older types of money and will citizens have sufficient time for a possible exchange of bank notes?

[Answer] Existing Kcs 10 bank notes will continue to be legal tender and will be acceptable for purposes of payment or for making change just like the new type bank notes. Both Kcs 10 notes, the new and the older types, will continue in circulation together until 30 June 1988. The termination of the validity of the older Kcs 10 notes printed in 1960 will be announced to the public in sufficient time. But even after the validity terminates we will continue to exchange these notes for another 18 months. That way, everyone will have enough time to make an exchange.

We thank you for this discussion.

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CSO: 2400/302

PEACE GROUPS PROTEST NUCLEAR POLICY, INFORMATION LIMITS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 24 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by "Ws." datelined Berlin 23 Jun 86: "GDR Citizens Demand Rethinking On Energy and Information Policy--Petition to the People's Chamber and Council of Ministers"]

[Text] As a consequence of the Chernobyl nuclear rector accident members of independent peace and ecological groups in the GDR have submitted a petition to the People's Chamber and the Council of Ministers of the GDR in which they demand that "conclusions be drawn from that experience" and that they be "converted into a different political and economical activity." The petition which was submitted on 5 June, this year's World Environment Day, bears 140 signatures. Since then further signatures of people from various social strata of the GDR are coming in continually. Chernobyl has led to insecurity and fear, says the petition. However, what has become apparent is not only the hazzard that the demaged nuclear reactor poses, but also "the effects of an irresponsible information policy" in East and West which is also dangerous to society. "Here people were incapacitated, misinformed and made to feel insecure--not only since Chernobyl but already earlier.

The hazzards that nuclear reactorr pose have been underestimated in the socialist countries and particularly in the GDR. Here they have been "trivialized by the news media in an unparallel manner and withheld from public discussion," reads the petition further. No critical voices could be articulated on the subject of nuclear energy, and for sceptics, it was impossible to obtain sufficient information. The competition between the systems must not in the first place be a competition of growth for the sake of growth regardless of the fact that the threats and long-term health hazzards grew indeterminably, write the signers of the petition. As a result it is necessary to reorient and restructure present energy, economy and information policies. According to the latest reports, in spite of Chernobyl, work on a new nuclear power plant near Stendal, which should be equipped with Soviet 1000-Megawatt reactor blocks, is proceeding as planned, as is construction on the extension of the nuclear plant Nord in Lubmin near Greifswald which will receive four more 400-Megawatt reactor blocks.

At the 11th SED party congress end of April the following was concluded: "Nuclear reactor Nord has to be completed until 1990. The trial operation of the first 1000-Megawatt reactor block at nuclear power plant Stendal is to be prepared. Moreover, we proceed on the assumption that after 1990 preconditions will exist for further development of nuclear energy." Therefore, the signers of the petition demand: A halt in construction of the nuclear power plant at Stendal and in an expansion of construction at Lubmin. Further demands include: Reorientation of energy policy with the goal of doing without nuclear energy by 1990, to make public all the Becquerel and Rem test-data obtained from air, water, ground, living organisms and food. At the same time, background knowledge to facilitate understanding must be communicated. The investments for nuclear energy should be diverted to further advancement and development of other energy sources. In industry and housing construction as well as in reconstruction of buildings, energy-saving technologies and thermal insulation should be kept in mind. Further demanded are necessary price increases for energy and products the manufacture of which require extensive energy; decentralized power-supply systems in order to shorten the energy transmission distance and to lower power loss. There is also a call to promote environmental awareness at work, at play and in the home.

In addition to this petition further signatures in the GDR are being collected for an appeal to the People's Chamber to decide to hold a referendum on further use of nuclear energy. It is referred to Article 53 of the GDR constitution, which reads: "The People's Chamber can decide to carry through referenda." Of course, the word "can" in the constitution text elucidates the already exceptional character of the referenda in the GDR.

CSO: 2300/419

POLITICS POLAND

SIGNS OF DIMINISHED MILITARY POLITICAL ROLE REPORTED

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 4 Jun 86 p 7

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jun--Warsaw City President, Gen Debicki, has unexpectedly resigned and been provisionally relieved by his former deputy Bielecki. Thus, once again a military man in a politically exposed job has been replaced by a civilian. Debicki, born in 1926, educated at the General Staff Academy in Rembertow near Warsaw with a history major, divisional general from 1975 on, and communist party member for many years, succeeded Majewski in mid-February 1982. During his time in office, construction was begun on the metro, about whose scheduled progress only vague statements are published. There are, however, reports in newspapers about the sluggish renovation of the Poniatowski Bridge connecting Warsaw with its suburb Praga. The daily newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY recently complained that the shortage of nails was contributing to the delay. It is unknown whether Debicki is blamed for that. With the appointment of high officers to posts in the administration and in large companies it had been the declared intention of the "Military Council for National Deliverance" (WRON) to raise productivity and to tighten organization. Whether that actually succeeded was not verified. In the meanwhile, it is certainly true that positions which became vacant were filled by the military with soldiers on the way up, so that as a rule the "borrowed" military men could not return to their old posts. There is hardly any published information about this subject. In the list of ministers Piotrowski, head of Mining and Energy, is no longer recorded as a general, which suggests that he has at least finally left military service. Many a title of general has disappeared from in front of the name, even in the case of voivodes and city presidents. There are grounds for the assumption that, as a rule, former military men are moving into civilian service and now are no longer appearing in uniform. That is also the case of party leader and head of state Jaruzelski, who only seldom displays his general's uniform.

12666
CSO: 2300/387

SOVIET, OTHER BLOC AMBASSADORS MEET WITH 'PAX' GROUP

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] A meeting organized by the presidium of the PAX Association and PAX members of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship took place on 26 April at the association's educational-resort center in Halina near Wyszkow on the 41st anniversary of the signing of the Agreement on Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Cooperation betwen Poland and the Soviet Union. Soviet ambassador Wladimir Browikow and ambassadors from other socialist countries were present.

Zenon Komender, chairman of the PAX association, led the meeting.

Participants stressed the fact that cooperation among socialist countries serves to preserve peace. It was said that in discussions before the PZPR's 10th Congress, the importance of peace initiatives by Mikhail Gorbachov was stressed, noting that the fate of our country is closely tied to peace in Europe.

It was said at the meeting that against this background, the militaristic policy of the US administration and the unprecedented aggression against Libya, condemned by progressive world opinion, pose a direct threat to peace and security in Europe and the world.

The representatives of the socially progressive Catholic PAX movement discussed the association's work and recent PAX delegation visits in Berlin, Prague and Moscow to develop contacts and cooperation among Christians in socialist countries in support of peace and to fortify the trend toward non-governmental joint cooperation and friendship among the people of those countries.

12776
CSO: 2600/450

PRIEST RESPONDS TO 'JAN REM' ACCUSATIONS

Allegations Denied in Catholic Weekly

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 17, 27 Apr 86 p 3

[Letter to the Editor by Rev Kazimierz Jancar]

[Text] An exhaustive article by Jan Rem entitled "Ballast" from the "Samosady" [Summary Justice] series, appeared in the 5-6 April issue of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA and the entire party press. In that article I was attacked by name and accused of disloyalty to Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, the metropolitan of Krakow.

In order to make his point, Jan Rem uses excerpts from a circular called "News from the Information Service of the Solidarity Regional Committee, Malopolska. Special Edition." The circular was widely distributed and scattered on the stairways of apartment buildings in Nowa Huta. On one page, the circular contains my alleged interview for the "News" and on another an appeal "To the laity and priests of the city of Krakow and Nowa Huta."

In connection with this, I declare that:

1) The interview is fake from beginning to end and I have nothing to do with the appeal.

2) I most emphatically repudiate and condemn the insinuations directed at Cardinal Macharski and associated with me in the "Ballast" article.

Let this declaration also be a public expression of my priestly obedience and profound reverence for Cardinal Franciszek Macharski and my complete loyalty to the Krakow church.

Rev Kazimierz Jancar
(Nowa Huta-Mistrzejowice)
Krakow, 14 April 1986

PZPR Paper Prints Retort to Priest

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 86 p 5

[Text] We are pleased to note Rev Kazimierz Jancar, pastor of the faithful in Nowa Huta-Mistrzejowice, distancing himself from the virulently anti-government underground publication, "News from the Information Service of the Solidarity Regional Committee, Malopolska." "The interview (with Rev Jancar) is fake from beginning to end and I have nothing to do with the appeal" ("To the laity and priests of the city of Krakow and Nowa Huta"), declared the victim on page 3 of No 17 (1922) of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. Consequently someone has abused the name of a priest who is popular in so-called opposition circles, which is always reprehensible, and all the more so in the proximity of the altar.

What is surprising is that Rev Jancar directs his righteous anger against Jan Rem, who quotes the interview in an article, not against those pretending to be the manipulators. And the question remains: Why didn't Rev Jancar, who himself wrote that "the circular was widely distributed and scattered on the stairways of apartment buildings in Nowa Huta" protest immediately instead of permitting his parishioners to remain under the false impression that it was the words of their priest that reached them?

We understand that fundamental considerations did not permit him to denounce this abuse in the "regime" media which are, as we know, a tool of Satan. But from the pulpit? In the columns of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY? Why such a delay?

12776
CSO: 2600/450

SEMINAR FOR RELIGIOUS GOING ABROAD

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10-11 May 86 p 5

[Text] The annual seminar for priests and nuns on their way to work in Polonia and foreign missions took place in Warsaw from 5 to 9 May. The seminar was organized by the Ministry for Religious Affairs in consultation with church authorities. Participants heard lectures on Poland's international situation and principles of the PRL's foreign policy, the country's economic situation and prospects for economic development in the years 1986-1990, as well as cultural exchange between the PRL and foreign countries.

Jerzy Ozdowski, vice-marshal of the Sejm and vice-chairman of the PRON National Council, met with seminar participants and discussed significant social issues and state social policy in Poland. The director of the Office for Religious Affairs, minister Adam Lopatka, presented the present state of church-state relations and and the secretary general of the "Polonia" Association for Unity with Polonia Abroad, Wojciech Jaskot, acquainted participants with the association's work.

Participating in the seminar were 75 monks, 22 nuns and nine diocesan priests who are going to 34 countries on all continents, mainly to Third World nations.

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CSO:2600/450

REPORT ON SPEECHES AT DUGERSUREN DINNER

Orzechowski Speaks

AU230833 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jun 86 p 9

[Speech by Marian Orzechowski, PPR minister of foreign affairs, at dinner for Mangalyn Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, held in Warsaw on 16 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade, Ministers, and Comrades!

I warmly welcome you to our capital, Warsaw. I am pleased that we can be the hosts to an emissary from fraternal Mongolia. Your official visit of friendship shows how close our relations are and how closely our two countries are linked by the cooperation in which we have been engaged for many years. I attach particular importance to your visit to Poland.

Polish-Mongolian relations have a rich tradition. Across the ages many of our countrymen have lived in Mongolia and have become acquainted with Mongolia's original culture, its customs and its language. They fought arm-in-arm with Mongolian herdsmen [arat] for a better tomorrow for your beautiful country lying in the heart of Asia, for a new Mongolia.

The present period of relations between our two countries was initiated 36 years ago with the establishment of diplomatic relations. Polish-Mongolian fraternal friendship and cooperation was strengthened by a community of ideas and goals. The ideas of socialism were what closely united two nations that are geographically far apart. Our two states are linked by a treaty on friendship and cooperation. Cooperation between our two parties--the PZPR and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party--is developing particularly well. Polish-Mongolian political, economic, and scientific and technological relations are becoming stronger. Cultural cooperation is active.

The development of relations between Poland and Mongolia in the years to come requires an intensification of cooperation in all areas. Economic and scientific and technological cooperation acquire a particular significance during these times. Thanks to this cooperation it will be possible to meet the challenges placed on the states of real socialism by the West. The exchange of experiences in the construction of socialism and greater familiarity with each other reach the highest importance. The development of relations between Poland and Mongolia lies in the vital interests of both nations. It serves to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the states belonging to the socialist community. We are firmly convinced that the forthcoming visit of our leader to People's Mongolia will serve this goal.

The Polish people follow the achievements of Mongolia under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] with goodwill and great sympathy. The 19th MPRP Congress, which ended recently, set out ambitious new goals in the construction of socialism over the coming years. Mongolia's standing in the world is growing. The Mongolian People's Republic has come forward with many valuable initiatives aimed at affecting an improvement in the international situation. Your country has put forward a proposal to establish legal and international mechanisms that would rule out the use of force in relations between states on the Asian Continent.

Comrades, we are very worried about the tension prevailing in the world. The hopes of healing the international situation that we cherished following the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva are beginning to fade. Unfortunately, U.S. imperialism is endeavoring to obtain military and strategic superiority over the world of socialism by all possible means. The United States is embarking on the implementation of the "star wars" program and the militarization of space. The Atlantic alliance is continuing to implement an extensive armaments program. Nuclear tests are giving rise to general anxiety. With the implementation of the American doctrine of neoglobalism, tensions and conflicts in various regions of the world are intensifying.

We do, however, believe that it is possible to overcome these dangerous tendencies and to revive the process of international detente. To this end, it is necessary for all states and nations to undertake joint efforts aimed at the elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

The close cooperation and coordination of the activities of the socialist countries in the international arena is of extremely great importance for the socialist community. Concerned for the world's peace and future, the USSR again put forward historic peace proposals. The comprehensive Soviet peace proposals that were put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January 1986 and that were developed by the 27th CPSU Congress, the most recent proposals for crucial reductions in the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, and the new one-sided prolongation of the moratorium on nuclear tests have created a great opportunity to return to detente. The recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest once again reaffirmed the Warsaw Pact countries' goodwill and their determination to defend peace.

Dear Comrade Dugersuren, Comrades, you have come here at a time when our party is getting ready for its 10th congress, which will be an especially important congress. It will appraise the policy of the party during the most profound sociopolitical crisis in the history of People's Poland; it will evaluate our struggle to overcome our difficulties and to reembark upon the road of development; and it will map out the main lines of our future work.

You are now in a position to ascertain that our country's situation is fully stabilized and that our party has regained its leading role.

I am deeply convinced that your visit and talks will provide crucial incentives for the further development of Polish-Mongolian relations and will help tighten our fraternal friendship and cooperation in all fields.

Let me raise a toast to Polish-Mongolian friendship, to the health of the leaders of our parties and states--Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh, to you health and prosperity, Comrade Dugersuren, and to the health of the comrades present here.

Duegersuren Speaks

LD170452 Warsaw PAP in English 2223 GMT 16 Jun 86

["Duegersuren's Toast (Abridged)"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 16--Our visit takes place at a time of important events in the life of our two parties and nations, immediately after the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and just before the 10th PUWP Congress, and this makes the substance of our talks even more broad and profound, stated Duegersuren.

The international situation is deteriorating sharply and the threat of an outbreak of nuclear war is on the rise. The U.S. Administration and reactionary imperialist circles are winding up the mad nuclear arms race and are striving to militarize space with a view to gaining military-scientific superiority over socialism. They are cynically fueling the policy of neo-globalism, state terrorism and psychological war, Duegersuren went on.

They are pursuing adventurous undertakings aimed at revising the political-territorial realities created in Europe and Asia as a result of the victory over nazism and militarism by the forces of peace and democracy. The most reactionary American circles are shielding militaristic, revisionist, neo-fascist, racist and Zionist forces and are fueling them on an international scale, stated the minister.

In the current period which carries special historical responsibility for every soundly thinking man, the vital importance of the Soviet Union's new initiatives to free mankind from the threat of mass-destruction weapons and strengthen international security becomes evident.

The new extensive proposals of June 11 advanced in Budapest by the Political Consultative Committee of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty which are tightly connected with these initiatives have become an extremely important step in this direction, stated the Mongolian foreign minister.

The Mongolian People's Republic consistently supports the undertakings of states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, including the Polish People's Republic, directed at strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world.

In conclusion the head of Mongolian diplomacy stated that the Mongolian Communists and the Mongolian nation were sincerely happy at the fact that the Polish nation headed by its Marxist-Leninist vanguard, the PUWP, was successfully overcoming difficulties through its creative work and welcomed the successive 10th congress of its party with considerable achievements.

We consider each success of our Polish friends in the cause of decisively combatting the hostile activities of external and internal foes, of strengthening the economic, social and intellectual potential as a contribution to the cause of strengthening the force and unity of the whole socialist community, ended Minister Duegersuren.

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CSO: 2600/526a

URBAN 17 JUNE PRESS CONFERENCE TRANSCRIPT

AU261213 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Jun 86 pp 4, 5

["Transcript" of press conference for foreign journalists given by government spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 17 June]

[Excerpt] Urban: I shall begin by commenting on several Western reports concerning the Kuklinski case which I spoke about 2 weeks ago, and which is the subject of an interview with the minister of internal affairs, General Kiszczak. The interview was published in the last issue of POLITYKA.

On 11 June the Polish-language daily NOWY DZIENNIK, published in America, wrote that for an analysis of events in Poland since the emergence of Solidarity, confirmation is required--and I have supposedly provided this confirmation--that, and I quote, "a Soviet general, a high-ranking representative of the Soviet Armed Forces with a decisive say in matters, was among the members of the general staff and the PPR Government. He revealed that information on preparations for martial law was being leaked to U.S. intelligence. The source of this information was Colonel Kuklinski, who revealed details concerning preparations for martial law. As Urban himself has stated, he did this for ideological reasons, being angered by the Soviet Union's role and its behaviour with respect to Poland. And so the regime itself has confirmed that Moscow took part in the decision to crush Solidarity"--writes NOWY DZIENNIK. The paper attributes to me all kinds of statements that I have not made. Not even the WASHINGTON POST claimed that I had said such things. This Soviet general--in other Western reports he is given the rank of Colonel--is a complete invention. There was, it is alleged, a colonel who warned that there was some American agent in general staff headquarters who was passing information to the West. I would like to say that the Polish authorities did not obtain such information, neither from friendly foreign sources as the Western press suggests, nor from our own sources. The Polish authorities first learnt that Kuklinski was an agent, that he was passing on import ant secrets from Poland, when it was ascertained that Kuklinski and his family had disappeared from Poland and their disappearance was investigated. In what I have said there was never any confirmation of Moscow's involvement in any decisions whatsoever taken by the Polish state authorities, because these decisions were independent and sovereign.

The French daily LE MONDE also writes that this invented emissary from Moscow "revealed, before the end of the meeting, that there had been an unexplained leak of information and that Washington was aware of the planned attack on Solidarity." Colonel Kuklinski was present at this meeting and hypocritically added his voice to the protests and indignation about this betrayal." In a word, it is said that Kuklinski escaped from Poland because he found out that the Polish authorities already knew that there was some well-informed American agent at work. All this, I repeat, is pure invention.

Voice of America, in a conversation with a certain Mister Jan Nowak, a former director of Radio Free Europe, said as follows: "It is known that Kuklinski acted as liaison officer between Jaruzelski and his headquarters and Kulikov and the Warsaw Pact command." This also seems to me to be utter nonsense. There is a system for direct contacts at the highest level within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. This system operates without the need for colonels to act as go-betweens. These are all sensational inventions built up around the Kuklinski case. The Western press is troubling itself least with what lies at the heart of the matter, namely, that the United States concealed Kuklinski's betrayal and the information that he conveyed. Instead of an investigation of this aspect of the case, what we find is an increasing amount of false and sensational disinformation based on unknown source.

The NEW YORK TIMES Paris dispatch of 8 June says, and I quote Flora Lewis: "Washington probably was not certain whether Warsaw knew that Kuklinski was a spy, that he was working for the Americans and that he was passing on information about the intended operation." I can assure you once again, as General Kiszczak explained in his interview, that as soon as Kuklinski vanished with his entire family, Warsaw realized that he was a spy, that he had been working for the Americans, and that he had been passing on the information that he possessed.

I would also like to comment on certain other Western press reports. It is wrong to say, as do many Western commentaries concerning the Kuklinski case, that Solidarity was pursuing a conciliatory policy and that the authorities were making preparations for martial law as talks were being held between General Jaruzelski, Cardinal Glemp, and Lech Walesa on 4 November. In a word, they state that the Warsaw authorities were conducting a two-faced game; they were conducting negotiations and at the same time making preparations for martial law. As I have already explained, making preparations for any eventuality that might arise is one thing, and deciding to introduce martial law is quite another thing. However, grounds for taking such a decision, as Kuklinski knew, became more and more apparent precisely after 4 November, after the meeting of the three. When talking about the meeting of the three, the Western press fails to mention a fundamental fact, that the proposal to set up an institution for national accord made by General Jaruzelski was rejected by Solidarity, and Walesa's participation in the meeting was immediately disavowed by the Solidarity leadership following his return to Gdansk. The leadership was decidedly against processes and meetings intended to lead to accord.

One can assume, and one ought to assume, that this fact prompted appropriate thoughts on the part of the authorities; that attempts to reach accord were becoming futile because this most recent gesture made by the authorities in the direction of accord was rejected. Kuklinski disappeared 3 days later. He had good reasons for drawing the appropriate conclusions from these events, namely, Solidarity's break with attempts to reach accord. Moreover, it is forgotten that Solidarity then rejected a milder and openly prepared alternative for bringing under control a situation that was heading toward the outbreak of internal conflict, that is to say, the government proposal put before the Sejm. This would have given the Government plenipotentiary powers for 3 months, and would have made it possible to introduce a 3-month ban on strikes during the winter. Solidarity threatened to call a general strike if the Sejm examined and passed this draft bill giving the Government plenipotentiary powers, and the Sejm, faced with this threat, backed out of passing this option which would have lead to a relaxation in the situation and the removal of the dangers that existed.

At this time the government warned Solidarity almost daily that it would have to apply appropriate and resolute measures to check the chaos and anarchy that obtained in the country. The Solidarity leadership disregarded these constant warnings. It is a pity that the political leadership of Solidarity received no confirmation from other sources which they would have believed more readily than us, that is, from Western sources, confirmation that our warnings were not empty words and that the government's warnings should be treated with all seriousness.

Finally, I would like to deal with certain other suggestions made in the Western press, namely, that the demonstrations, announced for 17 December, the large-scale Solidarity street demonstrations, could not have been grounds for establishing a date for the introduction of martial law because these demonstrations were to be peaceful. I would like to point out that the events that began in Hungary 1956 started with a peaceful demonstration and those taking part did not have any weapons. However, weapons did find their way into the hands of the demonstrators later and shots were fired. It is not necessary for two groups of armed people to stand opposite each other for an outcome to be bloody. This was the kind of reasoning present in the minds of the authorities when they felt that the mass demonstrations planned for 17 December and organized by Solidarity, combined with threats to call a general strike in Poland, presented a danger, a threat linked with appropriate preparations.

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CSO: 2600/526a

PRESS CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION POLICY REPORTED

LD280901 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] A press conference for foreign and domestic journalists given by representatives of the party leadership was held today in the 10th PZPR Congress Press Center. The main subjects were the party's cultural policy, and problems concerning national education, science and scientific-technological progress. Answering journalist's questions were Professor Tadeusz Porebski, Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary; Central Committee Secretary Waldemar Swirgon; and heads of departments Leszek Miller, Professor Boguslaw Kedzia and Professor Witold Nawrocki. Tadeusz Porebski referred to the decisions of the recent 24th Central Committee Plenum, devoted to the problems of national education and the records on this subject in the draft party program.

[Begin Porebski recording] We will do everything to ensure that conditions of schooling do not deteriorate, mainly so that the new structure gap, the new teaching method gap does not increase. Unfortunately, we have still to contend with such a phenomenon in Poland, although we would like to get rid of it as quickly as possible. And we will do everything so that conditions of work in schools became more normal, so that everything necessary for teaching--that is teaching aids, textbooks--are in place and reach the teacher and student in time. At the same time as this activity in aid of what I would call the stabilization of the situation of education, we are undertaking activity for the future. First, we are appointing a team of professionals, including professors of higher education institutions, to define, by 1995, the profile of the graduate: What demands should be made of such a graduate; what we should expect of him, what characteristics we should shape, what range of knowledge should be at his disposal. In light of this, we must answer the question here of how the future school--which would be compulsory for all citizens--will look in terms of the number of years and of its prerogatives. Should we take the road taken thus far, improving it, which leads to 12 years of learning; or should we go the road of other, including socialist countries, that is, to close [word indistinct] education at the level of 10 years.

I will turn quickly to higher education. Today, in higher schools, we have the problem of improving education processes, of increasing--which I am pained to state--the promptness in completing studies so that they may be completed within 5 and 6 years and not 7 and 8 as is the case at the moment; of rousing students to higher aspirations as regards the results achieved in science; of reviewing the also overloaded and not always consistent teaching programs; and of commencing training in new, future-oriented specializations.

These are also prosaic solutions. The problems of higher schools, such as the possibility of quickly publishing monographs, publications, the acquisition of foreign literature, equipment and so on. [sentence as heard] If it is a question of tomorrow, the problems of higher schools appear similar, and so, the necessary profile of the higher school graduate in the years from 2000, the reply to the question: What it means to educate in modern fashion, the matching of higher schools to this new model and, what is important in Polish conditions, means also the consideration of the possibilities of choosing or creating such a road of scientific advance that we should be able to acquire relatively young professors and assistant professors.

I would like to devote a few sentences to matters of science. We chose--preparing the State Research Program, which of course takes in only a part of the research implemented in Poland--those most important and most modern fields, which in any case are developed in the world, both in the socialist countries and in the capitalist states, which we wish to take part in very actively. Planning our research, we will cooperate strictly with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Agreements have been signed in this field valid to the year 2000. At the congress, the party will very strongly present the case that the party itself has to be a significant promoter of scientific-technical progress, inspire it, review activities in this respect, so that Poland will achieve better significant results in this field. [end recording]

Next, Waldemar Swirgon spoke on matters of culture and youth.

[Begin Swirgon recording] I judge that one can responsibly state that directing oneself by the principles of the ideology of the party, the principles of social thought in socialism, we have assured in the conditions of a deep economic breakdown the protection of this field of social life, resting on the standpoint that in socialism we are striving to satisfy not only the material but the spiritual needs of society, of man. From this, the last years--relative to our problems and crisis phenomena--were characterized by good decisions for culture, for artistic life. In the situation in which we suspended the implementation of numerous productive investment programs, no investments in the area of cultural life were stopped.

Furthermore, a number of new initiatives are being implemented. At the same time, new, beneficial and, expected for many years, legal regulations which assured the protection of the creativity and popularity of culture against the direct consequences of crisis phenomena, economic breakdown. And one more relevant element of the cultural situation of the past years is the rebuilding of the majority representations of the creative associations after the difficult years of tension, the conflicts and political tearing apart of the years 1982-83. As regards tasks, the aims of the party in the light of the documents prepared for the 10th congress. [sentence as heard]

[Swirgon continues] And so, above all, the fundamental criterion and task of the party is to ensure the participation of basic social groups as the subject in cultural life, and this not only in terms of dissemination and loyal consumption, but also of their own activity, of the creation of conditions for the development of amateur creativity, for their creative presence. But we also face the necessity of arousing and shaping these needs since their character continues to remain in far-reaching conflict with the social aims of socialism and with the program aims of our party. Cultural policy in the light of the draft documents has an open character and will remain open policy, policy which does not condemn anyone to silence and retains the principle of the qualification of the work as an object, of the work's assessment. But at the same time, this policy is responsible for the protection of the unity of Polish culture against actions aimed at its disintegration, at saturating it with simplified politicizing, with antisocialist themes, or politically conscious clericalism. We understand the openness of cultural policy not as its neutrality but as a policy giving value, making a selection, a policy of making preferences. [end recording]

There were many questions. One of the first concerned the personnel policy in higher education institutions. It was answered by Professor Tadeusz Porebski.

[Begin Porebski recording] We want all employees of higher education institutions, and not only those, to be subject to periodic assessment. We want to carry out a review of cadres, a substantive review, a review with achievements being taken into consideration, comprehensive achievements, as scientific workers employed by higher education establishments have three tasks: to carry out a teaching process methodically, to have scientific achievements; and to participate actively in the educational process.

Results of this review will be published, and obviously they will take place in a collective fashion; that means decisions and appraisals concerning achievements and attitudes of scientific workers will be considered by department boards of higher schools and institutes and other collective bodies.

For many years an influx of young and talented people to higher schools as scientific workers has been halted. This is the effect of ourselves being unable to find a pattern for those who have made a mistake as far as the choice of employment in higher schools is concerned, to leave. We are urgently looking for ways to solve this issue. [end recording]

AP editor Charles Gans posed a question.

[Begin Gans recording in English fading into Polish translation] I would like to ask about a matter related to the recent verification procedures for primary school teachers. The action also encompassed nursery teachers. The questions asked concerned religious matters, and attitudes toward the resolutions of the Central Committee plenary meetings. I would like to ask why it has been considered necessary to direct such questions to people who are educating our young children. [end recording]

This question was answered by Boguslaw Kedzia, head of the Department of Science, Education and Scientific and Technological Progress.

[Begin Kedzia recording] It is obvious that within the education system as a whole, as in the system of higher education, within the framework of personnel policy the reviews are being carried out of cadre teachers. These reviews are based, as Comrade Porebski said, in relation to higher schools, on premises of the results of education and upbringing activities.

It is clear that throughout the education system, regardless of the level, we demand from teachers respect for the policy of our state and not conducting activities which are contrary to the assumptions of the policy of our state: I do not know of such cases. I also do not know of questionnaires mentioned by you which include such questions as quoted in your question. [end recording]

During the conference many more questions were asked. We could not present them all in our short report. They concerned technical innovations, the impact of science upon industry, cultural and publishing policy, cinematography, the system for educating youth, implementation of the decisions of the ninth plenum, and participation of young delegates in the 10th Party Congress.

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POREBSKI ADDRESSES SESSION ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CULTURE

LD271647 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Work in the area of education, science, and culture was the subject of the third conference in the press center of the 10th PZPR Congress. Tadeusz Porebski said, among other things, that in order to solve problems in primary and secondary education it is necessary to build 18,000 classrooms in this 5-year period, and publish 50 million school textbooks. Teaching programs will be corrected and the qualifications of teachers with incomplete education will be improved. An expert team whose task will be to define the profile of a graduate of the year 2000 will be set up. It is planned to introduce new specialized subjects at higher education schools, for example, biotechnology. Means for scientific research will be increased to 3 percent of the national income.

Achievements in the area of culture were discussed by Waldemar Swirgon. He stated among other things that since the Ninth Party Congress no investment project that would serve the popularization of culture has been abandoned. Among other things the National Library and a Polish recording center [centrum fonografii] are being constructed. Tasks that the party is facing in the sphere of culture concern, above all, the creation of conditions for making outstanding cultural goods and to popularize them. The party also must ensure conditions for properly disseminating national cultural traditions.

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CSO: 2600/526a

POZNAN PAYS TRIBUTE TO VICTIMS OF EVENTS OF JUNE 1956

LD281828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The inhabitants of Poznan paid tribute today to the memory of the victims of events of 28 June 1956. Flowers were laid in places commemorating those tragic days. At noon at the Mickiewicz Square, before the monument-symbol, workers and youth mounted the guard of honor.

Edmund Taszer, chairman of the social committee for commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Poznan June, rose to speak. In 1956 he chaired a delegation of the Cegielski Plant's trade unionists for the talks with the government commission.

[Begin Taszer recording] Compatriots: Poznan June has become an important event in the contemporary history of Poland. Today, bowing our heads and paying tribute to the victims of the Poznan June, let us recall the words of our appeal, which we addressed now, of June 1986 to Polish society:

Let us do everything so that what happened in June 1956 will never be repeated; that in our homeland its sons will never stand against each other in a bloody struggle; that truth, justice and understanding of public needs will always be observed. We do not want more crises and national dramas in Poland; we do want to strive for a common and sacred goal—the good of our homeland. We shall serve this good through building national accord, through activities for a better life in our country. [end recording]

The flowers were laid before the monument by delegations of Poznan enterprises, political and social organizations and also the authorities of Poznan.

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CSO: 2600/526a

PRESS CONFERENCE HELD ON COMBATING CRIME

LD281838 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Text] The problems of combating crime and manifestations of social pathology were predominant during a conference today at the 10th PZPR Congress Press Center. Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla, director of the Central Committee Social and Vocational Department, Stanislaw Ciosek, and also a group of experts replied to questions from the numerous Polish and foreign journalists. Jozef Baryla spoke at the start of the conference. He said in part:

[Begin Baryla recording] We are not taking up these questions, because Poland compares badly with other states. I would say that it is quite the reverse. We are doing this because it flows from our principles, that we desire to cleanse our life of social evil and we have acknowledged the question of moral health as an especially important element in the solution of the most important problems today. In the early 1980's there was an increase in crime and pathological phenomena in Poland. It is obvious that this was strongly linked with the turbulence in political, economic and social life in precisely those years.

By this I do not wish to say that the causes of these harmful phenomena are to be sought solely in those events. Undoubtedly, more objective processes associated with the development of civilization and the fast urbanization and industrialization of our country, with migratory movements also influential here. As life in our country stabilized however, these negative elements simply started to be increasingly visible. Many groups spoke out about this, especially the representatives of the working class, at the 16th and 17th plenums of the Central Committee of our party.

Greater guarantees were demanded for security and internal calm. Between the ninth and 10th congresses a common system of guarantees for the rule of law and legal [?framework) for the struggle against pathological phenomena in economic and social life was elaborated. The functioning of almost traditional guardians of the law and of their guarantors such as people's councils, the prosecutor's office, the courts, the civic militia and state supervision has been (?improved). We have enriched the whole political-legal system with new solutions.

In the period between the ninth and 10th congresses a constitutional tribunal, a tribunal of state and the supreme administrative court have been set up. A workers'-peasant inspectorate has been set up and a whole package of statutes which we define, speaking in colloquial terms, as being anti-pathological has been brought in. There has been a mobilization of the state organs, in particular of law protection organs, so as to combat criminal activity effectively. An important role has been played here by the committee of the Council of Ministers for the observance of law, public order and social discipline which was set up in December 1983. As a result of the activities undertaken by our party and by our allies and also by the government and law protection organs with the broad and profound support of the whole of our public we have achieved results which are already visible.

If we were to compare the first 5 months of this year, from January to May, with an analogous period last year, common crime fell by 10.5 percent, economic crimes by 15 percent and criminal offenses by 14 percent. I want to take this opportunity to say that this was the result of the improved identification of offenders. And so there are some results from our work.

The PZPR decided to intensify and further expand the battlefront with social pathologies, giving wider dimensions to this struggle and understanding it in terms of the moral health of the whole nation. It is important to develop and strengthen the trends already begun--the good trends about which I spoke a moment ago.

Second, it is an important fact that we cannot achieve complete stabilization of life in the country unless we solve the problem of social pathology. All the sociological studies indicate that the people, our citizens, put peace and order in first place. And that is why we are drawing conclusions from this.

And third, tomorrow, as you know, the 10th congress of our party, which is to approve a program which will reach the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, is meeting. In this program, the problem of moral health, the problem of fighting pathology, in a word, all wrongdoing, will be widely reflected.

[Baryla continues] Today we can say that we have virtually passed the first stage of our activities. One might briefly call this stage an ideological-conceptual and organizational stage in which we have been preparing ourselves for the big offensive. But in preparing, as it were, for the offensive we have been solving many problems along the way. I have already spoken about the results. At present we are entering the second stage. For the sake of convenience we have been calling it the second stage from the past session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic. This is a stage of concrete actions, a stage of tangible effects and results of our activities. We see three connected directions of our activities which we shall be pursuing for many years to come. The first direction applies in particular to administrative-level organs. What are we after here? We wish to prepare increasingly good legal statutes and documents on the basis of which we shall work and on the basis of which we shall combat both criminal phenomena and also social deviations and a whole host of others. But we also want to activate the work of all organs earmarked for this.

The second direction is the broad social support for these activities. Without broad social support for these activities the problem will not be fully resolved.

And the third direction is the shaping of an intellectual movement which would support both the activities of state institutions and also social activity. We resort boldly to both repressive and educational measures. In doing so we lay stress on educational and preventive measures. Repressions will constitute this supportive and assisting function.

We are of the opinion that the struggle against social pathology constitutes a very important part of the line of the struggle and accord, hence the line which was worked out during the ninth congress and has been enriched and developed today. Why? Because the struggle against social pathology unites people under threat, activates the indifferent and those entangled in internal conflicts, brings hope to the wayward and shapes the common front of struggle for the most important issues for all working people, for all Poles. [end recording]

The interest in the issues raised was so intense that the guests replied to questions in several sessions.

Inter alia, the issues were raised of the party's policy in combating crime; questions were asked about the role of the worker-peasant inspectorate and about combating alcoholism and drug addiction. There was also talk about crimes against the state, including spying, and also about possibilities for easing legal rigors.

It was considered whether humanitarian acts have a favorable impact on reducing the incidence of social pathology. Here is part of Stanislaw Ciosek's reply on the subject.

[Begin Ciosek recording] As far as I know there is an initiative of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth concerning the easing of legal rigors toward perpetrators of some kinds of offenses. The humanitarian acts depend on the extent of normalization of political life in the country, and the extent of this normalization will be assessed by the 10th Party Congress, beginning tomorrow.

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SPOKESMAN PREVIEWS PZPR CONGRESS' WORK

LD282233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Jun 86

["Excerpts" of statements by Jerzy Majka, congress press spokesman, at a news conference in the press center of the 10th PZPR Party Congress; date not given--recorded]

[Text] The congress agenda envisages the following items: first the Central Committee report to be delivered by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee, on the tasks of the party in the socialist development of the Polish People's Republic;

A Council of Ministers report to be delivered by Comrade Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on tasks pertaining to the socioeconomic development of Poland in the 1986-90 period and up to the year 1995.

Discussion is then planned.

After this, the adoption of resolutions is envisaged: first, in regards to additions and amendments to the state of the PZPR; second, the adoption of a program for the PZPR; third, the adoption of a general congress resolution which will also refer to the four reports submitted to the congress: to the Central Committee report, to the Central Auditing Commission Report, to the Central Party Control Commission Report, and to the report of the Appeals Commission of the 9th Congress.

Finally, elections to the Central Committee and to the central control organs of the party will be held.

The congress will begin its deliberations at 0900 [0700 GMT] each day. These deliberations will be broadcast directly by Polish radio and the congress will do its work as follows:

First, in the form of plenary deliberations:

The plenary proceedings will be, in principle, open proceedings, that means they will be transmitted by radio, enabling the participation of invited guests in the proceedings. The exception is that of closed proceedings in connection with the election process.

The congress also will be working on the 3d day, that is on 1 July, Tuesday morning, from 0900 to 1330 in 14 problem groups. There will also be commissions working in connection with the final gathering of opinions of delegates on the subject of the prepared draft resolutions to prepare these resolutions ready to be presented for voting at the congress. The right to take part in the congress is held by 1,776 delegates. Among the chosen delegates, 1,397 are delegates to the party congress for the first time. From the hitherto central authorities, 173 people have been chosen. Over 100 foreign delegations will take part in the congress.

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POLITICS POLAND

POREBSKI THANKS GORBACHEV FOR 'WARM WORDS'

LD301302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1008 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Statement by chairman of the second 30 June PZPR Congress morning session Tadeusz Porebski at the conclusion of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's address at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw--live]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade General Secretary! In the name of the delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress, I wish to give sincere thanks for the warm words you just addressed to the congress, to our party, and to our nation. Our party is linked to the party of the Great Lenin by fraternal relations of many years standing, ideological unity, and a community of interests and aims. I also would like to sincerely request that you accept from all of us present here, from all the Polish Communists, and from all the working people in our country, best wishes for the successful implementation of the resolutions and directives of the 27th CPSU Congress. [applause]

I also have the task of informing the comrade delegates that this souvenir which I am presenting to you [Gorbachev] is from female textile workers in Lodz.

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BRIEFS

MESSNER ATTENDS COMPUTER MOVEMENT SESSION--How to implement the micro-computer desires of the young generation in a short time was considered by the members of the Council of the Social Youth Computer Movement whose inaugural session took place in Warsaw with the participation of Zbigniew Messner. The creation of the council as a consultative body to the minister for youth affairs witnesses to the interest of the government in the development of the social computer movement among young people. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Jun 86] /8309

NEW LODZ FIRST SECRETARY--The Lodz PZPR Committee gathered for its last plenary meeting before the 10th PZPR Congress in Lodz today, with Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee taking part. During the course of the meeting Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the Politburo, has asked to be relieved of his functions as the first secretary of the Lodz party committee. The plenum has agreed to his request. As a result of a secret ballot Jozef Niewiadomski, the hitherto minister of construction, regional planning, and municipal economy, has been elected to the post of the first secretary of the Lodz party organization. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Jun 86 LD] /8309

ZIELONA GORA OFFICIAL--The Voivodship People's Council (WRN) held a session in Zielona Gora today. Edmund Hyza chaired the meeting. It was opened with the election of a WRN deputy chairman. Zbigniew Kubiak was elected as a new deputy chairman to replace (Waclaw Garbaj) who is retiring. [Excerpt] [Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 26 Jun 86 LD] /8309

CHAIRMEN OF SOCIALIST YOUTH UNIONS--Premier Zbigniew Messner has received chairmen of the Socialist Youth Unions Jerzy Szmajdzinski, Ryszard Wosinski, Leszek Lesniak, and Antoni Dragan. Initiatives of the youth unions were discussed as well as the preparation of executive acts to the law on youth adopted by the Sejm. Youth summer holidays were also the subject of conversation. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Jun 86] /8309

JUNE 1956 EVENTS COMMEMORATED--Continuing our magazine, over to our reporter in Poznan: Thirty years have passed today since the memorable events which took place in Poznan on 28 June 1956. Poznan inhabitants are commemorating the victims of those tragic days. Bouquets of flowers were laid in places that mark those events, inter alia, under a plaque in the Hipolit Cegielski Engineering Works, the ZNTK [Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Works] and under a plaque of the hospital named after Francisczek Raszeja. The main ceremony commenced at noon in front of the June 1956 monument on the Mickiewicz Square, where an ever-burning fire was lit, and workers and young people mounted guard. Flowers will be laid by delegations of over 100 Poznan work enterprises, political and social organizations, trade unions, authorities and members of the delegation which in 1956 took part in talks with the government commission. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 28 Jun 86] /8309

CSO: 2600/526a

LCY CC ELECTION PRACTICES QUESTIONED, DISCUSSED

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 86 p 18

[Article by Gojko Marinkovic]

[Text] Who and what is the LCY Central Committee protecting with its decision to elect the new Central Committee by majority vote rather than by the two-thirds majority envisaged by the bylaws?

When at the request of certain republic and provincial organizations, or more precisely their central and provincial committees, the LCY Central Committee modified its previous decision to reduce the number of its members and decided just before the series of congresses and conferences began that everything should remain as it had been (165 members), very good reasons based on principle were cited for this decision. It was stated that the increase in the number of members would make it possible for young people and workers to be elected to that forum, since in the nominating procedure in effect until that time there had been too few of them on slates. Now that all the congresses and conferences have been concluded, some 20 days or so before the 13th LCY Congress, when all the nominees for the LCY Central Committee are known, it is clear that the larger "quota" of the LC of the republics and provinces was not always or entirely intended for those categories. On the contrary, instead of young people and workers, whose number does not exceed 30 percent of the bodies of leadership elected so far, the slates included many "tried and true" cadres who up until now have been "unassigned."

Incidentally, many people foresaw that this would happen back when the decision to broaden the LCY Central Committee was made, since it was clear that the concern for young people and workers was only a screen.

But unfortunately that is not the only example of decisions of the LCY Central Committee not being carried out consistently or being carried out distortedly and only partially, only so long as it is to the liking of certain people. That is, the impression remains after the congresses and conferences that the demands of the general party discussion of the conclusions of the 13th meeting and those presented as long as 8 years ago at the 11th LCY Congress by Comrade Tito, to the effect that more than one candidate be proposed for every office and that there be more candidates than places to be filled on election slates were not altogether respected. The demands of the rank and file were fully respected only in SR Croatia, and to a large extent in the Montenegrin LC as well and in the organization of the LC in the YPA. In all other places the slates were locked up airtight on the grounds that if they were open, they would upset the ethnic, social, and sex-specific composition.

Denials

Two examples are the best way of refuting such fears. The first is from Croatia where it turned out that such a fear was more than unjustified. If certain candidates dropped out, that was not because of the nationality they belonged to. The other comes from the Serbian LC, at whose congress the slates were closed, but the results of the vote still indicate much of that. That is, the difference between those who obtained the most votes and those who obtained the least is hardly 100 or so, which is almost negligible in view of the total number of about 1,400 delegates with the right to vote. It is true that those who have been the leaders up to now and the candidates from Kosovo and Vojvodina receive the fewest votes, but the results of the vote nevertheless showed that in spite of all the disagreements and even quarrels within the Serbian LC, the delegates did not take a revanchist position, but rather gave full support to the party members of Kosovo, for example, which is extremely important when we realize that there were certain groundless fears that Albanian candidates might even drop off the closed slate.

If such a fear did in fact exist, and it seems that even certain distinguished leaders suffer from the "fear of flying," it all could have been resolved with a small "technical adjustment." That is, would it not have been possible to offer the congress three open slates and then let the delegates be the ones to decide who on those slates would be elected to the new bodies and forums! And that or a similar principle could also be applied in the other places if certain people are really so afraid about the ethnic and class structure, although, we repeat, the example of Croatia shows the utter groundlessness of fears of that kind.

But this has not brought the game of numbers and letters to an end. At its last meeting the LCY Central Committee adopted the drafts of the congress documents, including the Proposed Version of Rules for the 13th LCY Congress. Among other things it explains in detail how the new Central Committee is to be elected. We knew already that the slate would be closed, and that is no surprise at all after everything that has happened so far, but the position that a majority vote of the total number of delegates to the congress will be sufficient for election is a surprise. This is confusing in view of the fact that a two-thirds majority was required at the republic congresses and provincial conferences, and that principle was also in effect for all the basic and opstina organizations.

And in fact how could any other principle apply when the bylaws are clear on this and when it was decided back at the 11th congress and set down in the bylaws that "if there are more candidates on the slate than places to be filled by the election, those candidates are elected who received the highest number of votes, but at the same time they must have more than half of the vote of those present, and if the slate does not contain more candidates than the number of places to be filled, those candidates are elected who have received a two-thirds majority of the votes"? To make matters still more absurd, that same provision is also included in the draft of the new bylaws, which will be presented to the congress for adoption. How is it that now all of a sudden the bylaws apply only between the two congresses, when there are no elections, and some kind of rules are applied at the congress itself?

Questions

This kind of decision raises many questions, above all the essential question of whether this is perhaps not a step backward in the general climate of democratization and is it possible to depart from principles in the name of practical advantage? Exactly who is it that needs these "safeguards" and who and what is the LCY Central Committee protecting? Is the Central Committee perhaps afraid of some new "scandal" like the one at the first meeting when Dragoslav Markovic was dropped off the closed slate, yet nevertheless passed through when the procedure was repeated, which even today leaves doubts about whether that move was in conformity with the bylaws?

The LCY Central Committee has in fact announced with this kind of proposal that it is afraid that someone will fail to be elected, but what is its line of argument and what are its motives, especially in view of the example of Croatia and to some extent Montenegro and the YPA as well?

After many discussions and misunderstandings it was finally decided that since the LCY is a unified organization, its congress should in fact elect the LCY Central Committee, not merely confirm it by acclamation, so why should the rights and responsibility of that same congress now be diminished?

It is true that the congress is the highest body of the LCY and that it has the last word, but still there is another question: Does it have the right on 5 minutes' notice to abolish a very important decision in the bylaws just because a principle is not as important as "keeping peace in the house"? Incidentally, is there reason to doubt that the candidates for the LCY Central Committee passed through a wide democratic procedure, that they obtained the support of their constituency and their congresses and conferences, especially since not a single criticism of any of them has been heard anywhere in public? It would, of course, be possible for someone to fail to be elected, to fail of the two-thirds majority, but where would be the tragedy in that?

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DISCUSSION OF 'CRITICAL ANALYSIS' RECAPITULATED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 4 May 86 pp 26-27

[Article by Velizar Zecevic: "What Should Be Changed"]

[Text] Criticism of the Critical Analysis...had gone on for 3 months in Serbia before the so-called summary discussion was held on 15 April in a meeting of the Presidium of the Serbian Republic Conference of the SAWP. Yet there was not enough time to analyze the Analysis, since elections were held in the same period and preparations were being made for congresses, so that attention was divided, although it cannot be said that there was no discussion or debate in opstinas, local communities, lecture series and meetings, and sometimes even at large meetings attended by 4,000 people.

What has been left unrecorded, what will remain in the memory, and what will be proposed after these discussions lasting some 90 days?

The Critical Analysis--one of the first conclusions of the public discussion in Serbia might be phrased--was only partially in keeping with its title. There is no doubt that it did contain a critical attitude toward the situation in society and toward the present political system, it does not justify what cannot be justified, it does analyze with fair success the bad consequences of bad practice and the adverse economic and political developments. The critical tones in the Analysis itself are perceived in Serbia as a realistic view of social conditions, of the political situation, and of economic relations. The main objections to the objections contained in the Critical Analysis concerning the practical functioning of the political system pertain, however, to the distribution of the critical attitude: The gradation of the severity is such that it speaks most definitely about basic self-managing organizations and communities, then about opstinas, and then about the Federation, and finally refers to the republics and provinces with a minimum of criticism. This is probably an expression of the political sensitivity of the structures--the republics and provinces are by and large above the level of possible criticism regardless of its origin.

The commission of the Socialist Alliance in which all the reports have come in from the public discussion has noted among other things that the Critical Analysis neglected to evaluate the time and conditions in which the present constitutions came into being. "It is beyond dispute that the social conditions at the time when the constitutions were being prepared did have an impact on the solutions embodied in the constitutions, and to some extent the linkage between the socioeconomic sphere and the sociopolitical system was neglected. When we add to this the subsequent fetishization of the constitutional arrangements, so that almost everything contained in the constitutions is listed among what are called the fundamental values, all that is left is the bad practice, which is criticized as though it had no connection whatsoever to the system"--was the conclusion reached in the meeting of the commission. This is the weakest aspect of the analytical method of the Criticial Analysis: Various types of behavior in society are described as a practice that deviates from the norms, from the system itself. Although the Critical Analysis does propose certain changes, they are by and large not essential: It might be said that the Analysis argues more for going back to the constitutions and to their interpretation and less for changes of the constitutional arrangements which have not been applied.

"I think that in 1986, in a time of major social, ethnic, and economic contradictions, the demand to go back to the constitutions is not sufficient. There is also an indispensable need for amendments of the Yugoslav Constitution and especially the Constitution of Serbia. It was on the basis of the present constitutional arrangements, that is, on their interpretation and application of the constitution, that the global distribution of political power in the country took place, and it is understandable that changes in the basic documents also necessitate a redistribution of that political power," Balsa Spadijer said in the Presidium of the SAWPY.

In keeping with this reflection there is the position that the effort to analyze the political system needs to be resumed immediately with the help of scientific and other methods, but that the effort to preserve all the present significant constitutional arrangements should be abandoned, this was the position taken by the Commission for Constitutional Affairs of the Assembly of SR Serbia.

To Change or To Touch Up

Yet another of the major and fundamental criticisms of the Critical Analysis was mentioned and reiterated during the public discussion: In the proposed document the functioning of the political system is judged as a rule to be unsatisfactory, but only relatively very small finishing touches on the system are proposed. Most of the participants in the discussion of the Critical Analysis in Serbia have demanded, however, that the causes of dissatisfaction with the political system be removed more boldly and vigorously:

"...The Analysis does not respond to the seriousness of the problem and to the weakness which has accompanied the functioning of the political system...it does not respond to documents such as the Program of the League of Communists and the Long-Range Economic Stabilization Program...nor have the causes of the situation been examined, and in particular the measures proposed are pale and incomplete...." (Serbian SUBNOR)

"...The changes being proposed are moderate and do not offer sufficient basis for belief that the serious difficulties can be quickly and effectively overcome...." (Assembly of the City of Belgrade)

"...What follows from the Critical Analysis is that quite serious changes need to be made without touching the foundations of the political system...but one gets the impression that there is much resistance to changes that could have an adverse influence on the country's further development...." (Kragujevac Opstina Committee of the LC)

Before the Critical Analysis was published (100 copies for the republic aside from the editions in the languages of the ethnic minorities), the dominant question in the public was whether to amend the constitutions and the Law on Associated Labor. The public debate confirmed that those changes are indispensable. What sort of changes?

"First, the demand heard most frequently was for removal of all the erosive elements which are eating away our unity," Trifun Nikolic said in the Presidium, "and we must find the strength and courage to examine which arrangements are defective in the very disposition of the system and are giving rise to disintegrative types of behavior in society and in the economy."

Second, the work organization must be reaffirmed as a legal and business entity. This should not result in abolishing the OOUR's, but in bringing them around to the role and position to which they are entitled.

Third, although the fewest changes are proposed in the Critical Analysis in the domain of the delegate system as well as in the electoral system, we feel that improvements are indispensable if the delegate system itself is not to be compromised. It is indispensable that every delegate have an electoral unit so as to ensure linkage between the delegate and his constituents.

Denoting these three sectors as room in which behavior must change and stating that if behavior is to change, the system must also undergo change, Nikolic concluded that a fourth change was indispensable to the practical functioning of associated labor: institution of a chamber of associated labor in the Yugoslav Assembly. The proposal for the new chamber of the Assembly has been strongly supported in Serbia, although it was said almost everywhere that the position of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces and the position of the Federal Chamber would have to be adapted to such a major decision.

The Same Conditions for Everyone

Many objections expressed in the public discussion called for a reorientation of the business operation of the banks from the regional principal to economic criteria: The banks, it was said, must have a motivation to finance every profitable project regardless of where it is being carried out. The banks must also be more resistant to political structures and to their influence on the taking of major investment decisions, to emergency financial rescue measures, and the like.

The objection that approximately the same conditions for the conduct of economic activity must be created from one branch of activity to another within the republics and provinces is certainly also important to the effective business operation of associated labor. "Taxes and contributions," it was said in Kraljevo, "must be the same throughout all the republics and provinces if the dinar as the sole means of payment is to have the same value throughout the country."

The Critical Analysis observes that the problems of large systems in the domain of the economic infrastructure can be solved by a resolution, but a majority of the proposals that were heard in Serbia are based on the idea that this can be achieved only by amending the constitution, and the amendments referred to embrace the technical-and-technological and economic aspect, and then the procedure for decisionmaking and planning. In any case the present disintegrated nature of those systems must be corrected.

The constitutional concept of mandatory linkage of production and trade by self-management accords has proved to be untenable. The Law on Mandatory Pooling seems not to be applicable at all, and by all appearances its practical application will continue to be put off. Is it not better to admit that such a constitutional concept is untenable?

Many proposals also pertain to creating opportunities for workers' councils in work organizations to operate more effectively, to decide by majority vote rather than consensus, so that professional management authorities depend more on those employed in the collective than on sociopolitical communities, so that professional managers have greater rights, but also responsibility.

It is, of course, not possible to enumerate all the proposals that arose out of the 3-month public discussion in the restricted space of a newspaper article. It is obvious, however, that boldness in proposing changes was the principal feature of the discussion in Serbia. Is it realistic to expect that such boldness will also be shown when the time comes to carry out those proposals and adopt them?

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POLITICS YUGOSLAVIA

CATHOLIC PRESS PROTESTS ANTICHURCH PUBLICATIONS

Zagreb GLAS KONCILA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 86 p 2

[Commentary Article: "What is Really Happening?]

[Text] While on the one hand, voices desirous of avoiding conflict between the social community and the Church are coming forward in the civil press, others stubbornly insist upon deepening the chasm, on fortifying the positions of battle. While some, it seems, are all the more aware that an indiscriminate attack on the Church, persistent repetition of all that is said and written by channels of evil throughout this decade, is not primarily a critique of the Church's inconsistencies, but much more an attempt at destabilization of the position in our environment through perturbation and embitterment of spirits; others all the more persistently and obviously seek exactly such destabilization. It is not easy to solve or to precisely evaluate who intends what in this matter. The fact is, that the faithful, despite their deep hopes and sincere good wishes, have many causes for bitterness. This bitterness is certainly not worth inflaming; its causes dare not be overestimated, yet there is no sense in closing one's eyes to the facts. They must be recorded in order to be approached. Such an example is offered when Miodrag Kujundzic asserts in the Novi Sad DNEVNIK of 27 March of this year that GLAS KONCILA is a mouthpiece of those same circles which 3 and ½ decades ago secretly burned the Novak book ("Magnum Crimen"), a defender of clerical fascism...according to his own conservative definition? GLAS KONCILA wishes to be the mouthpiece of our present domestic Church as it is, with all its development aspirations, hopes and fears. This Church, in its entirety, is neither conservative nor progressive, but truly pluralistic. In its ranks is great benevolent openness, readiness for dialog and cooperation for the general welfare of all people of good will, but in the Church is also much caution, many scars from old wounds and disappointments. Such a Church does not wish to be divided into opposing sides, but to be a family of a divine people, which in the framework of basic following and Church discipline rejects no one, allows everyone to think and influence its current direction. It cannot be otherwise; every extra-institutional attempt to separate Church differences from its totality and political usages in the future is condemned to failure. GLAS KONCILA, for its part, as well as high Church directors, are experiencing considerable pressure from circles of the faithful who would like to see the tangible fruits of the greater regulation of religious freedoms in our society. It is difficult to turn a deaf ear to these voices. The new publication and battle use of the book "Magnum Crimen" truly does not inspire confidence. Nor does the writing of Djordje Licina in the long installment series, "War Criminals on Trial" in the Zagreb VJESNIK. Licina stubbornly repeats that almost all of our bishops during the war, lead by our archbishop, acclaimed the massacre, the forced conversion of the orthodox to Catholicism and the destruction of Orthodox churches. And that is simply not true. Wouldn't it be much better, after all, to enable people to quietly read indictments and defenses, and think for themselves? Or at least be silent so that passions are not inflamed? Except if someone really wants to fish in troubled waters.

13187/12951
CSO: 2800/229

LUTHERAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE ADDRESSES ECOLOGICAL CONCERNS

Jena GLAUBE UND HEIMAT in German Vol 41 No 20, 18 May 86 p 4

[Article signed "CL": "The Earth Must Be Saved--the Church Research House in Wittenberg Advocates Responsibility for the Environment"]

[Text] For church ecological groups and others committed to environmental causes the Wittenberg address of Mittelstrasse 33 has long been no secret anymore. It has been talked about in the local churches that the Church Research House, located vis-a-vis the much frequented Augustine monastery with the Luther relics, seeks not only to spell out theoretically the responsibility for creation, but also to convert it into the famous small steps. And the research house is no recent innovation. As a "Research House for a Study in World-Outlooks" it was set up in 1927 to encourage exchanges between the church and natural science.

When one passes close to the Luther town of Wittenberg the Piesteritz chemical enterprises producing fertilizer for agriculture, one need not be the nosy type to smell the very problem the environmental groups are concerned with: How can we use nature without damaging it? How much can we meddle in its life cycle? Must we not practice a different life-style that relieves the economy and its need for constant increases?

As guidelines for the man-earth conflict the Wittenberg Church Research House compiles "letters" twice a year. They offer reports and bibliographic references from novelistic literature to legal texts. They document remarks from top church organizations on the subject of responsibility for creation as much as talks held at meetings of eco-groups. Reports on civic initiatives and governmental environmental protection projects are found next to suggestions on how church steeples can still offer asylum to kestrels, swifts, and bats, how through the "Klettermax" campaign walls can be made green, and how one can heat his bath-water through solar collectors.

Yet these "letters" are only one piece of mosaic in the research house's field of responsibilities. At continuing education events for clergymen, at preparation assemblies, at training sites for church associates, and at various congregational events all the way to the convocations, lectures and conversations help imbue the Christians with their responsibility for creation and show them how to carry it out.

The two full-time chiefs are assisted by three study groups the members of which meet for weekends at various places in the GDR. One is made up of farmers and gardners who just prepared a new brochure, "Different Gardening, but How?" and the second one, of natural scientists. That group is dealing right now with the ecological relevance of high-tech after having produced, in 1983, a paper entitled, "The Earth Must Be Saved." In the third study group, finally, philosophers, natural scientists and theologists are dealing with the questions of scientific ethics. As long as 9 years ago documents were presented on the now much discussed problem of "genetics and ethics." A manuscript, "Scientific Ethics Today," is the latest product this group put out in 1985.

Through alternatives for recipes, "Eating Differently Is Fun" (1985), or an eco-calender, tips on proper environmental behavior in the household or garden, "Fang an" (1985), songs and poems on the environment (1985) or material for a get-together evening, "Wie man in den Wald russt" [How to Soot the Woods] (1985)--the research house seeks to keep its hand on the pulse. "Anstoesse" [impulses] are compiled by and for Christian environmental groups, meant as a platform for experience exchange, as of late put out by the business office of the Evangelical Students Communities.

Through its eco-fund (account number 3592-30-81712), set up by the research house in 1984, projects are being supported that are ecologically especially interesting. Do you remember the "green barn" in Gronenfelde near Frankfurt/Oder where through "green solar architecture" a home for disabled persons is being built with a pottery workshop? Now one is landscaping the garden area around the church training home in Hirschluch near Storkow. As soon as in 1987/88, 5,000 attendants will annually be able to look at that installation and take home suggestions from it.

5885
CSO: 2300/396

RISING BIRTH RATE IN KOSOVO PROVINCE EXAMINED

Problems Caused

Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 13 March 86 p 5

[Article by M. Cuk: "Population Increase"]

[Text] In addition to the economic, political and social crisis and the high number of unemployed, an enormously high population increase burdens the day-to-day reality of Kosovo. To review: in 1945, the Province had 650,000 inhabitants. Ten years later, Kosovo already had 842,000 residents. From 1955 until today the population of Kosovo has more than doubled--the Province has at this moment 1,770,000 inhabitants. If family planning is not introduced by the beginning of the 21st century the Province will have 2,529,000 residents, and in the following 95 years, 65 percent of the nation's population will be residents of Kosovo.

The birth rate in Kosovo (according to the latest census) totaled 32.1, and a natural increase of 25.6 percent. In the Province, an average of 40,000 babies are born annually; in 1981 alone over 48,000 were born, 10,000 more than in "narrow" Serbia. For the sake of comparison, a reminder that in the same period, the fertility rate in Vojvodina totaled 1.8 percent, and in "narrow" Serbia, 4.6 percent. Owing to the incredibly low increase, as demographers emphasize, there aren't enough children in Vojvodina and Serbia for simple population replacement.

If the hyperproduction of the population of Kosovo follows this trend, by the year 2000 Kosovo will be (after Serbia, Bosnia and Hercegovina and Croatia) the most populous so-called federal unit in Yugoslavia. It turns out that Kosovo will have more inhabitants than Macedonia, Slovenia, Montenegro and Vojvodina. In the post-war period, the population of Kosovo grew beyond all prognoses and expectations. The Province had the greatest natural increase and birth rate in Europe, as well as the highest population density per square kilometer. According to the latest data, on a single square kilometer in the Province live 145 inhabitants, which is also a European record. As functionaries and planners of Kosovo emphasize, even European countries with the strongest economies could not support such precipitous growth in the number of the population of Kosovo. Therefore the rapid development of Kosovo in the current mid-term period cannot be discussed unless family planning is introduced at the same time, and unless the birth rate is brought down to reasonable limits.

The birth rate of the Province is most frequently and correctly explained by the mentality of the native of Kosovo, and by the religion in which the patriarchical morality rules. However, until now very little has been done to enable the Kosovo native to free himself of archaic tenets. To this day, family planning is discussed reluctantly in the Province. Some academics of Kosovo view birth as a personal matter. That is incomprehensible, when such learned people are involved, according to whom neither planning per se nor family planning cannot and dare not be left up to the individual or individuals in our society.

When the necessity of family planning in Kosovo is at stake, in other words, the planning of its population, all opinions which impede this extremely important task from being carried out must be abandoned. Planning of the population of Kosovo should be introduced because of the impossibility of employment. Due to uncontrolled births, Kosovo gains about 20,000 newly-matured workers annually. Neither the existing, nor any future economy is in a position to absorb all the newly-matured workers. About 120,000 workers await jobs in the province; by the year 2000, the number of unemployed will be doubled.

If all this is borne in mind,as well as the fact that the problem of employment even today represents one of the most important economic, political and social problems, there is no doubt that this problem, due to such a high increase, will be widely felt in the future.

Development Hampered

Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 86 p 7

[Article by Marko Radovic: "A Long-term Projection of the Future"]

[Text] The uncontrolled birth rate hinders the total development of the societal community. Young generations should not have to atone for their parents' mistake of not controlling birth rates.

Kosovo numbers among the most underdeveloped regions of our country for whose development the Yugoslav community has set aside considerable resources though the Federation Fund or by writing off various credits benefiting the rapid development of this province of ours. Solidarity, in hastening the development of all parts of the country, is one of the determining factors in the further development and construction of the unity of the Yugoslav socialist community. This Yugoslav determination for the rapid development of underdeveloped region has yielded definite results. 110 self-managing agreements on pooling of labor and resources for the construction of projects in Kosovo were signed by the end of last year, having a total value of 97.1 billion dinars.

Solidarity

In our republics and the province of Vojvodina there are almost no work organizations which have not signed, and some have fulfilled, all the obligations provided for by the agreement on pooling of labor and resources with the economy of Kosovo. For example we will just mention that the pooled labor of Slovenia signed 25 such agreements. Thus, "Gorenje" of

Titovo Velenje, having pooled labor with a Djakovica concern, pulled the Djakovica electric motor factory out of a crisis; Serbian pooled labor revived the economy of the Leposavic commune. The "Javor" clothing company of Ivanjica built a shirt factory in Zubin Potok. The Croatian economy invested resources in the construction of new operations in Vitina and Gnjilane communes, and Bosnia and Hercegovina in the Podujevo commune. The situation is similar with the pooling of labor and resources of other republics and Vojvodina.

Concrete steps have been taken, therefore, towards the realization of party positions and resolutions and other documents and self-managing agreements on investment in the economic capacity of Kosovo.

Kosovo's economy has modern machines and a working class with 30 years' industrial experience, but there is no tradition. This is mentioned only to underscore the insufficient experience and lack of familiarity that exist at the expense of industrial labor as well as to stress the fact that industrial workers in the economy of Kosovo have not attained that level of technological culture necessary to provide for maximal utilization of production capacity and extremely modern labor resources. In addition to the already mentioned facts which obstruct progress of Kosovo's society (periodical sabotage, arson, hostile activities of Albanian irredentists and separatists) is one of the most important factors influencing the low productivity and poor-quality production. There is almost no one in material production in Kosovo who does not work at some other job, which is for the most part the main source of family income (agriculture, small business, etc.). Therefore, among other things, the worker arrives at the production shop without motivation and works without desire to achieve complete labor results in the workplace, as if energy were conserved to realize full effects working at supplementary pastimes.

The Birth Rate

Such an uninterested, unproductive and insufficiently engaged attitude toward the tasks of the workplace in the production process influences not only the low productivity but also the poor quality and total attitudes in the chain of production. Such an attitude is reflected in high absenteeism from the job due to illness during the season of agricultural labor, inordinate tardiness on the job and so on. Therefore, however it may seem at first glance, the greatest obstruction to the total social and economic development of Kosovo is the uncontrolled birth rate, which leads to a high percentage of the work-capable population being unable to realize its constitutional right to work.

In the Pristina commune, with a population of 237,324, a total of 66,207 are employed. The level of employment in this commune is 27.8 percent, which means that every employed person must also earn money for 3.5 unemployed residents of this socio-political community. If we add to these indicators that the situation is similar in all the communes of Kosovo, and it is known that one of the illnesses of the economy of Kosovo is low labor productivity, it is no wonder that in open meeting warning is heard that even a highly developed economy could not support such a birth rate. The high birth rate, as a new hindrance to economic development, only adds to our mentality of Kosovo the familiar low productivity and inadequate attitude toward labor and labor resources. The uncontrolled birth rate is yet one more problem which Kosovo society must first and foremost bring down to the scope of the civilized world, precisely for the sake of the future of those being born.

Perspectives

By way of example, we will give some data on the growth of the population of Kosovo. After liberation, "in 1954, Kosovo had 650,000 inhabitants, in 1955, 842,000, and today that number is doubled--Kosovo has 1,770,000 inhabitants." This figure quite alarmingly warns that the natural increase in Kosovo is growing uncontrollably and is almost unnatural for a society which longs to include itself in the behavior of spiritually and industrially developed peoples. If the birth rate further remains unplanned, "Kosovo by the end of this century will have 2,529,000 inhabitants, and in the following 95 years, 65 percent of the nation's population will be residents of Kosovo." It should be mentioned that an average of 40,000 are born annually in Kosovo, and in 1981, 48,000 babies were born, which is 10,000 more than in entire "narrow" Serbia. "The natural increase of population in Kosovo is 25.6 percent, in Vojvodina, 1.8 percent and in "narrow" Serbia. 4.6 percent etc." If such a birth rate continues, Kosovo will already by the year 2000 be ahead of Slovenia, Macedonia, Vojvodina and it goes without saying, Montenegro, in population. Let's also mention that in Kosovo, 147 residents live in a single square kilometer, which is the highest population density in Europe.

The natural population increase in Kosovo warns that socio-economic development and progress cannot be realized with such a high birth rate. It would be dangerous to plead for a policy without family planning, and expect from others constant material assistance for the rapid development and economic progress of Kosovo society. Therefore, family planning is neither simply a matter of free conviction of each individual and his traditionalism, nor an indication of an unenlightened nation or environment, but already a question of interest to the broader social community. This is an obligation toward generations coming of age, who seek new work places, who want a better future than those who brought them into the world had.

If such a natural population increase were to continue, Kosovo would gain 20,000 new work-capable young people annually, young people who should not have to pay for the uncontrolled birth mistakes of previous generations. But so many mature, work-capable working people can neither take on today's economy nor tomorrow's economy in Kosovo, nor that of the broader social community. In the name of what goals then do individuals recommend a policy of uncontrolled growth.

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18 JULY 1986

East Europe Report

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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DEFICIENCIES IN EXPORTS TO USSR DISCUSSED

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[Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 25 June carries on page 6 a 900-word article by Frantisek Zdobina, entitled "What a Shame That Was..." Zdobina begins by saying that "one of our factories, which we will not name for commercial reasons, exports a certain kind of consumer goods. Wheels are part of the goods. Recently a customer from abroad returned several thousand products to the factory because the wheels had a serious defect -- misalignment exceeding the tolerance limit by 9 mm. What a shame that was; and the competition made proper use of this to our disadvantage. The people responsible for this -- to put it mildly -- slip had to leave their functions. But the question remains: How was it possible for the technical inspection to overlook such a defect?"

After stating that such criticism could not apply to most enterprises and plant in the country, Zdobina quotes several positive examples and adds: "The proverb that one drop of poison spoils a barrel of honey is apt. This is doubly true for the situation on foreign markets, where quality is the decisive criterion. Loss of confidence is rectified only with great difficulty, and also casts shadows on others. It is impermissible to refer to so-called objective difficulties by way of explanation.

Our economy has considerable reserves in terms of quality improvement, as is borne out particularly by the unsatisfactory development and standards of prices achieved abroad, and also by the extent of complaints, by growing expenditures for repairs, and by other losses caused by bad quality production. Experts have calculated that, were we to export solely commodities of the required quality, their price would immediately rise by 10-40 percent," Zdobina points out.

He then reports on the annual conference of the region-wide aktiv of exporters to the USSR, convened by the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Committee and this year also attended by USSR Consul-General Yakov Perepechenov and by representatives of the USSR Embassy's Trade Mission, the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the INSPEKTA foreign trade enterprise in Prague. Zdobina notes that, although the 1985 plan of deliveries to the USSR was overfulfilled in the region, almost 10 percent of the exported goods showed impermissible defects, more than half of which were of technological origin; the next largest group of defects involved finish defects. The USSR's complaints concerned 80,000 pairs of footwear and irregular deliveries. The aktiv meeting had a critical and businesslike tenor, Zdobina concludes, and rectification was promised.

/12640

ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

FIGURES ON TOURISM IN 1985--Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 20 June 1986 both carry reports on a press conference given by Ludovit Priecel, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, in Prague on 19 June on the development and problems of tourism in Czechoslovakia. According to the 200-word CTK report on the press conference, published by RUDE PRAVO on page 2, more than 15 million people from socialist countries visited the CSSR in 1985--7.8 million from the GDR, 3 million from Poland, and 2.86 million from Hungary--and spent an average of 2.8 days there. In addition, 1.3 million tourists from nonsocialist countries visited Czechoslovakia last year, of which FRG citizens accounted for more than one-third. As far as active tourism is concerned, the RUDE PRAVO report continues, a total of 8 million Czechoslovak citizens traveled to socialist countries in 1985, most of them to the GDR and Hungary, and almost 500,000 people visited nonsocialist countries. According to the 400-word "jas"-signed report on the press conference, published by ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY on page 4, Priecel critically noted the "stagnating foreign tourism, especially in terms of proceeds in freely convertible currencies and from organized tourism with socialist countries." Speaking about the reasons for the unsatisfactory currency proceeds from tourism, Priecel reportedly noted the high proportion of transits (of the 17 million foreigners who visited the CSSR in 1985, about two-thirds spent only 1 day there), the "social structure of tourists from nonsocialist states," illegal currency exchanges, and the "inadequate material-technical base in places with concentrated tourist traffic." At the above press conference, representatives of the Czechoslovak State Bank reportedly announced that about 13 percent of applications for foreign currency allocations to nonsocialist countries have been approved this year and that about 50 percent of those who applied for a foreign currency allocation for trips to Yugoslavia have received a positive reply. [Editorial Report] /8309

TRADE GROWTH WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES--Prague, June 23 (CTK)--Czechoslovakia's trade with the developing countries increased by 18.9 per cent over the 1981-1985 period. Throughout the whole period the Czechoslovak balance of payments was active with exports exceeding imports by 4,000 million crowns annually on an average. Within the current five-year period this cooperation is to further expand. Czechoslovakia is to concentrate mainly on exports of complete plants in exchange for imports of consumer goods and raw materials. Czechoslovakia has an active balance of payments with the developing countries of Asia and Africa while imports from the American developing countries exceed exports, mainly in trade with Argentina and Brazil. In the past five-year period, Czechoslovakia's largest trade partners among the developing states were Syria, India, Egypt, Libya, Iran, Iraq, Argentina and Brazil. In the same period Czechoslovakia's exports increased by 25.8 per cent, with engineering production playing the main role. Exports included metallurgical and engineering plants, power plants, breweries, cement works, mills, silos and packing plants. Imports increased by 8.3 per cent, mainly in the sphere of raw materials. Czechoslovakia imported annually one million tonnes of iron ores from Brazil, one million iron and chromium ores from India, bauxite from Guinea, antimony concentrate from Bolivia, manganese ores from Gabon, ferronickel ore from New Caledonia. Imports of textiles and other consumer goods also increased. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 0618 GMT 23 Jun 86] /8309

CSO: 2400/317

RADIOACTIVE POLLUTION FROM POWER PLANT CALLED SLIGHT

West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 87, 7 Jun 86 pp 1-2

[Text] The discharge of cooling water from the Rheinsberg nuclear power plant into Lake Stechlin, made famous in Fontane's novel, DER STECHLIN, has brought about "drastic changes" in its water budget and thermal balance. These results were yielded by about 25 years of intensive scientific studies by a limnological research establishment of the GDR Academy of Sciences. The office began its investigations even before the first GDR nuclear power plant went on line in 1966. Since then, up to 480,000 cubic meters per day of heated cooling water have been discharged by the nuclear plant into the western inlet of Lake Stechlin, which is about 75 km from Berlin: the water is drawn from Lake Nehmitz, which is connected with Lake Stechlin.

According to the results of the study, which have now been released, the radioactivity getting into Lake Stechlin and its environs by way of the nuclear plant is "very slight." "No demonstrable effects" were shown on living things and the materials balance of Lake Stechlin and its catchment basin. As a "decisive factor influencing observed changes in the biological processes in Lake Stechlin," the scientists identified the "increased nutrient load" occasioned by the discharge of the cooling water, which was heated an average of about 10°K (corresponding to 10°C). The cooling water was said to have contributed to "a significant increase" in the phosphate pollution of Lake Stechlin. The effluent cooling water "must be considered one of the most serious eutrophication dangers for Lake Stechlin." Particularly in the late sixties and early seventies, the "critical threshold values for nutrient pollution were exceeded by far"; since then, phosphate discharge has been reduced by various measures.

According to the study, the consequences of discharging cooling water into the lake are, among others, greatly increased plant and algae growth in the lake, increased turbidity and decreased water clarity due to greater plankton density, and a rising trend in the number of bacteria. Moreover, the heated cooling water leads to diminished winter ice cover and to an earlier start for the vegetation period. Interference with the reproduction rate of the fish stock was noted; for example, the whitefish population in the lake has decreased.

One of the conclusions drawn from the results of the study is that nuclear power plants which discharge cooling water via an external (open) coolant circulation system affect "the water, thermal and materials balance." In Lake

Stechlin, the circulation of cooling water has "significantly affected the materials balance." The rise in water temperature and, above all, the influx of nutrients are "unmistakable eutrophication factors." Changes in the biological makeup and activity in the lake can "essentially be traced back to the increased nutrient load." Significant effects of "thermal pollution" could only be shown directly in the drainage channel and the surrounding lake area.

The Rheinsberg nuclear power plant is equipped with a Soviet pressurized water reactor which has a maximum planned capacity of 70 megawatts, and is currently producing 90 megawatts. The facility serves as an experimental and instructional power plant.

/12232
CSO: 2300/416

ECONOMY GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

LIGNITE GASIFICATION INCREASE PLANNED--In the 1990s, the GDR intends to produce "large quantities" of fuel (gasoline and diesel oil) from lignite by means of hydrogenation, the East Berlin journal, WISSENSCHAFT UND FORTSCHRITT, reports. On the basis of the Bergius-Pier process, which has been known for decades, the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine is currently experimenting with catalytic high pressure gasification of crude lignite. The journal did not conceal the fact that a large number of scientific-technological and economic problems must be solved before economical lignite hydrogenation can be achieved. The natural laws underlying the process are still largely obscure. In many respects, methodological prerequisites for the systematic experimental and theoretical study of them would first have to be met. Knowledge of these interrelationships is, however, essential for proper planning and optimal control of the plants, as well as for ensuring high quality hydrogenation products. The same thing is true for solving scale transferrence problems. Currently, about 10 percent of the 300 million tons of crude lignite mined annually are refined through carbon chemistry. About 2 percent are processed into city gas and synthetic natural gas, 3.5 percent into coke and 4.4 percent into coal tar. [Text] [West Berlin IWE TAGESDIENST in German No 83, 31 May 86 p 3] /12232

CHLORATE FACTORY CONSTRUCTION ORDER--Nobel Industries' engineering firm, Cellchem, has obtained an order worth about one billion to construct a chlorate factory in the GDR. That is probably the largest contract ever between the GDR and a Swedish firm. The order was won in very stiff international competition. Carl Robert Hansson, Cellchem's director, stated that with this order, the company has engaged to construct a complete factory facility in the GDR using Eka Nobel/Cellchem chemical products and technology. A decisive factor in the choice of a contractor was the chlorate technology developed by KemaNord Blekkemi in its chlorate factories in Sweden. [Text] [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 10 Jun 86 p 10] /9604

CSO: 3650/242

VICE PREMIER GWIAZDA ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU281537 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 21 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview given by Vice Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda to Jerzy Kleer and Jacek Poprzeczko: "Scale, Drive, Progress"--date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Kleer, Poprzeczko] What can we expect of our IMF membership?

[Gwiazda] We regard our return to the IMF as one of the elements of the normalization of our fiscal relations with the West. Let me add that this is a crucial element.

[Kleer, Poprzeczko] The normalization of our fiscal relations with the West should create better prospects for solving the problem of our debts. Is it now possible to estimate the moment when they will stop increasing?

[Gwiazda] Our debts will stop increasing when our exports outstrip our imports to an extent that enables us to pay off the interest due for a given year. The present export surplus suffices merely to pay off a part of such interest. As for the question of when this surplus will be able to stop our debts from increasing, it is certain that this will not occur before 1990. The time when this will occur depends to a decisive extent on the full normalization of our credit cooperation with the capitalist countries. It is only in this way that we will be able to obtain the necessary funds to increase our export production.

I think that our creditors realize this fact, although their actions provide very little evidence of this realization. The absence of the necessary credit cooperation on the part of the Paris Club countries--we had every right to expect such cooperation on the strength of our talks and the logic of economics--is responsible for the fact that we are unable to fully honor the accords on rescheduling our debts and that the only way out for us was to resume talks on adjusting the conditions of repayments to our true potential.

[Kleer, Poprzeczko] What about the general evaluation of the prospects of our exports? Can our exports be promoted in markets other than those in which we are traditionally present? We have the Third World countries primarily in mind.

[Gwiazda] It is possible and most necessary to obtain new markets for our exports. This need results from the changing external determining factors and from the changes occurring in the structure of our exports and from the planned increase in export production. However, this does not mean that we will depart from the traditional markets, which are and will be an important factor in our long-term foreign trade policy.

Cooperation with the developing countries is acquiring particular significance for our efforts to obtain new markets for our products. Despite the great difficulties these countries continue to experience, they represent hungry markets with regard to capital goods, technology, and electroengineering products, that is, the items that will determine the increases in our exports. Our tasks are not easy. Our limited funds to propagate our exports in those distant countries, large transportation costs, different requirements of importers, and the payment situation of the developing countries are just some of the difficulties facing us. Still, I can tell you that we have done whatever was easier to do, and that is why these difficulties must not in any way weaken our efforts.

[Kleer, Poprzeczko] Let us discuss the area in which cooperation is thriving: our relations with the socialist countries. Achievements of this cooperation are common knowledge, but we would like to indicate certain problems. By and large, we have returned to the precrisis level of our trade with our socialist partners. This means that we have been able to rebuild the previous state of affairs and to exploit "lesser reserves." Now the question is how to switch over to a quantitatively and qualitatively higher level of trade and how to ensure a high upsurge of the turnover stipulated by the draft 5-year plan. What new areas and methods of cooperation is it possible to exploit in our bilateral relations with the socialist countries?

[Gwiazda] The lines of our multilateral and bilateral cooperation with the socialist countries were laid down during the summit conferences and meetings and by the program for economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000. The coordination of plans, the signing of long-term trade agreements, and the detailed description of intentions in the annual trade protocols are responsible for the fact that we know very well what to do as regards our relations with the socialist countries.

However, boosting this cooperation and lifting it to a higher level call for a bolder use of new forms, especially for direct cooperation at the production level. We have already taken specific measures in this regard. For example, joint Polish-Soviet enterprises will be set up to produce electromagnetic clutches, scents and cosmetics, processed potatoes, and special car transmissions. A Polish-Soviet cotton spinning mill will also be set up. At present, 104 Polish and 97 Soviet production enterprises and 45 Polish and 44 Soviet scientific research institutes are continuing direct cooperation. We have also begun similar cooperation with other socialist countries. Through direct cooperation between enterprises we want to greatly increase the scope of specialist and cooperative links on which the further significant increase in mutual trade depends.

[Kleer, Poprzeczko] You represent Poland in the CEMA Executive Committee. People in the socialist countries continue to talk with increasing frequency about the need for radical changes in the functioning of CEMA. It has been stressed that the present forms of cooperation are inconsistent with the present needs of economic development. Criticism is being leveled at the excessively bureaucratized apparatus of CEMA. What could you say about projected changes in CEMA? In what changes is Poland most interested?

[Gwiazda] People talked about such changes in the old days as well. Let me recall that in 1962 and 1969 Poland asked for a more complete exploitation of the opportunities for economic cooperation among CEMA countries. Our initiatives helped to stimulate CEMA activities, but the conditions for more fully implementing these initiatives did not become ripe enough.

Today conditions are much more favorable, and most CEMA countries continue to carry out very crucial reforms in economic management. The need for radical changes in CEMA activities became especially glaring when the 41st extraordinary session of CEMA adopted the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technological Progress Up to the Year 2000 Last December.

The scale, drive, and progress of the initial implementation of this program have demonstrated that it is necessary not only to achieve a close unity of forces and resources, but also to abandon the solving of all problems at the higher levels of the economy and to transfer main efforts to lower levels, at which scientific units and production enterprises engage in direct and unbureaucratic forms of cooperation.

We are especially interested in such forms of cooperation and count on rapid and specific results from them.

/8309
CSO: 2600/526

MESSNER AT KATOWICE ECONOMIC SOCIETY MEETING

LD261335 Warsaw PAP in English 1540 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun--A meeting of activists of the Katowice Chapter of the Polish Economic Society today was devoted to issues of the practical application of the principles of the economic reform.

The meeting was attended by Premier Zbigniew Messner, who is a member of the society's Katowice Chapter. The premier is also a delegate for the 10th PUWP Congress from the Katowice PUWP Voivodship organization.

Referring to issues touched upon in the discussion Zbigniew Messner accentuated the need for offensive-type initiatives serving the development of exports. The premier also recalled the determinants accompanying the implementation of the reform. The still existing allotment system and rationing of some products are necessary evil in economic practice, said the premier while characterizing the undertakings aimed at a gradual elimination of these practices at a time of progressing development of production and economic stabilization.

/9274
CSO: 2600/158

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY TALKS WITH PRC--Deputy Premier Wladslaw Gwiazda met with Chin Qin Zhongda, minister of Chemical Industry, on 6 June. They discussed economic relations between Poland and PRC, with a particular focus on cooperation in the chemical industry. Edward Grzywa, minister of Chemical and Light Industry, and PRC ambassador Wang Jinqing also took part in the talks. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSOLITA in Polish 7-8 Jun 86 p 2] /9738

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH IRELAND--The eighth session of the Polish-Irish Mixed Commission on Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation took place in Warsaw. Questions concerning trade between the two countries and cooperation in science and technology were discussed. Ireland, as the main customer of Polish heating coal, is also considering the possibility of importing coal for energy use in the newly constructed power plant in Money Point. The possibility of increasing the supply of Irish goods to the Polish market as well as industrial cooperation were also discussed. Andrzej Dorosz, deputy minister of Foreign Trade, met with the chairman of the Irish delegation, Michael Greene, and with the Irish ambassador Gearoid O'Broin. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7-8 Jun 86 p 2] /9738

FOOD INDUSTRY TALKS WITH CUBA--Deputy Premier Jozej Koziol met with Cuban ambassador Narciso Martina Mora Diaza at the latter's request on 10 June. They exchanged information about the economic situation in both countries, with particular view to the food industry. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Jun 86 p 2] /9738

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SPAIN--On 30 May a four-day session of the Polish-Spanish Committee for Economic Cooperation came to a close. The committee analyzed the present state of economic cooperation and trade between the two countries, recognizing that there still are unrealized possibilities for the development of bilateral relations. During the meeting contact was made with representatives of chambers of commerce in San Sebastian, Bilbao and Oviedo as well as with many businessmen interested in initiating or expanding cooperation with Poland. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May-1 Jun 86 p 7] /9738

POLISH-AMERICAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL TALKS--Ryszard Karski, chairman of the Polish-American Economic Council and chairman of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade, met with Don Hasfurther, executive secretary of the American-Polish Economic Council, who was in Poland at this time. They discussed the possibility of further cooperation between firms in both countries within the framework of the council. They positively assessed the April meeting of the Agricultural Group PARG in Chicago and discussed the possibility of American firms participating in joint ventures in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 May 86 p 2] /9738

BELCHATOW POWER PLANT PROGRESS--Construction, start-up and operations teams at the Belchatow power plant are fulfilling their commitment made at the factory pre-congress party conference, and are endeavoring to bring the eighth power block into operation a month earlier than the target date. Speeding up work made it possible to synchronize "number eight" with the national electric power system. This operation was performed on 26 May. The power available now at the Belchatow power plant is 2880 megawatts, making it currently the largest power plant in Poland. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WASRZAWY in Polish 27 May 86 p 2] /9738

RAILWAY TO ZARNOWIEC NUCLEAR POWER PLANT--A section of railway connecting Wejherowo with the Zarnowiec nuclear power plant was put into operation on 27 May. At present there are about 4,000 specialists employed there, and in two years, when the construction will enter its final stages, about 10,000 will be needed, commuting daily from housing complexes in Wejherowo. Tracks equipped for electrified service were built or retrofitted at a cost of about one billion zlotys and streching over 30 kilometers in length. The investor in this project was the Zarnowiec nuclear power plant, while the coordination of work done by "Energobud" of Warsaw was supervised by the Northern Office of State Railways. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28-29 May 86 p 2] /9738

WOJCIK MEETS ROCKEFELLER FUND REP--Andrzej Wojcik, minister of Foreign Trade, met with Edward Empain, president of the French firm ATCO, on 26 May. They discussed the possibility of expanding trade and undertaking production cooperation with Polish enterprises. On that same day minister Wojcik met with Prof. Leon Irish, a representative of the Rockefeller Foundation, who is conducting talks in Poland on the subject of establishing a foundation for the development of Polish agriculture. He presented the current status of work on the statute of the foundation and described the first production programs which were financed out of the foundation's resources. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 May 86 p 2] /9738

VIETNAMESE BANK REPS VISIT--A delegation from the National Bank of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam under led by the bank's general director Nguyen Duy Gia was in Warsaw from 22 to 26 May. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 May 86 p 2] /9738

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH CSSR--The construction of a highway bypass and border crossing at Cieszyn will help improve transit and tourist traffic between Poland and Czechoslovakia. The deputy ministers of Transport from both countries signed an agreement for the joint construction of these projects during a meeting of the State mixed commission of transportation from Poland and Czechoslovakia on 26 May in Szczecin. The investment will be carried out in 1987-1990. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 May 86 p 2] /9738

TALKS WITH SWEDISH TRADE MINISTER--Deputy Premier Zbigniew Gertych met with Carl Johan Aberg, the Swedish deputy minister of Foreign Trade, on 12 June. Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Ryszard Strzelecki took part in the talks. Swedish ambassador C.O. Oerjan Berner was present. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13 Jun 86 p 2] /9738

NEW GANTRY IN OPERATION--The unloading of 32,000 tons of Brazilian ore from the Polish cargo ship "Miroslawiec" in Swinoujscie was begun on 12 June. This was the first test of the new ore unloading equipment at the Swinoujscie port, particularly of the new gantry with a load lifting capacity of 40 tons. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jun 86 p 1] /9738

GAS RATION--In the third quarter owners of gas-fuelled vehicles will be able to buy more fuel. The summer ration for motorized bicycles is three liters, and five liters for motorcycles; ten liters for cars and tractors with engine capacity up to 900 cc., and 15 liters of gas for engines with a capacity of over 900 cc. The July supplementary allowance permits the same amounts of high-octane petrol. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Jun 86 LD] /8309

CSO: 2600/526

HUSAK ADDRESSES YOUNG PEOPLE IN PRAGUE

LD271534 Prague CTK in English 1250 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Prague 27 June (CTK) -- "We appreciate the sincere approach of the youth to the policy of the Communist Party and the National Front expressing also its own interests and needs," Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak said here today.

Addressing a meeting of some 500 young people from all regions of Czechoslovakia with representatives of the Communist Party and state at Prague Castle, Gustav Husak further appreciated that young people in Czechoslovakia identify themselves with the country's peace foreign policy and with the struggle of the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community for a world without wars and without arms.

Gustav Husak further recalled the socialist society's care of young people, including great sums devoted to education, culture, health care, physical training, sport and other fields. Unlike young people in the capitalist world shaken with crisis and unemployment, young people in Czechoslovakia can plan their future without fear. All this is part of the achievements of the socialist system, he said.

The conclusions of the 17th congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party put great stress on the level of educational work, on young people and the youth movement, Gustav Husak went on to say.

Today's generation of young people will gradually take over responsibility for the fate of the country at the turn of the millennium. It is therefore of utmost importance that young people cope politically, professionally and morally with the rapid growth of demands, he said.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary and president further spoke of the participation of the young generation in the economic and cultural construction and the management of society and in this connection recalled that about 67,000 people under 35 years of age were elected in the recent elections to representative bodies whcih is nearly one third of the total number of deputies. They have an equal share also in the membership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The meeting was also addressed by chairman of the Socialist Union of Youth Jaroslav Jeneral who appreciated the favourable conditions created for young people in Czechoslovakia by the Communist Party, the socialist state and the National Front.

/12640
CSO: 2400/320

BRIEFS

BILAK RECEIVES MALAGASY MINISTER--Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Gisele Rabesahala, Minister of Revolutionary Art and Culture of Madagascar and secretary general of the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence. They emphasized the benefit of the development of cultural contacts and cooperation between both countries, which promote a deeper understanding of the life of our peoples, and contribute to strengthening peace and cooperation in the world. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 26 Jun 86] /12640

AUSTRIANS VISIT NUCLEAR STATION--Yesterday we informed you about the visit of Austrian experts to our nuclear power station Dukovany which took place in harmony with the fulfillment of the agreement between Czechoslovakia and Austria about questions of joint interest concerning nuclear equipment. Today at the close of the talks, both sides signed a protocol emphasizing an informal exchange of information in the spirit of good-neighborly relations. At the same time the guests saw the progress of work on the third block of the power station where the seal tests of the hermetically sealed areas ended and the most extensive test of the whole primary circuit has just begun, that is the integrated hydro-test. [No video available] [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Jun 86] /12640

DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PORTUGAL--Lisbon 27 June (CTK)--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee ended an official visit to Portugal with a friendship meeting at the town of Cacem near Lisbon tonight. The head of the delegation, party presidium alternate member and central committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra praised at the meeting the valiant struggle of the Portuguese Communist Party and working people in defence of revolutionary achievements, and spoke about the activity of Czechoslovak communists after their party's 17th congress. Portuguese Communist Party General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal spoke about the present political situation in Portugal and appreciated the successes of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in the realization of the 17th congress conclusions. Earlier today, a joint communique was adopted at the end of the two parties' talks mainly on questions of the international communist and workers' movement, the present international situation, and the further development of relations between the two parties. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 27 Jun 86] /12640

CSO: 2400/320

DAILY CITED ON POLONIA LETTER TO REAGAN

LD201214 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jun--TRYBUNA LUDU today commented on the letter which President of Polish Americans' Congress Alojzy Mazewski addressed to President Reagan in connection with the Col Kuklinski case, and said it is "doubtful that an investigation which Mazewski suggested to U.S. Congress could reveal anything but anti-Polish motives behind U.S. policy."

The paper agreed with Mazewski when he claimed that a formal State Department denouncement on the issue fails to provide answers to many questions. "The answers would be morally and politically discrediting as they would have to confirm the opinions aired in this respect by the Polish (Government) spokesman at the WASHINGTON POST correspondent's request," the paper declared. Poland's Minister Urban had said Washington, being aware of martial law looming in Poland failed to release the news in order to pursue a policy of destabilizing Poland.

"Warning anybody against (expected developments in Poland in 1981) was in no way compatible with Washington's expectations and forecasts," TRYBUNA said, and charged Mr Mazewski with pretended naivety in attributing to President Reagan friendly feelings towards Polish affairs. "What was involved was not friendliness but cool calculation of political and propaganda profits even if results of Washington's actions undermined Polish people's confidence in and friendship towards America, as Mazewski himself presumes," TRYBUNA opined.

/9274
CSO: 2020/157

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS MOROCCO

LD251446 Rabat MAP in English 1216 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Rabat, 25 Jun (MAP)--The visiting Polish parliamentary delegation led by Parliament Speaker Roman Malinowski conferred Tuesday with Moroccan officials on issues ranging from fisheries to education.

The Polish visitors heard an address on the activities of the Moroccan fisheries and merchant navy sectors and their role in boosting economic development in Morocco. The address was made by Moroccan Minister of Fisheries and Merchant Navy Bensalem Smili.

Malinowski surveyed these activities in his country as well as exchanges that could be set up between the two countries in these areas.

The Polish visitors also met Moroccan Minister of Energy and Mines Mohamed Fettah, who briefed them especially on the posphates field.

The delegation visited later the National School of Mining Industry (Enim). The Enim director explained the schools' main teaching operations.

The delegation meeting Tuesday afternoon with Moroccan Deputy Premier and Minister of National Education Azzeddine Laraki studied cooperation of the two countries in educational areas. It also reviewed the expansion of this cooperation.

/9274
CSO: 2020/157

POLITICS POLAND

SEJM DELEGATION MEETS MOROCCAN OFFICIALS

LD251652 Warsaw PAP in English 1203 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Rabat, 25 Jun—A Polish Parliamentary delegation, headed by Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski, held talks yesterday with representatives of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco on bilateral economic cooperation.

During a talk with Moroccan Minister of Energy and Mines Mohamed Fettah, the sides agreed that there still existed unexhausted possibilities for Poland's share in the implementation of the Moroccan energy programme. Sejm Deputy Jan Jankowski, a professor at the Mining-Metallurgy Academy, reported on Poland's technological and personnel capacity, enabling Polish enterprises to participate in building and expanding hard coal mines, and in industry-oriented staff training.

Minister Fettah showed great interest in cooperation with Poland, recalling that Polish enterprises earned the opinion of a reliable partner while erecting four sulphuric acid plants in SAFI.

Under way are negotiations on signing a contract on the fifth such plant, designed to produce 3,000 tonnes of sulphuric acid daily. Also discussed were possibilities of reviving imports of Polish coal to the Moroccan market.

A meeting with Minister of Ocean Fisheries and Shipping Bensalem Smili focused on cooperation in fisheries and maritime economy. Sejm Deputy Tadeusz Lodykowski of Gdansk reported on Polish enterprises' interest in fishing in an over 3,000 km-long Moroccan economic zone, rich in high quality fish.

Also reviewed were possibilities of cooperation in training staff for sea economy, establishing Moroccan shipbuilding, modernizing and building ports. Stressed were favourable terms. [sentence as received]

The Polish delegation was received by Vice-Premier Zeddine Laraki, acting as premier during the absence of Premier Mohamed Karim Lamrani. Next, the delegation met with the management of a Rabat-based mining higher school.

/9274
CSO: 2020/157

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ARGENTINE VICE PRESIDENT

Barcikowski Greets Visitor

LD210609 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jun 20--Vice-President of the Argentine Republic and President of the Argentine Congress Victor H. Martinez, accompanied by his wife, arrived here today for an official visit to this country.

The visitor was greeted at Warsaw Airport by Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski. Also present were Argentina's Ambassador Miguel Szelagowski and heads of Latin American diplomatic missions to Poland.

The aim of the visit, the first-ever on such a high level in Polish-Argentine relations, is to further invigorate bilateral contacts in various areas.

Traditionally, Argentina has been Poland's significant economic and trading partner among Latin American countries, the cooperation covering mainly the mining, electro-engineering, food and maritime industries. Both countries represent convergent views on various issues, the establishment of the new economic order for one.

Plenary Talks Held

LD212119 Warsaw PAP in English 1851 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jun 21--During his official visit to Poland, the vice-president of the Argentine Republic, president of Argentine Congress, Victor H. Martinez, met here today with Poland's vice-president of the Council of State, Kazimierz Barcikowski. The meeting was also attended by Poland's foreign Vice-Minister Jan Kinast, the Argentine ambassador to Poland, Miguel Szelagowski, and Poland's ambassador to Argentina, Jan Janiszewski.

The plenary talks, which commenced after their meeting, involved the participation of representatives of the Foreign Ministry and economic ministries. The sides exchanged views on the current internal situation and actions taken to accelerate the socio-economic development of both states, the international situation and the future development of bilateral relations. The talks confirmed the concurrence of both states' opinions on the aggravating international situation, the threat of the militarization of outer space, and on that socio-economic development of the majority of world states is conditioned by cuts in military spending. Hence, the need emerges for further active Polish-Argentine cooperation to the cause of detente and peaceful international cooperation based on equal rights of all participants.

Poland follows with sympathy and support the Argentine participation and involvement in the Group of Six presidents who demand the elimination of nuclear arms and halting nuclear tests.

The sides appreciated the development of bilateral relations, and especially the animation of political contacts after President Raul Alfonsin came to power in Argentina. The strongest stress was laid on the utilization of the large reserves still present in trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Apart from the traditional exchange, both sides expressed their interest in barter agreements and expansion of coproduction.

The talks also indicated the nedd to extend the contacts and exchange in the field of science, which could directly contribute to the acceleration of both states' economic development.

Kazimierz Barcikowski honoured the Argentine guest with a breakfast, attended by representatives of the Polish Sejm, government, and political parties.

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CSO: 2020/155

POLITICS POLAND

PZPR CONFERENCES, MEETINGS IN MAY NOTED

Ideology-Program Conference Ends in Poznan

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 May 86 p 2

[Article by Henryk Heller: "Development of the Socialist Political System"]

[Text] A 2-day ideology-theory conference devoted to the problem contained in Chapter V of the PZPR draft program under the title "Development of the Socialist Political System," concluded in Poznan with the presentation of proposals and opinions worked out in five problems groups.

For example, in the problems group in which the "Role of the PZPR in the Socialist Political System" was discussed, representatives of workers' groups underscored the need to give consideration to the knowledge and experience gained from past periods in order to recognize the obstacles and barriers which impede the country's harmonious development.

A number of theoretical issues were discussed which require the creative development of Marxist-Leninist thought in the context of today's practice in building socialism in Poland. It was postulated that a precise definition of the dictatorship of proletariat and its relationship to a coalition method of exercising authority is indispensable. Attention was called to the need to strengthen the system of people's councils and the role which party members should play in them.

In the group which discussed the problem of consolidating socialist law and order, matters dealing with the connection between the idea of socialism, democracy and law-abidance, and the proclamation of laws in accordance with the will and interests of the working people, were of particular interest. Some of the suggestions made included the requirement that citizens conscientiously fulfill their duties to the state, maintain public discipline, and shape society's legal ethics. It was also said that the laws should be stabilized, that too often amendments and new regulations are issued before an evaluation is made as to whether an existing law is fully respected, i.e., even utilized. Much attention was also given to administration, pointing out its service role toward society. Administration should always know exactly what the relationship is between the interests of society as a whole and the interests of individuals.

In conclusion, the conference in Poznan took a joint position on the inclusion of Chapter V in the PZPR draft program.

Joint Auditing Commission Meeting

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 May 86 p 2

[Text] A joint meeting of the executive boards of the central auditing commissions of the PZPR, ZSL and SD, held on 8 May in the headquarters of the ZSL Supreme Committee in Warsaw, was a practical demonstration of the exchange of experience and cooperation between the parties. The results of an inspection of the activities of the PZPR, ZSL and SD people's councils councillor groups on the basic and voivodship level was discussed. These inspections were made separately by the party voivodship auditing commission teams and they covered councillor groups in 18 voivodship people's councils and approximately 180 people's councils at the basic level.

Warsaw Personnel Policy

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 May 86 p 2

[Text] In some echelons and elements of the Warsaw party organization, a "repetition" of the main assumptions of the PZPR personnel policy approved by the 13th CC Plenum would be useful, said Leszek Jaskiewicz, a scholar from Warsaw University, during a discussion on 8 May at a meeting of the PZPR Warsaw Committee, at which the main subject was the party's personnel policy in the capital city. This statement reflects the tone of the debate, which, as the chairman of the meeting, PZPR voivodship committee first secretary Janusz Kubasiewicz, underscored, showed how much the party still needs to do in the field of personnel management in the capital.

PZPR Statute Change Proposals

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 May 86 p 2

[Text] The Congress Commission group for the examination and preparation of proposals for additions and changes to the PZPR statute held a meeting on 7 May. It was chaired by Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR CC secretary and Politburo candidate member. The proposals on additions to the statute, developed on the basis of suggestions which came into the CC during the intraparty campaign after the Ninth Congress, were submitted during the national conference of delegates and during the present congress campaign by party organizations, committees and members, were discussed. The executive board decided to submit these suggestions to the Congress Commission group, which will meet on 14 May, for examination and preparation of proposals on additions and changes to the statute of the PZPR. Stanislaw Kalkus, CC Politburo member, and Stanislaw Bejger, Politburo candidate member, attended the executive board meeting.

Factory Ideological Training

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 May 86 p 2

[Text] A 2-day conference, organized by the PZPR CC Ideological Department, the Academy of Social Sciences in Warsaw, and the Opole PZPR Voivodship Committee, which began on 13 May in Opole, was devoted to ideological and propaganda activities in large factories. Among the papers delivered by scientists and practitioners on the first day of the conference there were also papers from comrades from allied parties which collaborate with the Opole organizations, from regions in the Soviet Union, the GDR and Czechoslovakia. Five problems groups are holding meetings today. Divided into groups, they will visit five large factories in the Opole region: OTMET in Krapkowice, the Nitrogen Plants in Kedierzyn Kozle, the Coke Plants in Zdzieszowice, the K. Swierczewski Steelworks in Zawadzkie, and the FROTEX Cotton Industry Plants in Prudnik.

Statute Additions, Changes

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] (PAP) Another meeting of the Congress Commission Group for the examination and preparation of proposals on additions and changes to the statute was held on 14 May. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo candidate member and CC secretary, chaired the meeting.

The group discussed proposals submitted by its executive board on additions and revisions to the statute, prepared on the basis of suggestions which came into the CC during the intraparty campaign after the Ninth Congress, during the meeting of the national conference of delegates, and submitted during the present Congress campaign by PZPR organizations, committees and members.

The proposals which the group examined concerned the ideological activities of the party, and its organizational principles and structure. They are the result of an analysis of suggestions which have been submitted, from the experience gathered during implementation of the party line which had been developed at the Ninth Congress and expanded in the "PZPR Program" draft, and the Congress theses for the 10th Party Congress.

The proposals on additions are intended to make the provisions of the statute approved at the Ninth Congress more precise and accurate. The present structure and sequence of the statute is retained. The "By-Laws on Election of Delegates, Authorities and Control Organs in the PZPR," remain an integral part of the statute as an annex, which complies with the Ninth Congress resolution and the decisions of the PZPR National Conference of Delegates.

The Congress Commission Group has instructed its executive board to prepare a draft of the detailed provisions on additions and changes to the statute, taking into account the comments and proposals submitted during the meetings.

The following attended the meeting: Zofia Grzyb and Stanislaw Kalkus, Politburo members; Stanislaw Bejger, Politburo candidate member; Jozef Baryla, CC secretary; and Jerzy Urbanski, Central Party Control Commission chairman.

Self-Management Issues

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 May 86 p 2

[Text] (PAP) On 15 May the PZPR CC Commission on Representative Organs and Self-Management assessed the actions of the party organizations relating to the strengthening of workforce self-management in state enterprises and the self-management organs of work and disabled-persons cooperatives. The meeting was conducted by Kazimierz Barcikowski.

The workforce self-management in state enterprises is now an institution of almost universal character, for it functions in 95 percent of the workplaces. There are approximately 132,000 persons in 11,800 workers' councils, of whom 55 percent are workers and approximately 35 percent of those are party members. Over half of the chairmen of the workers' councils belong to the PZPR. The substantive activity of the self-management is more and more apparent.

The commission expressed itself on the party organizations' tasks in strengthening the self-management organs in enterprises.

The collaboration of PRON with local people's councils and residents' self-managements was the subject of a field meeting of the Commission on Representative Organs and Self-Management of the PRON National Council on 15 May. The issue was examined using the towns of Myslowice and Dabrowa Gornicza as an example.

9295
CSO: 2600/479

POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY 10TH CONGRESS HELD

Precongress Period

LD272235 Warsaw PAP in English 1733 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun--The 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party gets off the ground on Sunday.

One thousand seven hundred seventy-six delegates, representing the 2,125,000 PUWP members and candidate members, will assemble in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science here.

The congress will also be attended by members of the outgoing authorities who were not elected delegates and also by guests of the congress including foreign delegations.

The debates of this highest party forum, executing the leading role, arouse interest and expectations which were crystalizing in the course of the six-month pre-congress campaign, in the course of a dialogue devoted to all the key questions of the Poles, to issues of the present day and to the future fates of the socialist motherland.

What can be viewed as a special merit of the pre-congress campaign is the working people's undertaking the proposal to hold a universal talk, put forth by the party.

The draft programme of the PUWP, the content of the congress guidelines, the draft resolution of the 10th Congress, also attracted the attention of members of the allied parties and people with no party affiliation--PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] members and members of the reborn trade union movement, activists of social and youth organizations and, above all, factory crews.

Open meetings alone of principal PUWP bodies where draft documents for the 10th Congress were analysed, drew more than 800,000 people with no party enrollment.

What is precious is also the fact that the pre-congress campaign was accompanied by increased tempo of authentic social activity.

Progress Seen

LD292236 Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jun--Five years ago the debates of the 9th Extraordinary Congress were held under the motto displayed at the congress hall: "Socialism Must Be Defended Like Poland's Independence."

Today, the motto in the debates hall reads: "Leading the Nation, the Party Serves the Nation." The meaning of these words reveals the main source of transformations, as a result of which, it seems that the date of the previous congress and the present one is separated by a period of time longer than five years.

Then, the fatherland was in an exceptional need. The country suffered a deep economic, social, and political crisis. The existence of the nation and states' future was endangered. Within several years the danger faced by Poland was averted owing to joint efforts. Just as the resolution of the 9th Extraordinary Congress declared, action became a test of patriotism. It proved that the good of Poland is the most important cause for its citizens. And this contains the essence of a patiently built national agreement, which--as it was strongly emphasized at the rostrum of the 10th Congress--is not an occasional declaration, but a lack of patriots struggling to help Poland regain its place in the world, to meet the challenge of modern times.

The consolidation of the foundations of socialist renewal and reforms became the truth of the past five years. The programme of continuing difficult tasks and orderly work, the programme of Poland of the year 2000 is to stand on this foundation. "We keep linking satisfaction with what we have managed to attain with the awareness of shortcomings," Wojciech Jaruzelski said, and further developing this reflection he stated that the party is aware of setbacks and obstacles, but is also strong enough not only to overcome them, but reach higher and farther too.

As it is proper for "the discussing party," the PUWP turns to the Poles with an offer to jointly map out and put into life national aims. Today, while the struggle for Poland's future is under way, efficiency is the main lever of development. Its strict execution is the basic function of the reform.

All is for this front, all for intensification, and efficiency--it was called from the congress rostrum. It was stressed at the same time that a quantitative increase along with a low quality of work will not improve anything.

Congress Statistics

LD292311 Warsaw PAP in English 2215 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jun--The mandate commission elected by the 10th PZPR Congress studied documentation concerning delegates to the Congress and acknowledged validity of mandates of all delegates elected.

A total of 1,776 delegates were elected to take part in the Congress, including 1,397 people, or 78.7 percent of the assembly, taking part in the first party congress in their life.

Workers and peasants from the majority of delegates, and account for a total of 51.1 percent. The number of workers among the delegates is 734, or 41.3 percent of the assembly. The number of private farmers and farmers affiliated in production cooperatives totals 174, and accounts for 9.8 percent of all delegates.

Forty-eight percent of delegates represent working intelligentsia.

Women, of whom there are 356, form one-fifth of the assembly.

People aged between 36 and 50 form the greatest group among delegates to the Congress, accounting for 52.1 percent. There are 26.3 percent of delegates aged above 51, and 21.6 percent are below 35 years of age. Members of youth organizations, totalling 324, account for 18.2 percent of delegates.

Forty-four percent of delegates have higher education, 30.2 percent have medium grade and college education, and 25.8 percent have rudimentary or vocational education.

Nearly 80 percent of delegates have a decade of party membership of their record.

The number of delegates actually attending the Congress is 1,774, or 99.9 percent of those elected. One delegate died, and another one is on a sick leave. The 10th PZPR Congress is eligible to elect party authorities and adopt resolutions, the mandate commission declared.

World Press Reaction

LD301319 Warsaw PAP in English 0535 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jun--The 10th PUWP Congress made a top headline in the services of the world's main news agencies today and also came as the top item in TV and radio news programmes in Europe. Apart from current reports on the opening of the congress, agencies and broadcasting stations dispatched summaries of the PUWP CC report, supplemented with their commentaries on problems relating to the congress.

The opinion recurs in dispatches from the Polish capital that the congress marks an end to the difficult period which started with the proclamation of martial law in December 1981, and the beginning of a new one in which making up for the delays and speeding up the country's socio-economic development are bound to dominate.

Mikhail Gorbachev's presence at the congress is being universally interpreted as a sign of full support for the PUWP's political line and of close, friendly relations between the two parties and states.

TASS Agency today published an extensive, 30-page summary of the report read by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

While commenting on the PUWP CC report, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE highlighted the proposal to make a review of organizational structures and work places meant to support the economic reform. A separate dispatch published by the same agency said Wojciech Jaruzelski proposed to shortly convoke a world conference of communist and workers' parties to lay down the lines and means of struggle in the defence of peace.

REUTERS emphasized that "Wojciech Jaruzelski offered a partial amnesty to political opponents." The same issue also came to the fore of the ASSOCIATED PRESS report on the congress.

/9274
CSO: 2020/157

'STATE OF LAW' REPORT REVIEWED, IMPROVEMENTS SEEN

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof Sylwester Zawadzki by Izabella Czaplarska]

[Text] A State of the Law Report aimed mainly at improving the legal system has been prepared. A group of 100 scholars and practitioners under the leadership of the Legislative Council worked on this enormous document. We are talking with Professor Sylwester Zawadzki, who is a member of the Council of State and a Sejm delegate, about the results and findings of the report.

[Question] Comrade Professor, you were the chairman of the Legislative Council when the report was being prepared. What were the circumstances involved in such an undertaking?

[Answer] The initiative arose in mid-1984 at a session of the fourth term Legislative Council, with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski taking part. We recognized that a study of the condition and quality of the law in Poland was necessary. What role does the law play in implementing the political and socioeconomic reforms of the eighties? It is the second report of its kind in the history of the people's state. The first was issued 12 years ago. The present program of research has been especially broad, covering practically all branches of the law. It required undertaking work in six specialized teams, each made up of scholars and practitioners working under the leadership of a distinguished specialist. Professor K. Dzialocha headed the Constitutional Law team, Professor Z. Leonski the Administrative Law team, Professor Z. Radwanski the Civil and Agricultural Law team, Professor A. Klein the Economic and Finance Law, Professor Z. Salwa the Labor and Social Insurance Law team, and J. Bafia headed the team for Criminal Law and Legal Regulations concerning Social Pathology.

The entire report including annexes totals approximately 1,600 pages. The actual report prepared in the form of a "synthesis of syntheses" totals 2,300 pages, with the conclusions alone taking up 40 pages.

[Question] It appears then, that when academic circles have real goals and tasks, there is no lack of enthusiasm for work, including social work, to solve various problems. This also occurs in periods of time shorter than a few years. What findings have come from the report? What kind of law do we have?

[Answer] In spite of the fact that individual branches of the law were judged very critically in the report, the thesis that there has been an escalating number of statutes in recent years has not been confirmed. The last Sejm approved an average of 40 laws yearly (203 in the course of its entire term). This average is not higher than what has been normal for the past 40 years. During this time there have been 1,900 laws and decrees with legal validity, of which 567 are presently still binding.

In recent years the quality of legal documents at the highest level is also not bad. However, the increase of executive acts is marked. One can say that the quality of the laws is lowered to the level of normative acts and remains proportionate to them.

The amount of ministerial law-making has been curbed to a great degree. This is true particularly in recent years. In the 1950's, there were 89,000 ministerial acts and at present there are 10,500. Approximately 800 acts are reported yearly to the register kept by the Justice Ministry. Although the increase of that type of law has been limited, this is still too much. The increase in executive acts is not found just here in Poland. Many executive acts are issued yearly in other countries such as England (approximately 2,500), France (more than 1,800) and Sweden (more than 1,000). Of course, this does not free us from the obligation to fight excessive development of ministerial law.

[Question] What other weaknesses of the legal system does the report address?

[Answer] The lack of cohesion in the law is a weakness. The main cause is the lack of uniformity found during various stages of the law-making process in the principles and goals to be served by the law. The axiology of law, which defines the value system (in our country it is a system of socialist values including the concept of freedom and social justice, and the concept of humanism), is a field of study which has been weakly developed in the past 40 years. In addition, it has not been valued by legislative practice.

If we want to make progress in the area of law-making and improving the law we must define some concepts more precisely. For example, what do we understand by the concept of social justice ("everyone equally" as some wish, preference for those who worked for the values, or perhaps differently still?). Differences in opinion do not help cohesion in the law.

The fact that we have "old" and "new" acts resulting from different periods does not help cohesion in the law either. There are still approximately 100 valid legal acts from the pre-war period, thus coming from a different political system. Amont them there are some which are very essential for the life of society, such as the "Law of Associations." Some "new" legal acts also quickly become outdated and do not work well in practice.

[Question] The report greatly stressed an essential aspect of the reciprocal relationship between the law and the life of society. Does an absence of such a relationship or an insufficiently developed one constitute a weakness of the legal system?

[Answer] Yes, but not only. The analysis of the individual branches of the law allowed us to detect those places where the legal norms have conflicted with practice. This leads to specific suggestions about the need to change or amend the law, or also about the necessity to correct the implementation of the law.

Unquestionably in many areas of our life a struggle is going on between the tendency towards bureaucratization and ossification and the tendency towards democratization. This has its reflection also in law-making. Among other things attempts to decrease the significance of worker self-government in state-run enterprises have recurred.

Signs of this can be seen also in very detailed legal regulations, which regulate issues somewhat differently than do fundamental acts of economic reform (concerning state-run enterprises as well as worker self-government in state-run enterprises).

The Council of State has decided to ensure that workers' councils do not lose importance. Rather, the Council will help them gain in importance. This is in agreement with the principles of the Party and government program. There is a project by the Council of State to open a center dedicated to inspiring, coordinating and supporting the education of worker self-government employees, the publishing and interpreting of regulations, and also researching the functioning of worker self-government.

[Question] What actual conclusions concerning the need for change or new acts did the report give?

[Answer] First, I will mention one general proposal, which led to the statement "the quality of law conditions its efficiency and effectiveness." This refers to a minimum of law and a maximum of effectiveness. Our law needs to be further improved and put into order.

If this is to be done properly, and not hastily completed, time is necessary.

Particular attention should be paid to codification. In the report our codes were appraised. They were compiled 15-20 years ago and since that time the number of statutes and decrees has grown, thus lowering the standing of codification. In the report it was necessary to answer the question whether new codes should be created and if so, what kind.

We see for example an urgent necessity to undertake long-term work aimed at creating a code of social insurances, which would lead to a lasting and thought-out policy in this field. The postulates here go in two directions, codification and procedure standardization. Presently there are at least a dozen or so of the latter. In spite of earlier recommendations to introduce a standardized procedure, practically every type of retirement and pension has its own precedural route. This not only confuses citizens involved in the process but also bureaucrats.

Civil law codifications, especially the civil procedure code, require updating. The present regulations promote lengthy protractedness of civil law issues before the courts.

Amending or re-working the labor law code is essential. The code will reconcile the defense of workers' rights with the principles of economic reform.

These are only a few proposals concerning codification. The report points to the important inspection role of the Constitutional Tribunal in the law-making process, the compatibility of laws with the Constitution, and lower level acts with the laws. Further improvement of the quality of law requires giving the law-making process legal standing. The report speaks for the creation of an act concerning law-making.

[Question] How will the results of the State of the Law report be used?

[Answer] I would like to recall that the Legislative Council is an advisory organ which issues opinions to the government in legislative matters. The report is of the same nature, and we are deeply convinced it will become the basis for preparations for a program of legislative action in 1986-1990, and also for undertaking work of longer duration. Above all, this means codification work, which can be finished only in 1990. The report will thus have great importance for law-making in the next few years. It will be an influence not only on the arrangement of law but also in bringing the whole legal system to a higher level.

Our work is a certain realization of the party's efforts towards improving the law's standing and strengthening legality. The report is the contribution of the academic community in the on-going discussion before the 10th Party Congress.

[Question] Thank you for the interview.

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CSO: 2600/444

YOUTH DAILY REPORTS ON YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

AU191926 [Editorial Report] Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish on 16 June on pages 1 and 3 carries 2,500 words of reports on the subject of a young people's forum in Bydgoszcz on 13 and 14 June, attended by activists from youth organizations who have been appointed delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress, and the following party and government officials: PZPR Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski; State Council member Wladyslaw Honkisz; Youth Affairs Minister Aleksander Kwasniewski; and Leszek Miller, director of the PZPR Central Committee Youth Department.

A speech by Tadeusz Porebski is reported, in which he stressed the need for a social climate that encourages the comprehensive advancement of young people. "This is of decisive importance for the country's future," he is reported as saying. "An important role in implementing the program due to be adopted at the 10th congress is meant to be played by the socialist youth unions. For the young generation ofPoles is the chief addressee of the program which the party will present to society after the congress, Porebski concludes.

Marian Kaczmarek, PRON Aktivist from Krakow, is reported as saying that young people today are present in all structures of state authority and self-government. "However," he says, "we submit too often to bureaucratic machinery and fail to react to the neglect of young people inside representative bodies."

In his speech, State Council member Wladyslaw Honkisz is reported as complaining that young people's councillors are insufficiently energetic in practical activity. "I observe a disturbing phenomenon. Many young councillors restrict themselves to expressing the postulates of their milieu, whereas as representatives of these most authentic bodies elected by the working people they should also try to resolve problems."

Aleksander Kwasniewski, minister of youth affairs, is reported as saying that the voice of the young generation must sound loud and clear in the life of the country. "It is of great advantage to the entire system of socialist democracy that this take place in all spheres," he is reported as saying.

The reports also include a 200-word "abbreviated version" of a "stance" adopted at the conclusion of the forum. The stance begins: "We have met in Bydgoszcz 2 weeks before the start of the 10th PZPR Congress, at a time when the months-long general social discussion on the social, economic, and political development scenario contained in the draft PZPR program has reached a climax." It continues: "Today, however, the time for discussions has finished. Soon the draft documents will become final, and their effectiveness will also depend on us. That is why we wish to take active part in the implementation of the development concepts for our country adopted by the PZPR."

"We will not betray the hopes placed in us," concludes the stance. We will defend social interests and combat pathology and social injustice. We say to all those young people who have been standing on the sidelines of social life until now that our future also depends on us."

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CSO: 2600/515

LEADERS ATTEND 54TH 'SEA DAYS' CELEBRATIONS IN GDYNIA

LD212228 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, June 21--The 54th "Sea Days" celebrations opened today at the Polish Baltic port of Gdynia, attended by representatives of party and state authorities, including Marian Wozniak, Stanislaw Kalkus, Jerzy Romanik, Stanislaw Bejger, Tadeusz Szelachowski, and Wladyslaw Gwiazda. Also present were foreign guests from the befriended cities, among them dockers from Leningrad.

One of the most important events was the ceremony of the commissioning of a complex of new buildings in the Redlowo District of Gdynia, destined for the Institute of Maritime and Tropical Medicine.

Next, the PUWP CC Maritime Commission held a gala visiting session chaired by Stanislaw Bejger. During the session, the committee issued a message to the people of the sea, which reads in part:

"This year's "Sea Days" are celebrated on the eve of the PUWP 10th Congress, which will map out the directions of the future development of our socialist fatherland. By realizing the party programme, Poland has consolidated its position as a maritime state, increased the potential of its maritime economy and has become an important partner in the international division of labour. In the International Year of Peace, the PUWP CC Maritime Commission expresses its belief for the Baltic Sea to remain not only a sea of peace, but also a region of ever widening and more friendly international cooperation."

Speaking in the name of the Council of State and its president, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Tadeusz Szelachowski expressed his highest respect to all the working people of the coastal region.

The inauguration of the "Days" culminated in a festive rally, held with the participation of representatives of top-level party and state authorities.

Greeting the participants in the rally, Stanislaw Bejger referred to the 60th anniversary of Gdynia's foundation.

"By realizing the party's decisions we reconstructed the ruined lands of the Piast Dynasty, restored to our fatherland after centuries," he said. "By expanding our coast and our seapower we are consolidating peace and we are fighting the West German revanchism, which keeps dreaming of a new 'drang nach Osten'. We want the Baltic to remain the sea of peace forever. But history has taught us that the weak have no chance to live in peace."

Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda told the meeting that the ultimate target of the state's maritime policy is the best possible use of the assets of its maritime position, remaining in accord with the nation's social, political, economic and defense interests. The maritime policy's goals set for the nearest quinquennium should be aimed at increasing the influence of maritime economy on national income, improving the state's balance of payments, increasing the contribution of Poland's maritime economy to the international division of labour, and checking the process of degradation of the Baltic Sea natural environment and the gradual improvement of its state.

/6662
CSO: 2020/155

LEADERSHIP ATTENDS PUTRAMENT FUNERAL

LD272354 Warsaw PAP in English 2145 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun--The late Jerzy Putrament, an outstanding writer and distinguished social and political activist was buried at a Warsaw cemetery here today.

His literary output makes an important chapter of the Polish modern writing.

Guard of honour was mounted at the coffin by party and state representatives: Jozef Czyrek, Jan Glowczyk, Waldemar Swirgon, Zbigfniew Gertych, Witold Nawrocki and Kazimierz Zygulski.

"In deep grievance we bid farewell to a man who went down into history of this country for good," said Czyrek at the open grave of the writer in the honour row. "His death is a severe loss to the Polish culture. The man who died had a great talent for writing and was a committed social and political activist. He left behind him a strong imprint in the movement of the Polish left."

"We bid farewell to a Communist and a party activist who with his entire life wanted to match the times in which he lived and worked," Czyrek said and recalled that the writer justly had the title and order of the builder of People's Poland.

/9274
CSO: 2020/157

GLOWCZYK MEETS WITH OFFICIALS OF COMMUNIST PAPERS

LD212222 Warsaw PAP in English 1947 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, 21 June--Alternate member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Jan Glowczyk today met here with representatives of fraternal communist papers from 25 countries who came to attend the days of TRYBUNA LUDU, the PUWP CC daily.

Glowczyk presented some of the issues which faced the party in the period between the 9th and 10th PUWP congresses. He also spoke of preparations for the 10th party congress and underlined the scope and significance of the pre-congress discussions for shaping the congress documents.

TRIBUNA LUDU editor-in-chief Jerzy Majka discussed some aspects of the pre-congress discussion held in the columns of the party's central organ and all Polish press.

The TRYBUNA LUDU fete is attended by over 30 representatives of the editorial boards and staff of 28 papers and agencies, namely: PRAVDA and the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY of the USSR, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of the GDR, RUDE PRAVO of Czechoslovakia, NEPSZABADSAG on Hungary, RABOTNICHESKO DELO of Bulgaria, SCIENTEIA of Romania, GRANMA of Cuba, KOMUNIST of Yugoslavia, NHAN DAN of Vietnam, NODONG SINMUN of the DPRK, WORLD MARXIST REVIEW (with the seat in Prague), L'HUMANITE of France, AVANTE of Portugal, UNSERE ZEIT of the FRG, DIE WAHRHEIT of West Berlin, VOLKSSTIMME of Austria, RIZOSPASTIS of Greece, MUNDO OBRERO, AVANT and NUERO RUMBO (all of Spain), KANSAN UUTISET and TIEDONANTAJA (both of Finland), LAND OG FOLK of Denmark, FRIHETEN of Norway, NORRSKENSFLAMMAN of Sweden, NAGIGAT-E ENGELAB-E SAWR of Afghanistan and SERTO ADER of Ethiopia.

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CSO: 2020/155

OPZZ LEADERSHIP MEETS WITH JOURNALISTS

LD232034 Warsaw PAP in English 1827 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jun--Journalists dealing with trade union issues met here today with the leadership of the National Agreement of Trade Unions (OPZZ).

OPZZ activists spoke of the preliminary programme of the Polish trade union movement and the outcome of work of the OPZZ Statutory Commission. These are two fundamental documents which will provide, after a public consultation, the basis of debates of the 2nd OPZZ Assembly, to be held in Warsaw between 26-30 November.

The trade union movement is the largest mass organization of working people in Poland at present, rallying more than 6 million members, (according to the figures of late March this year).

The reborn trade unions are recovering their old position in the international arena. The Polish trade unionists take an active part in the work of the World Federation of Trade Unions, with bilateral contacts also being increasingly active.

The new trade unions were created by representatives of all trade union groups formed after August, 1980. The preliminary draft programme reads that the unions group people of various world outlooks, adhering to the principle of social ownership of means of production.

OPZZ Vice-Chairman Romuald Sosnowski and other representatives of the Polish trade union movement leadership were also answering questions.

The union movement must solve many dilemmas, among them, it must steadfastly combat any trends towards particularism. At the same time we must keep the proportions between the functions implied by participating and protecting. We want to know the actual anti-inflation programme. We are going to press for a 42-hour working week, etc. The unions will support the socio-economic reform, though we cannot agree with implementing it at the cost of downgrading society's living standards.

We want to patronize labour competition only in cases when it results in producing sought-after marketables and not more poor quality products, the unionists said.

/9274
CSO: 2020/156

SECOND BYDGOSZCZ LITERARY DAYS HELD IN MAY

AU201806 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish Issue 23, 4 Jun 86 p 10

[Leszek Zulinski report: "Bydgoszcz Literary Days"]

[Excerpts] The Bydgoszcz literary days were held on 22-23 May and were the second such function under the auspices of the new Union of Polish Writers. The first function was held in 1984 and seemed to have been prepared with greater [word indistinct], no doubt because at that time the union was continuing to consolidate itself anew and was in need of strengthening its potential and determination to act. Literary functions are now becoming more or less commonplace, which does not mean that they are less important and necessary. Functions such as that in Bydgoszcz help to promote the working contacts among writers and to define their positions on changing reality.

Several scores of writers from all over Poland were invited to come to Bydgoszcz. They held literary meetings, participated in a radio discussion, and watched an interesting poetical show put on for them by young actors in Bydgoszcz.

However, the main feature of these literary days was four reports read by four different people. Professor Witold Nawrocki, head of the Central Committee Cultural Department, reported on cultural policy vis-a-vis life and creative communities. His report, which was published by two issues of FAKTY, fominated the days, was extremely important in its theses and theories, and encouraged reflexion and criticism.

The second day of the meeting was devoted to literary criticism. The author of this report spoke of the problems of present-day literary criticism and of the various limitations and complications that partially determine the condition of criticism. However, it was Stanislaw Stanuch's lecture on criticism that created great interest. In this lecture entitled "How To Kill Criticism?" Stanuch spoke of the worst features and cited examples of criticism that arouse horror or ridicule. Stanuch's factural evidence and documents demonstrated the alarming level and standards of present-day criticism.

The issues raised in all the reports and lectures read in Bydgosczc were tackled during the discussions at the sessions, and it is precisely in the interest of such discussions, which help authors to articulate their own views, that is worth organizing functions such as the Bydgoszcz literary days. Literary days will again be held in 1988, and it is our wish that they will be as successful, useful, and stimulating as those in Bydgoszcz.

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CSO: 2600/515

POLITICS POLAND

COMPROMISE SETTLES WORK TIME DISPUTE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 86 p 9

[Text] (PAP) On 14 May a collective dispute between the Shipbuilding and Repair Industry Trade Union Federation and the Minister of Labor, Wages and Social Welfare on the application of provisions of the Council of Ministers order on work time during 1986-1988 and changes in some provisions on work time ended in the public arbitration council of the Supreme Court.

Because agreement was achieved by way of a compromise, the proceedings before the council were discontinued. Representatives of several workplaces represented by the Federation were in the audience.

As the council chairwoman, Supreme Court judge Barbara Blachowska, underscored, the gist of the agreement was the approval, as a basic principle, of 38 days off a year. However, the possibility of using flex time, as determined by the interests of the workers and the national economy, should be looked upon as an exception. Agreement was possible only because both sides were willing to compromise and that they fought with arguments instead of emotion. This is the best way to settle disputes between unions and the administration and it complies with the intent of the law on trade unions.

9295
CSO: 2600/479

PAPER CITES POLL RESULTS ON CADRE POLICY

AU241054 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 7 Jun 86 p 4

[Marek Henzler article: "The Best or the Loyal"]

[Excerpts] Not so long ago people viewed careers as promotion in the hierarchy of employment or success in the field of arts or science. Today, as a poll carried out by the Public Opinion Center shows, people regard careers primarily as a means to "make a lot of money, to achieve material security, and in the case of a high position, mainly to secure various benefits." Some 63.3 percent of common workers, every second economic manager, and every third administrative manager are primarily interested in material advantages.

Those participating in the poll are aware that being in managerial positions produces greater independence, public esteem, and promotion, but that these advantages do not outweigh such considerations as the hardships and responsibilities inherent in such positions. About 65 percent of managers share the view that "fewer and fewer people are keen on promotion because this produces no advantage."

Those responding to the poll regard education as the most important factor that facilitates promotion, but they differ on other factors. Common workers, of whom one in eight is a PZPR member, listed as further factors a correct ideopolitical attitude, professional knowledge, and expertise. Economic managers, 50 percent of whom are PZPR members, listed professional knowledge, and experience. Administrative managers, of whom only one in every eight is a PZPR member, listed organizational abilities, professional knowledge, and expertise. Both economic and administrative managers listed correct ideopolitical attitudes as only the sixth factor.

This shows that common workers, most of whom are nonparty people, consider that party membership and education are of crucial importance for promotion. And managers, most of whom are party members, think that professional experience is the main factor in promotion.

All responders agreed that incompetence, stupidity, refusal to speak one's own mind, and trying to obtain promotion by nook or by crook are the most effective barriers to promotion, Still, almost every fourth administrative manager declared that incompetence and stupidity do not necessarily prevent one from being promoted to a managerial (!) position.

Most of the people polled--77 to 89 percent from among common workers, economic managers, and administrative managers--think that cadres are selected in such a way as to guarantee the inviolability of the system. Almost 62 percent of common workers think that mainly those people who are loyal to their supervisors get promoted, regardless of whether they accomplish the tasks of their institutions. Fewer than 50 percent of these workers think that managing cadres are selected primarily on the criteria of the effectiveness of decision-making and performance in every field.

Over 50 percent of responders in every group stated that there is no planned cadre policy at present, or that they knew nothing about such a policy. Only every fourth common worker and every third manager were aware of the desirable results of such policy, but every third administrative manager who is responsible for cadre policy knew little about it or was unaware of its results.

The responders take the view that the reasons for the extensive demands that cadres should be replaced are incompetence, organizational disarray, unreliable discharge of duties, and ineffective performance. According to the Public Poll Center, these reasons embrace "what ever can be termed as one's inability to discharge certain duties." This view is shared almost equally by all groups of responders.

/8309
CSO: 2600/515

EPISCOPATE'S CHARITABLE COMMISSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

AU151920 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 8 Jun 86 p 2

["Communique Issued by the Polish Episcopate's Chartiable Commission"--Warsaw, 12 May]

[Text] The diocese charitable directors held a conference on the premises of the Polish Episcopate in Warsaw on 12 May 1986 under the chairmanship of Bishop Czeslaw Domin to discuss the following topics: 1. The share of the Charitable Commission in preparing, celebrating, and utilizing the First National Eucharistic Congress; 2. The agenda of the Charitable Congress session to be held in the fall of 1986; 3. Foreign donations of milk for infants and small children and the distribution of this milk by parishes in connection with the radioactive pollution in Poland; and 4. Preparations for summer vacations for children and youngsters in 1986.

The conference discussed with special attention and concern the situation connected with the catastrophe at the Chernobyl nuclear power station.

As everyone knows, one result of this catastrophe has been the nuclear pollution of soil and vegetation all over the country.

It should be clearly stressed that in this situation the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare immediately launched an action to provide children and youngster up to the age of 16 with the "lugol" iodine solutions. According to physicians, Polish medical history knows of no such extensive action, during which some 10.5 million children and youngsters were given medical treatment within 24 hours.

At the same time, the Charitable Commission continues to reply to all inquiries from abroad that what we need above all is powdered milk, baby food, and children's vitamins.

The Charitable Commission notes with gratitude that the Caritas Church organizations and other charitable institutions in foreign countries have offered immediate help and assigned hundreds of thousands of dollars and West German marks for powdered milk purchases.

The Charitable Commission distributes powdered milk consignments from abroad to the individual dioceses for redistribution among individual parishes to cater to all children up to 3 years of age.

In its solicitude for the health of children and youngsters, the Charitable Commission appeals to all concerned to carefully observe all the instructions published by the mass media.

The Charitable Commission cordially thanks all the people of good will who have hastened to help Polish children and youngsters and says "God reward you!"

Signed: Bishop Czeslaw Domin, chairman of the Polish Episcopate's Charitable Commission.

/6662
CSO: 2600/498

POLITICS POLAND

'PAX' MEETING STRESSES NEED FOR DIALOGUE

AU131245 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 86 pp 1, 6

[Unattributed report: "Concerning Poland's Development Prospects"]

[Excerpts] On 6 and 7 June, the Main Administration of the PAX association met in Warsaw with an extended composition, involving chairmen of voivodship auditing commissions who are not PAX members. The subject of the meeting, chaired by State Council deputy chairman Zenon Komender, was the association's participation in the general social discussion about Poland's development prospects in the coming years, this being an important feature in the work of shaping a desirable and realistic vision of our country in the minds of society.

Addressing the meeting, Zenon Komender spoke at length on PAX activity in the sociopolitical sphere, indicating the need to remove the barriers existing in the political-psychological sphere. What is needed is society's confidence in the difficult choices we will have to make when establishing future plans. In this sphere too we are bound by the principle of increased commitment.

Z. Komender stressed that the joint responsibility of PAX for the affairs of society and the state is inspired by a Christian world outlook which enables and commits one to resolve wordly affairs and impart to them an Evangelical spirit, conduct dialogue and joint activity with holders of other world outlooks, and consolidate the Christian moral order.

The pre-congress talks have been full of voices showing the necessity of dialogue between holders of different world outlooks; against this background the regular meetings between the PZPR Central Committee first secretary and the primate of Poland are important. Building lasting peace in the world is important for the whole of mankind. In this sphere, too, the Church is making a great contribution to the efforts of all people of good will.

Those who spoke during the meeting highlighted the importance of the strategic paths due to be mapped out by the 10th congress. Poland's future and its prospects on the threshold of the third millenium are at stake. Real socialism is strongly connected with national culture, whereas national culture is derived from many sources, is pluralistic, and involves many world outlooks. Therefore, socialism must be reflected in the concept of a state embracing all its people.

Working out an ambitious but feasible development program for Poland that has society's support is a key issue.

Summing up the talks, Z. Komender stressed the importance of Poland's potential for a population increase as a great value for the country. Family affairs are a cornerstone of Poland's future development and, apart from work, the most important stimulus for it. Z. Komender recalled the importance of dialogue between Marxists and Catholics, this dialogue benefitting the whole of society. Against this background he indicated the destructive role played by indifference in world outlook, and said that a lack of a system of values leads to an atrophy of one's conscience, which in turn is fatal both on an individual level and on a general social level.

One of the more important features of activity for the sake of the development of socialist democracy and the sociaist political system is an efficient functioning of representative bodies. This is particularly important in order to encourage an allied structure of authority while at the same time preserving the full political-ideological and world outlook identity of every allied force, concluded Z. Komender.

/6662
CSO: 2600/498

BRIEFS

PAP, APS SIGN AGREEMENT--Algiers, 18 Jun--Polish Press Agency (PAP) president, Chief Editor Janusz Roszkowski and General Director of the Algerian Press Service (APS) Belkas Ahcene Djabellah signed an agreement on cooperation and information exchange between PAP and APS, at the Ministry of Information here today. The PAP president was received by Algerian Minister of Information, National Liberation Front (FLN) CC Political Bureau Alternate Member Bachir Rouis. The talk focused on cooperation between Polish and Algerian mass media, and exchange of information. It was stressed that cooperation in this sphere is a logical continuation of the process of tightening contacts between the two countries, especially of the December visit to Algeria by Poland's president of the Council of State, PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jarzelski, and his talks with President Bendjedid Chadli. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 18 Jun 86 LD] /9274

NEW UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE--Warsaw, 20 Jun--At the motion of the minister of education and upbringing, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Andrzej Sadowski under-secretary of state in this ministry. Sadowski was born in 1945 in Warsaw, to a worker's family. A graduate from the Pedagogical Department at the Silesian University, in 1977 he became vice-premier's adviser for education. From 1982 he has been holding the post of department director in the Ministry of Education and Upbringing. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 20 Jun 86 LD] /9274

WOJCIK RECEIVES UK AMBASSADOR--Warsaw, 24 Jun--Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik received here today the ambassador of Great Britain to Poland, Brian Leon Barder, who paid a visit in connection with the start of his diplomatic mission in Poland. The two discussed basic problems in Polish-British economic and trade relations and pointed to possibilities of further expansion of economic cooperation between Poland and Great Britain in the coming years. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0015 GMT 26 Jun 86 LD] /9274

URBAN SUES PRIEST--Warsaw, 27 Jun--Regional court in Suwalki, northeastern Poland, today held hearings in a libel suit in which Jerzy Urban sued a Roman-Catholic priest, Father Jan Uminski. The hearing, held behind closed doors--as usual with libel suits, was attended by Urban and Uminski, represented by their respective lawyers Brych and Wende. The verdict will be made public after ten days during which Uminski is supposed to announce it to the faithful in his parish. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 27 Jun 86 LD] /9274

POLICE HOLD SOLIDARITY LEADER--Warsaw, 27 Jun (AFP)--Anna Walentynowicz, a fierce supporter of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa from early days, was held by police for 48 hours before being released Thursday, reliable sources said here Friday. She was arrested Tuesday in Sucha, southern Poland, after appearing in a court there to answer a charge of refusing to show her identity card to a policeman. The court adjourned the hearing. Mrs Walentynowicz had been held with 30 other Solidarity supporters on 14 June at Juszczyn, a village in southern Poland, to attend an anniversary party given for a local priest. Meanwhile, three other Solidarity leaders were scheduled to be questioned by police here Friday--they are two of Mr Walesa's advisers Bronislaw Geremek and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, and Zbigniew Romaszewski, former head of the pirate Radio Solidarity. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1317 GMT 27 Jun 86 AU] /9274

JARUZELSKI, PRON CHAIRMAN MEET--Warsaw, 28 Jun--PZPR CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski has met with Chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) Jan Dobraczynski. The talk focused on some current social and political issues related to topics to be discussed by the 10th PZPR Congress. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1800 GMT 28 Jun 86 LD] /9274

PZPR RECALL COMMISSION MEETS--A plenary meeting of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress Recall Commission was held on 15 May. The results of the commission's work on investigations of recalls of PZPR membership and other requests which had been submitted to the Ninth Congress were summed up. The approved report on the commission's work will be sent to the delegates at the 10th PZPR Congress. The meeting was conducted by the commission chairman, Henryk Jablonski. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 May 86 p 2] 9295

POLAR STUDY COOPERATION--Warsaw, 20 May--Poland and Argentina have continued their growing cooperation in polar research during the Antarctic summer 1985-1986. Argentine scientists are frequent visitors to the Polish Arctowski station in the King George Island and the Poles are often being invited to Argentine stations in the south Shetlands and mainland Antarctica. A Polish-Argentine research group which was set up to carry out the 9th Antarctic expedition under the sponsorship of the Polish Academy of Sciences PAN, has explored the Palmer Archipelago during the season, in the Syemoore Island they found fossil remnants of a long-extinct giant penguin that was up to 1.8 metres tall. Polish and Argentine scientists are exploring almost all the western Antarctica and they are going to expand their cooperation in polar studies. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1231 GMT 30 May 86 LD] /9274

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH SOVIETS--A symposium titled "Culture: An Arena for Polish-Soviet Cooperation" came to an end in Warsaw on 18 June. The specialists attending the meeting talked about certain aspects of the cultural affairs policies of both countries and the status of cultural exchange programs between them. At the end of the symposium an agreement was signed on cooperation between the Cultural Affairs Institute of the Ministry of Culture and Art and the All-Union Institute for Arts Education covering another 5-year period. The accord calls for information sharing on research projects under way, publishing activity, the sharing of information about research projects under way, publications, exchanges, and the participation of delegations in conferences organzed by both sides. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 86 p 2] /8309

ORZECHOWSKI RECEIVES SYRIAN AMBASSADOR--Warsaw, June 12--Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski received here today Ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic Muhammad Tawfiq al-Jahni who paid a farewell visit in connection with the ending of his mission to Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0014 GMT 13 Jun 86 LD] /6662

ART HISTORIAN DECORATED--Warsaw, June 18--Eminent Polish scholar, academy lecturer, and expert in the history of Polish and European art Prof. Jerzy Szablowski was decorated here today with the grand cross of the Polonia Restituta order by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, in recogntiion of his outstanding scientific achievements and long-time merits for the restoration and promotion of Polish cultural heritage. Szablowski has held the post of director of the state art collections at the Wawel Castle, in Krakow for 30 years already. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1741 GMT 18 Jun 86 LD] /6662

POOR HOUSING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS--Warsaw, June 17--A party commission set up to find out the causes of a near-collapse feared for 61 detached houses in Krakow, southern Poland, said yesterday the key villain had been faulty pre-fabricated materials used. The team, set up by the PUWP Krakow committee to establish the causes and those guilty of the accident at a Krakow housing estate which directly jeopardized human health and life, said in a report released yesterday that it found "violations and negligence of technological procedures both in the production of building materials, made of reinforced concrete, and their storage and building in. [No end quotation marks as received] It found no fault in the design of the houses, but the report said this would not relieve the architects of all the co-responsibility. Those immediately responsible for the affair will be singled out after prosecutors and control authorities complete their investigation, but apart from penal responsibility, they are sure to suffer professional, disciplinary and organizational consequences, according to the report. The commission examined steps taken to remove the immediate risks and ensure effective help to owners of the houses, and made recommendations accordingly. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0900 GMT 17 Jun 86 LD] /6662

NO RISK FOR DELAYED RETURNEES--Warsaw, June 9--Deputy Head of the Interior Ministry Passports Office Romuald Popowski told PAP today people who returned from abroad after staying out longer than declared in their passport applications faced no jail risk under the Polish law. He said more and more such people, most of them having delayed return for economic reasons, faced no risk of jail whatsoever under the Passport Act or executive orders to it. More than 15.5 thousand Poles had returned from abroad during the first three months of this year after extending their stay beyond the declared period, Popowski said, adding that nearly three thousand had stayed out for more than six months. He dismissed as pure invention the allegations by Polish language press in the West that Poles returning home after an unauthorized extension of their stay abroad risked jail. "Such allegations in fact aim to exert pressure on Polish citizens to stay abroad permanently and ultimately seek change of citizenship," Popowski said, adding that it led to separation of families, contrary to official calls for reunions. "Of course, those people must count with [as received] consequences of violating the passport regulations as such, and in many cases also of violating employee discipline rules in factories or institutions where they had been employed when leaving Poland," he said. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1815 GMT 9 June 86 LD] /6662

SWEDISH-POLISH NUCLEAR COOPERATION--Sweden and Poland are to form a joint working group for preparing an agreement for cooperation involving nuclear safety and protection against radiation. This was decided by [Sweden's] minister for environmental affairs and energy, Birgitta Dahl, and Poland's minister for natural resources, Stefan Jarzebski on Friday [13 June]. Jarzebski was at that time completing his official visit to Sweden. "This cooperation ought to be implemented through the ordinary work of the International Atomic Energy Association, through international agreements and through bilateral pacts between the two countries," stated the joint communique from the ministers. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 14 Jun 86 p 6] /8309

PZPR CONTINUING EDUCATION--The PZPR CC Party Training Center in Warsaw was the site of a meeting between candidates applying for admission to party institutions of higher education and the director of the PZPR CC Personnel Policy Department, Wladyslaw Honkisz, who discussed the main points of the CC Politburo resolution on personnel policies in the party and government. A great deal of attention was focused on, inter alia, the role and importance of the continuing professional and political education of party and government officials. It was stressed that the continuous broadening of the knowledge and skills of professionals is one of the most important elements in the program for streamlining the party's personnel policies and ideological training activities. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 86 p 2] /8309

PZPR PERSONNEL POLICY MEETING--On the initiative of the PZPR CC Personnel Policy Department a scholarly seminar was held at the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences on the implementation of the "Key Premises of PZPR Personnel Policy" and the PZPR CC Politburo resolution on personnel policies in the party and government. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 86 p 2] /8309

SCIENCE AND FOREIGN POLICY--Directors from institutes engaged in international relations research from all over the country met on 18 June at the Polish Institute for International Affairs to discuss matters affecting the coordination of cooperation and coordination of scientific research. The meeting was attended by Jan Kinast, vice minister of foreign affairs, who outlined the objectives of Polish foreign policy and discussed matters pertaining to cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the scientific community. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jun 86 p 2] /8309

JARUZELSKI AT TRYBUNA LUDU FETE--Warsaw, June 21--PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski was one of the visitors to TRYBUNA LUDU's annual two-day fete which started in Warsaw today. The Polish leader made a round of several stands mounted at the site of the festival in the old quarter of [words indistinct] and attended a meeting between TRYBUNA editors and members of the PUWP Warsaw committee. "The power and value of party press lies in its close, direct contacts with the readers, with problems facing various communities, and with facts of everyday life," the Polish leader told the meeting. "Events like this fete make the contact with the readers richer and more lively. TRYBUNA LUDU has numerous initiatives on its record which confirm its close link with the reading public. Today--and this applies not only to the period preceding the 10th PUWP Congress--the party needs more determination on the part of its press in interpreting phenomena and problems. You should not shirk criticism or presentation of 'the rough edge of reality', but today more than so far you should bring leading ideas people's active attitudes to the fore. Honesty and relevancy in newsmen's account of these matters helps promote within society the ideas included in the draft PUWP programme," Jaruzelski said. Participants in the meeting stressed the Warsaw PUWP authorities' favourable reaction to criticism which appears on TRYBUNA columns. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1943 GMT 21 Jun 86 LD] /6662

BRAZILIAN ENVOY--Warsaw, June 12--Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski received here today the newly appointed ambassador of Brazilia Alcides da Costa Guimaraes who paid a preliminary visit in connection with the starting of his mission to Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2230 GMT 12 Jun 86 LD] /6662

NEW ENVOY TO U.S.--Miroslav Houstecky, the new Czechoslovak Ambassador to the United States of America, has presented his credentials to President Ronald Reagan in the White House. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 24 Jun 86] /8309

SOLIDARITY MEMBERS SENTENCED--A Warsaw court has sentenced six members of the illegal Polish trade union "Solidarity" to 1 to 1 and 1/2 years imprisonment. They were found guilty of having produced and distributed an underground paper. In the trial, two of the accused stated that they were beaten by policemen. In connection with the detention of the leader of the underground Solidarity, Bujak, the police yesterday interrogated among others workers' leader Wolesa. [Text] [Vienna ORF TELETEXT in German 0641 GMT 27 Jun 86 AU] /9274

WALESA QUESTIONED--Warsaw, 28 Jun (DPA)--Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Polish Solidarity Trade Union, once again was questioned by police in Gdansk on Saturday. He said on the telephone that the questioning lasted 2 and 1/2 hours. The questioning concerned the same matters as on two previous occasions. Walesa is to report again on 1 July. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1546 GMT 28 Jun 86 LD] /9274

CSO: 2300/417

POLITICS YUGOSLAVIA

STANE DOLANC ON PRESIDENCY, ECONOMY, KOSOVO

Ljubljana TELEKS in Slovene 1 May 86 pp 5-9

[Interview with Stane Dolanc by Stane Trbovc and Branko Podobnik: "Freezing Prices and Incomes Cannot be the Solution"; date and place not given]

[Text] Polemics on who is exploiting whom in Yugoslavia, which lack precise evidence, are unproductive. In would be better if we would strive more for joint economic cooperation, which is the only thing that really benefits everybody, the developed and the underdeveloped. It is not right that the Slovenes are so reluctant to go to Belgrade and are so willing to criticize from Ljubljana. We will have to become accustomed to joint political action, which is demanded by the 20th century. Among other things, this is what Stane Dolanc, member of the Yugoslav Presidency, said. He was interviewed by the TELEKS editor-in-chief Stane Trbovc and the DELO internal policy editor Branko Podobnik. The stenographic notes were prepared by Danica Velkavrh.

[Question] As a member of the Yugoslav Presidency, could you outline the duties of the presidency, especially in view of the situation that we find ourselves in? How does it work? As a rule, information on this topic is very scant in the news media.

[Answer] The Yugoslav presidency is the collective leadership of the country, and its duties are very clearly specified by the constitution. Its most important duties are the following: ensuring the equality of the nationalities and national minorities, conducting foreign policy, and managing national defense and state security. I am Slovenia's representative, elected by the Slovene Assembly. As a collective organ, the presidency is responsible to the Yugoslav Assembly, and at the same time I answer to the Slovene Assembly, which has elected me. We have several commissions and councils. Within the framework of the presidency, we have an organizational commission, military commission, amnesty commission, decorations commission, council for the protection of social order, of which I am president, as well as other federal councils composed of presidency members, such as, for example, the council for sociopolitical order, and the socio-economic council, the foreign policy council, etc.

[Question] There is one president of the presidency and the others are members of the presidency...

[Answer] According to the constitution, we eight are equal. Furthermore, the president cannot bypass the specific authority of the members or act without their concurrence. Also, he has only a one-year term. In his capacity as president of the presidency, he represents Yugoslavia abroad. Right now there is one vice president; there has been a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, and we intend to change certain things in this regard.

[Question] It is clear that you have very frequent sessions.

[Answer] Once a week we have a regular meeting at which we deal with issues that are within our purview, and sometimes we have another session or two at which we deal with current issues. The exacerbation of the situation in Libya caused us to meet every day. It will soon be two years since the new presidency has assumed office. During these two years, almost 70 percent of our agenda was taken up by economic questions, and also by questions dealing with the equality of the nationalities and national minorities since, in the final analysis, the stability, security, and sovereignty of the state as a whole depend on them. The second place was taken up by foreign policy issues, and the third by those dealing with defense and state security. The rest were current issues.

[Question] Do you act by consensus in the presidency?

[Answer] In practical terms, until now we have always reached decisions through consensus. We have spent so many hours discussing things that we have come to see them the same way. There have been some instances of members taking separate positions.

[Question] Are the discussions also sharp?

[Answer] They are! This is especially true in the case of economic and certain other issues. This makes for some very broad democratic discussions.

[Question] Has it ever gone so far that you said to yourself: Would it not be better for me to get up and leave?

[Answer] It has! It has gone so far that you end up with all sorts of thoughts in your head. Indeed, one feels like getting up and walking around, primarily because all these sessions are terribly long. A sense of responsibility, however, makes you stay. The easiest thing would be to get up and walk out. To tell the truth, no one could do anyuthing to me if I were to leave. This is not the solution, however. I stay and go on to seek allies in those things where I think that I am right. I feel that I would be more useful to the common good and to Slovenia if I were to remain instead of quarreling and leaving. There are times when each one of us considers what you have just asked me. Right now, however, things are too serious to use such methods. Now, the most important thing is to stay calm, be steady and sober and seek a way out in a knowledgeable and responsible manner.

[Question] Apathy does not resolve anything.

[Answer] It certainly does not, and giving in to defeatism or euphoria resolves even less. In politics, apathy and defeatism are of no use to anyone. In politics, one must be sober and responsible.

[Question] In the Critical Analysis, there is a veiled objection that the presidency is not sufficiently linked to the assembly.

[Answer] Thus far, we have intentionally not entered into any discussions of the Critical Analysis. If the presidency were to take a position, it would probably be drawn into the debate. For this reason, we have not done so until now. The Critical Analysis was not on the agenda, either for the regular or extraordinary sessions. We will devote a session to the critical analysis only after the public debate has ended. We are going to take an official position on whether we will establish socialist ties with the Yugoslav Assembly.

[Question] Are you being cautious so that people will not say that the presidency has tried to influence the positions in the debate?

[Answer] That is not the only reason. First, we must find out what public debate on the Critical Analysis will contribute. The roles of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People are different from ours. We are a state organ, which must take a position. In order for that position to be respected, it must be formulated professionally, and in accordance with the mood and the desires of the people and the real needs of the moment. Regarding the Critical Analysis, there have been two main currents: the defenders of the constitution and the reformers. I think that they are both wrong. I must find out what is essential at this time, what it is that will propel the society forward. It is certain that we must change certain things, just as it is certain that we must supplement many things in the political sphere. We will definitely continue to adhere to basic principles and to the foundations of the system. It is necessary to change peripheral things, those which do not suit the needs of the moment and which are present in our life. No one may stubbornly adhere to solutions which were not confirmed in practice and which are clearly unrealistic. We will have to change those. We will by no means make any changes that could harm the constitutional order, self-managing relations, nonaligned foreign policy, etc. One has to seriously think about these things.

Frequently, this is too simple to see. The view that the Critical Analysis is incompatible with the long-term stabilization plan is unacceptable. In my view, such denials are much more due to politicians' intervening in political life than to things as they are. As such, they are of no use for anything. They are especially useless in regard to what we want, which is a more democratic, free, and humane socialism.

[Question] Some extremists claim that the Critical Analysis should become the "guiding document" and that it should thus displace the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Plan.

[Answer] Those who say this do not know anything! The Critical Analysis cannot become the guiding document. The Long-Term Economic Stabilization Plan demands, especially in the economic area, qualitative changes. These changes must be accompanied and encouraged by developments in the political system. The Critical Analysis is an attempt to do this. It will probably not be successful in everything, but this does not matter, we will try to do what is possible.

[Question] Where do the fundamental problems lie?

[Answer] Firstly, Yugoslavia is an exceptionally complex creation: six republics, two provinces, six nationalities, approximately 28 national minorities, four languages, three main religions, major differences in development, history, psychology of the people, different circumstances in the distribution of the division of labor, and great differences in economic development. Our greatest misfortune lies in the fact that the boundaries of the socio-political entities, that is to say republics and provinces, for the most part coincide with boundaries of economic development or lack of it, as well as with national boundaries. Thus, every major economic problem can quickly lead to a conflict between the nationalities. For a long time, people used to think that bourgeois revolutions would resolve nationality questions. Then, they were sure that a socialist revolution would resolve them, which, however, was not entirely true. We have a federal system, and we have announced equality among the nationalities and national minorities; still, these are only the political preconditions for a real resolution of nationality question in a just manner, through the development of a self-managing system. Only through a true development of self-managing relations, which should be developed side by side with nationality relations, can true equality--political, economic, cultureal, or any other--by reached.

[Question] The main problems are still before us.

[Answer] Once again, let me emphasize that the struggle for the development of socialist self-managing system is the struggle for national and social equality, and that the struggle for stabilization is the struggle for self-management and vice versa. Only in this will all of us find our interests. Our main problem is the current economic situation. The fact of the matter is that we are struggling for economic stabilization and the development of the self-managing system by means of an objectively critical analysis of the political system in a situation where we have 20 billion dollars of debt and an exceptionally high state budget, whose main items are the following: financing the Yugoslav People's Army, assisting the less developed areas, and veterans' pensions. Very little or nothing at all has remained of the new values which were created by the working class in Yugoslavia and which we are striving toward, namely to have the working class take charge of these values and thus also gain control of the means of production. Currently, the state is taking everything in order to repay the debts and to take care of the budget and other expenses.

[Question] Still, we incessantly talk about how the workers have to decide these things...

[Answer] We can easily write slogans on decision making thousands of times; in practical terms, the room for decision making is very, very small. It consists primarily of personal incomes, amortization--which, moreover, is fixed, just like the obligations that labor organizations must pay to the socio-political entities are fixed in accordance with republic and especially opstina regulations. Let me cite a few examples: in the current economic situation, last year 13,000 new investment projects were initiated. No one knows for sure how many of them were in the economy and how many were in the non-economic area; or how many will either yield results in the future or else will make thing even more difficult for us. In any case, we should count investments in science and education as economic investments, because those two areas are an integral part of the economy. Until that happens, we will certainly have difficulties. There are many things in the non-economic areas that could easily wait, in Slovenia as well! Just look at all the areas in which investments are being made.

[Question] Interest has gone down abroad, and the price of oil has fallen. What does that mean for us?

[Answer] In just the first three months we paid abroad $2,524,000, of which we had earmarked $1,431,000 for repayment of credits, and a little over a billion for imports necessary for the renewal of production. We have paid $400 million more for the repayment of credits than we did for imports. Now, things will be a little better in this regard, because the interest rate has gone down worldwide. The presidency has charged the government with finding out what the fall in interest rates and oil prices would mean for us. We will draw definite financial advantages from this, and they will not be inconsiderable. This is a plus for us this year.

[Question] It is often said that Yugoslavia is unable to conduct an independent economic policy, and that we are somehow dependent on the International Monetary Fund.

[Answer] Views differ in regard to the International Monetary Fund. My personal opinion is that it has not violated our sovereignty. On the contrary, the demands that it has placed before Yugoslavia are, I am deeply convinced, also an element of our stabilization policy. If these demands were not there, we, being what we are, would probably not adhere to our own policy. As it turned out, we had to. Interest rates are an example. We must persevere in having real interest rates. It is not the International Monetary Fund's fault if we have failed to accomplish a considerable number of these things.

[Question] In essence then, the International Monetary Fund has forced us to implement our plans.

[Answer] Yes, it has forced us to do so, and some people do not like it. In May, for example, the "stand by" agreement will no longer be in force. I fear that some people are thinking that they will be able to act as before. Firstly, we will not permit this, and secondly, we will persist in continuing to have things done in accordance with agreed-upon principles. On the other hand, some people feel that because a portion of our debts has been rescheduled, the states and banks will not insist on having us adhere to economic principles. This will not happen. One such example is the real exchange rate for the dinar. You only have to recall the "surcharge" phenomenon in the reselling of foreign exchange in the economy. It in fact represented a real exchange rate--the official rate and the surcharge together represented the real value. Thus, in no instance did the International Monetary Fund play a role that could have been described as an attack on Yugoslavia' sovereignty. Creditors, on the other hand, want the borrowed money to be repaid, with interest. They are interested in having one able to repay one's debts without going bankrupt, because otherwise they will not get their money back.

[Question] Some people believed that self-management would by itself guarantee a comfortable life. Now, what would you say is necessary to ensure this?

[Answer] Our system is a tangled one. When we began to implement self-managing relations, we dismantled the state apparatus at a fantastic rate, without building equally quickly a qualitatively new system which could have tied together again what had been decentralized, thus enabling us to achieve a self-managing and profitable concentration of capital, labor, and skills. In this manner, we made a terrible mistake in the system. We wrote the state off quickly, and failed to consistently build a system that could have taken over the role of state authorities through a qualitatively new self-managing association.

Secondly, we idealized too much certain things in the self-managing society. As soon as we said self-management, everybody thought only of how he would self-manage, and we would all live very well. A self-managing relationship is a stimulus that frees a great deal of creative energy, but also at the same time, many other forces. If we are subject to egoism, individualism, and a common interest in exploiting the system for the sake of ourselves and our immediate surroundings, then the society's interest has been sidetracked. Through this, many negative phenomena have begun to enter into social life, including ideological deformations. Morale has begun to disintegrate, and consumer mentality has grown stronger. Marxist classics mention this, and in fact this is an objective phenomonon, which in the 20th century has received even more importance, new forms, and a place in social, political, and economic life. This consumer mentality is not ours alone, and stems from the fact that we were able to live well with little work, and this suited everybody. This is one of the fundamental reasons for the situation we found ourselves in.

[Question] In nominal terms, personal incomes are rising rapidly. They are followed by a growth in common consumption. Is the growth in consumption a reflection of higher productivity or merely a catching up with inflation?

[Answer] Indices on the growth of industrial production in the first three months of this year and on the growth of general and common consumption are interesting. In that regard, Slovenia is at the bottom of the ladder regarding the growth of production and at the top in the growth of personal incomes and common consumption. While personal incomes are much higher in Slovenia than elsewhere, data on productivity do not altogether justify them. We have nothing against high personal incomes in those labor organizations that deserve them because of high productivity and exports. Of course, these higher personal incomes must in turn influence a growth in productivity and the attitude toward the job. What can one say about the fact that people in Slovenia's administration are paid considerably higher wages than those in other republics and in the federation? This is true. We do not discuss such things enough in Slovenia.

[Question] In Slovenia, there is tremendous pressure to raise personal incomes. Some people are hinting that the train must be stopped, and that personal incomes should be frozen...

[Answer] We must freeze neither the prices nor the incomes. That is not the solution.

[Question] Are the people in Yugoslovia sufficiently aware of the reality of the situation that we find ourselves in? Is there more willingness to act differently?

[Answer] We talk a great deal about the uncertainty in the convertibility of credits. In this, some of the republics are demanding 100 percent convertibility. That is not possible. I think that not all of us have yet fully understood the kind of situation we are in, at all levels. Some find the status quo convenient. They think that we will reach a real crisis, and then find the way out. Everybody envisions the way out in accordance with his own political and ideological orientation.

[Question] In Yugoslavia, there are still theses on who is exploiting whom, the developed areas exploiting the underdeveloped ones and vice versa. They are politically loaded. How can one put an end to such views?

[Answer] I fear that the views on who is exploiting whom in Yugoslavia are also politically extraordinarily dangerous. Those in developed areas will claim the right now more resources are being transferred from them to the underdeveloped areas than ever before. The underdeveloped areas, on the other hand, claim that the developed areas are developing at the underdeveloped areas' expense. The truth is that nobody has the balance sheet. We can only say that we know how much the developed areas are giving to the fund for financing the development of the underdeveloped areas. AT the same time, people in the developed areas are living relatively well, certainly much better than those in the underdeveloped areas.

Right now, it is probably neither possible nor necessary to calculate very precisely what is being transferred where. It is necessary, however, to decide to initiate stable and uniform economic conditions that will force all of us to observe economic criteria, and to live in accordance with how we work and manage social property. It would therefore be much more useful to see how we could associate social capital, labor, and skills, where we would not aim for state intervention, but rather for a real self-managing linking of incomes; for instance, he who is pursuing his economic interest should not stop at any boundaries.

Nowadays, capital does not even recognize state boundaries. The world is ruled by multinational companies, while we are still in the phase where social capital is not allowed to cross not only republic and province boundaries, but even opstina and narrower still boundaries. We must remove this deformation, not only through mormative activity, although such activity should become more vital than it is now. First and foremost, we must change the people's way of thinking. In this, the role of the League of Communists is of the utmost importance, not to become the ruling authority, but rather to endeavor to change the way of thinking. It has not done enough in this regard. It is possible that the Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia was the harbinger of such changes.

[Question] We are also quick to characterize associations that work as colonialist relationships.

[Answer] In Yugoslavia, we know of good and successful examples of self-managing agreements and ways of linking income, as for example between Vojvodina and Slovenia.

[Question] What about Slovenia and Kosovo, and Djakovica and Gorenje?

[Answer] I was pleasantly surprised by how good these relations were.

[Question] Still, are we insufficiently acquainted with each other?

[Answer] I think that the Slovenes are by far too little acquainted with the situation in other republics. Among other things, while the average personal income in Slovenia is approximately 80,000 dinars, it is three times less in Macedonia. The prices are comparable. In Slovenia, there is practically no unemployment. If we compare all these things, then we must stop to think how the other republics view all these problems. As far as mutual consideration is concerned, if we want others to understand us, we must also understand them, and constantly seek common ground. Of course, this applies to others just as much.

[Question] The Federal Executive Council has also recently been the target of criticism. Was this criticism justified?

[Answer] We have several times discussed the work of the federal government, which is the main object of criticism in Yugoslavia. I am convinced that most of the criticism is unjustified. I am not saying that the federal government does not deserve criticism, but that frequently it does not deserve it for the things we are accusing it of. It is, however, guilty of one thing: it has adopted regulations without seeing to it that they were implemented. I am convinced that it is the duty of the federal government to see to it that its every order is carried out, from the federation to the labor organization to the local community. We have seen examples of approximately 40 federal laws that were disregarded along with republic laws. A great many republic and autonomous province regulations were not observed. No one was held responsible for this. The federal government did not issue a strong enough warning about this, and the federal assembly did not adopt suitable sanctions. We have devoted a great deal of time to adopt certain regulations, but we have taken litte or none to see to how they were being implemented. Thus, we cannot determine whether the regulations are poor. It we are convinced that it is good that the regulations are not being implemented because they are poor, it is the duty of the federal government to be aware of this and propose changes. This is one of the fundamental problems in the functioning of our system. We were very critical of everything that we had adopted previously, without ever seeing it implemented. The new government and the new assembly should devote much more attention to this. We all know that the way out lies in greater productivity, more exports, and in restricting common and social consumption, and that such consumption may rise only in conjunction with productivity and real financial capability. As it is, consumption always rises faster than productivity. If all of us, the state, the self-managing organizations, the League of Communists, the trade unions, and all the working people, understand the seriousness of the situation, we will be able to believe that things will change. Otherwise, it will go on. The people want self-managing order, they want a way out of the crisis situation.

[Question] Do the people still trust the system of leadership and the leaders?

[Answer] The most recent elections were a pleasant surprise for me. There was not a great deal of publicity connected with our elections, and during the most recent ones we witnessed an exceptionally high participation. Such high participation also attests to the fact that people still continue to trust the system, for two reasons: firstly, because they see in it national and social security and progress and, secondly, because they see in it an assurance of relatively good standard of living.

[Question] Those who for many years held the most responsible positions, and were the most vulnerable, received the least votes. This was clearly a reaction, since they were the most visible and best known.

[Answer] A number of factors influenced this. One is certainly the fact that if one holds a prominent position, he will be drawn into disputes whether he wants to or not. A second is the fact that we have been in these positions too long. A radical rejuvenation must take place. The current situation in Slovenia is good. The young want their place, and we must give it to them. This also applies to me. When I want to Belgrade I was 43 years old and the youngest. I took my place alongside Tito, Kardelj, Bakaric, Vlahovic, Todorovic, and other comrades. Today, I am among the oldest, after having spent 17 years in the federation. That is too long. I will remain three years, the length of my term of office. To remain any longer would be too long. If nothing else, people are fed up with my name. This is normal. For that reason, completely unknown people received the most votes at the elections. I am surprised that I received as many as I did.

[Question] Is the situation critical due to the fact that we have a collective leadership and do not establish individual responsibility?

[Answer] That is true. It is also true that we still do not know how to lead collectively. For the most part, the public does not know what we, the individual members in the leadership are thinking and what we are striving for. The same applies to collective decisions and also to the collective leadership. We should have more opportunities to make our views public. We will have to get used to certain new methods or political work in the 20th century. Only in this manner will we be able to determine more specifically who is responsible for what. It is a fact that during debates concerning debts a year ago, we had very different positions, and yet almost nothing is publicly known about this.

[Question] It was not known that Dolanc or Vlajkovic thought, or many of the others. It would be interesting to talk about this to the other members of the presidency and compare their views.

[Answer] Regarding the fundamental orientations, our positions are identical. While it is true that different views come about, the presidency is basically ideologically and otherwise exceptionally unified.

[Question] At one time, Mitja Ribicic said that we needed a strong government. He had in mind the need for the republics and provinces to prepare their best people for it. Did Branko Mikulic have difficulties in forming the new government?

[Answer] Mikulic has difficulties in selecting the team. Everybody promised more than was finally delivered. When Mikulic discussed the quality of the future Federal Executive Council, everybody greeted his speech with applause. He visited all the republics and provinces where he had meetings and requested that the best people be nominated to the Federal Executive Council. He received what he has now. While I think that those people are good, I also know that he has asked for better ones that he did not get, because they did not want to go to Belgrade; Slovenes too. The situation is generally very difficult with the Slovenes. We know that while the Slovenes are used to "shooting big guns" at Belgrade from Ljubljana, they are generally unwilling or refuse outright to go to Belgrade, even for four years. That is why we have hardly any Slovenes in the federation. In the Yugoslav presidency, in addition to myself, there is a Slovene secretary, a stenographer, and a counselor for international affairs; in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, there are three or four Slovenes while everybody else is from the other republics and provinces. There are too few Slovenes in the federal administration, where many things are initiated and completed. I am deeply convinced that in Slovenia as well, a person who has not worked in the federation and who is not acquainted with Yugoslavia and the problems of all the republics and provinces should not hold a responsible political position. After serving in the federation, such a person would understand the other areas' political, economic, cultural, and general social situation completely differently than someone who is looking at things only from Ljubljana.

[Question] What do you think of the ecological movement in Yugoslavia?

[Answer] This is a necessity that all policies must acknowledge as one of the most important factors, when creating proposals and strategies for development. We must take it into account. During the League of Communists Congress in Slovenia, we were discussing what a loss it would be if we did not build a hydroelectric power plant on the Mura river. The loss would be in the thousands of billions. One must really think about this in a sober manner. It is certainly not possible only to protect the environment, the people might go hungry. The interest in the environment is quite vital, and it is necessary to harmonize it with the need for development, in accordance with scientific criteria. We discuss nuclear power plants a great deal. It is a fact, however, that we still lack a long-term plan for energy development in Yugoslavia, and we were unable to adopt it because of the different interests of the republics and provinces. We still do not know how many nuclear, thermal, or hydroelectric power plants we need, because we have not coordinated our development needs. Only after we have coordinated them will we know what is most suitable for us and what we must and can build. I am not a priori against nuclear power plants, but we must first determine all other possibilities, first of all those offered by our own resources.

[Question] What about peace movements? do we have a public position on them?

[Answer] The peace movements are certainly very interesting and at the same time also very difficult. There are four basic types: the first is for peace from the Warsaw Pact point of view, the second from the NATO point of view, the third is pacifist, and the fourth is composed of people who truly want peace in the world for everybody and everywhere. This is also our official policy. In Yugoslavia, there is no need for a peace movement that is not an integral part of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People and the essence of its orientation, because our entire policy is one of peace. This is acknowledged by the entire world, and we have proven it with our principled positions at the most difficult moments. We have not given in to anyone. The great majority of boys and girls who were in marches such as the one in front of the Cankar house probably honestly believe this.

There are also different poeople among them. I am convinced of that. That is to say, there was only one sign aimed against U.S. state terror against Libya, all others demanded something else. Many people question the role of the Yugoslav People's Army among us. We have the Yugoslav People's Army to protect the integrity of our state. The attack on Libya and a host of other things prove that it is necessary to ensure a lasting security. I agree that the best defense is economic stability and strength, but we must also have armed forces that are capable of stopping a possible aggressor. With the attack on Libya, we were on the verge of a world war, while the possibility of local wars and minor attacks in the world is being proven every day.

[Question] Did Yugoslavia lose any of its prestige in the world after Tito's death?

[Answer] It is certainly true that Tito's death was a great loss for Yugoslavia. As far as prestige associated with foreign policy is concerned, we did not earn or lose it only through Tito. We have gained prestige in our foreign policy primarily because of the principled policy we have conducted from 1945 to today, in 1948 when we resisted Stalin, with our positions on all conflict situations, through the fact that we are a founder of the nonaligned movement, and through our continued policies in the UN. Even though we find ourselves in grave economic difficulties, we have consistently adhered to our basic political positions in the struggle for peace and equality. The basis of our foreign plicy rests on the original principles of nonaligned policy, and it will continue to do so. If we have lost our prestige in the world, it was primarily because of our internal political situation.

[Question] What is your Mayday message to the working people of our republic?

[Answer] Mayday is a great labor holiday which brings forth recollections of the time when workers began to dream about having their own state that they would govern themselves. Today, we have such a state. I am hopeful in making the assertion that, in spite of major ideological differences, in the world today there is a favorable social outlook only in those social systems which continue to repsect the interests and demands of the working people. After the First World War, there was only one socialist state, the Soviet Union. The developments that followed the Second World War are extremely interesting. There are more and more states ruled by the working class. Yugoslavia is among them. It has chosen a road that would replace the rule of the party on the behalf of the working class with a society and system in which the working class itself would govern. We are at the beginning of that road. I am convinced that other roads, perhaps even broader than ours, will appear. If there is anything universal in the world, it is the universal demand for progress and development. Everything that is old can oppose this demand for a while, but not for long. Many broad movements of people, from the peace movements to the so-called Greens and various new trade union movements, and numerous parties regardless of ideological differences, are posing in various ways the people's demand for things that are new, better, and freer. The current political structures in the world are frequently not only unable to provide this, they are not even able to understand it. Kardelj has written a great deal about this in his works dealing with directions for development, and we must always keep in mind his words on what can bring happiness to man. He wrote that man can do this himself, together with other men, with his work and knowledge."

[Boxed artlcle, pp 6-8]

"Should We Discuss Separately the Complexity of Relationships in the Republic of Serbia?"

It is extremely important in all republics and provinces to create a mood for understanding other people with whom we live in a socio-political community. Kosovo is also such an example. Recently, some articles have been published in Slovenia which cover very differently the problems and the current situation in Kosovo. It has almost reached the point where some cheer for the Serbs and Montenegrins, and others for the Albanians. This has had very negative repercussions in Serbia and Kosovo. Regarding this, the basic starting point was presented by Andrej Marinc at the League of Communists of Slovenia Congress. We must understand that the relationships in Serbia are very sensitive. It is a republic that has two provinces. Approximately a million and a half Albanians live in Kosovo, while historically Kosovo is the cradle of Serbhood It is fact that in Kosovo the Albanian people have the majority and, as such, they bear the most responsibility for relationships and equality in Kosovo, just like the Serbs have in Serbia, where they are the majority. In the past few years, Albanian irredentists have ruthlessly tried to implement a policy of an ethnically pure Kosovo. We have not opposed this policy with sufficient force in the federation, in Serbia, and especially in Kosovo. For that reason, there have been bad and violent incidents. Social relations between the two nationalities have become more tense. Frequently, the most insignificant personal conflict between members of different nationalities acquired political significance in Kosovo. A climate of mistrust between people was created. This has resulted in an exodus of Serbs and Montenegrins and a mistrust of all Albanians, including those who wanted to fight against their own irredentists. Nationalists on both sides have exploited this and they continue to exploit it, and they have tried to place themselves at the head of movements for "protecting their own people."

The exceptionally difficult economic situation in Kosovo certainly contributed to this, as did the high rate of unemployment and the fact that in the last 10 years there has been an explosion in the birth rate in Kosovo which is now the highest in Europe; at the same time, Kosovo has the lowest standard of living in Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav presidency has several times discussed this and also taken steps to remove the causes, always in concert with Serbia and Kosovo. Our premises were supported by the progressive forces in Kosovo. We have prepared a concrete plan of action with which we will ensure action by all state and self-managing organizations in Kosovo and all the people regardless of national affiliation, and halt the exodus with all the means at our disposal, from banning the sale of real estate to canceling agreements made under pressure; and also solving unsolved cases of physical and other types of pressure on Serbs, Montenegrins, and Albanians. We will inspect the organs of state security and judicial authorities, and demand the implementation of realistic population planning policies since it is impossible to achieve a faster material and social development in the province with the current birth rate. We shall not be faced with the fact that, should the current trend in the birth rate continue, 20 years hence we will have an even smaller percentage of Serbs and Monetnegrins in Kosovo, even if we manage to halt their exodus. All of this and a number of other things indicate that it is necessary to correct the problems in Kosovo with a well organized political and economic action. Administrative measures should be used where nothing else will work. I can also tell you that we have submitted a suggestion that penalties for certain crimes, such as rape and other attacks on the life and well-being of the people in Kosovo be made more severe. These crimes are currently on the increase and are causing the most social damage.

As far as the implementation of the program is concerned, we have reached an agreement at a joint meeting of comrades from Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, and Kosovo, and I think that it was a great step forward.

[Question] It is being said that Kosta Bulatovic was arrested in accordance with an order from the federation, and that this has caused sharp protests from the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo Polje...?

[Answer] I can tell you that in the federation no one was even aware of Kosta Bulatovic's existence. He was arrested on orders from the province authorities. The federation lacks the legal and political authority to become involved in this manner in the jurisdiction of a republic or province.

[Question] How do you view the two times the Serbs and Montenegrins came to Belgrade? Also, how do you view the complaint voiced on Belgrade television that they wanted to go to the Yugoslav assembly a second time and that they were redirected to the Sava Center?

[Answer] Personally, I am convinced that the majority of those people came to Belgrade because they did not know what else to do. They came because they were in distress. Likewise, I am convinced that most of those people are honest, and that they are burdened with grievous problems which they wanted to tell directly to someone in the federation. They went to the Sava Center a second time becasue there was not enough room in the assembly for so many people. There is no doubt that some people in Belgrade wanted to make something altogether different from this and exploit the misfortune of these people who had come to Belgrade to complain, in order to attack the system. They did not succeed in this, not because of anything that we had done, but rather because the Kosovars did not want it. That is why they did not succeed.

[Question] At the end of the meeting in Sava Center, Lazar Mjosov assured everybody that it was safe to return home and that nothing would happen to anyone. Did it happen like that, or were there any conflicts?

[Answer] As far as I know, there were none. Ther is, however, one more element: the role played by Albania vis-a-vis Yugoslavia and Kosovo continues to be negative. Albania should understand that it is primarily in its own interest to establish relations with Yugoslavia that are as good as possible; we too are interested in having such relations, for the sake of peace and security in this part of the world, in the Balkans, and also for the sake of joint interests in other areas. This was best demonstrated during the national liberation war and in the first phase after the Second World War. This was interrupted by a Cominform resolution and Statlin's policies, which are to a large extent to blame for the current state of relations between Yugoslavia and Albania. While Yugoslavia will strive to improve these relations, at the same time it demands that Albania not interfere in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and violate the integrity of our state.

In an interesting conversation with a high-ranking official from West Germany, I tried as well as I could to give an accurate explanation of our universal doctrine of All People's Defense. I noted that while at times we certainly had various problems and opinions and therefore also conflicts in Yugoslavia, the moment somebody attacked us from the outside we would come together and become as unified as few people in the world can. With true Yugoslav vehemence, I went on how we would act if somebody would attack us from this or that side. The man listened to me and it was clear that the understood the explanation.

After I had finished, he thought for a while and then asked: "What will happen if no one attacks you"?

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OPPOSITION TO PRIVATE DENTAL PRACTICE IN SERBIA RIDICULED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 4 May 86 p 15

[Unsigned commentary: "Political Casualness"]

[Text] The increasingly evident difference between political pronouncements on unemployment and practical steps in this area prompted President Dusan Ckrebic of Serbia's presidency to make an extremely serious statement. At a joint session of all of Serbia's assembly chambers, he commented with great concern on "political casualness toward unemployment":

"The ease with which proposals from the executive council of Serbia's assembly are rejected is astonishing, e.g., the proposal to employ dentists in the private sector.... Not to mention the bureaucratic attitude of opstina agencies toward the development of small shops and crafts."

The reproach from Serbia's highest-ranking official to delegate assemblies and the governmental apparatus was formulated quite mildly--out of respect for the cause, we believe. Translated into more direct street speech, "political casualness" refers to the arrogant, overfed nonchalance of our contemporary village headmen, to whom the idea of someone earning more by his own work than they can by their idleness is unthinkable.

Tacit ideological excuses, involving passive resistance by the bureaucracy bordering on sabotage of the clear and unamiguous commitments of the political leadership, create an even stronger climate of mistrust. This enormous idle capital held by Yugoslavs in banks, hard-currency accounts, and straw mattresses rise to people living off interest payments, modern rentiers, against whom the same bureaucracy that created them does battle with loud and snappy "class-based" slogans. The surplus value created by work does not continue in circulation and augment total social wealth, serving to diminish the enormous political and economic burden of unemployment; instead, a whole army of opstina-level bureaucrats concerns itself with "ideological and class purity," giving up no chance for an additional "tax" in the form of bribes and corruption. The small-scale economy, instead of being an impetus for our emergence from crisis, has provided in practical terms a supplementary source of revenue for opstina officials, tax consultants, and the like.

The totally incomprehensible resistance to the legalization of private dental practice borders on the absurd: Yugoslavs have become notorious as the Europeans with the worst teeth. The health system is behaving like the dog in the proverb, neither chewing its bone nor giving it up, making excuses based on who knows which reform, refusing to allow our teeth to be treated by those capable of doing so even though the system itself is not capable of organizing this effort.

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SETINC COMMENTS ON SERBIA, NATIONALISM

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7-8 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with Franc Setinc, president of the SAWP Slovenian Republic Conference and member of the LCY CC Presidium]

[Excerpts] [Question] Outside Slovenia one hears that Slovenia does not have enough understanding for the problems of Serbia and the difficulties... in connection with the forced emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. In Slovenia itself Serbia is reproached for "proclaiming itself an undeveloped area," and various judgments are heard about the status and relations in Kosovo.

[Setinc] First, certain statements and articles cannot and must not be presented as the view of the republic leadership or even of all or a large majority of its population. It is incorrect to say that Slovenia has no understanding for the problems of Serbia. And since we are interested in creating unity and communality in...Serbia on constitutional bases, we are also very well aware of the fact that stabilization of the situation in Kosovo is of primary Yugoslav interest and not only the interest of Serbia. Most people in our republic have described the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo as an attack on the integrity of all Yugoslavia. We condemn also the various pressures which have caused the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. We have also criticized the article in which the visit of a group of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo to Belgrade was treated as the "train of nationalism" and stressed that...matters in Kosovo should be put in order and regulated so that such trips would not be necessary.

Upon my return from the Italian CP Congress, I participated in a meeting organized by Dr Grlickov, president at that time of the SAWPY. In the discussion of the Yugoslav Writers Association I complained that one of the Serbian writers said in regard to the Slovenian Writers Association's view of Miodrag Bulatovic's candidacy [for president of the Yugoslav Writers Association]: "I do not want either Tirana or Ljubljana dictating to us!" I heard the comment: "And your 'train of nationalism'?" Since I did not know then about Ljubljana DELO's commentary under the same title, I replied: "My train is the train of Brotherhood and Unity." Last year I traveled around Serbia with this train. With the Brotherhood and Unity train, which is a reminder to Slovenians of 1941 when Serbian families accepted under their roofs Slovenian families who had been driven from their homes by the Germans, most Slovenians express their love and liking for these people. But it is not only a question of the past. Mutual love and respect from the war years has to be developed today and tomorrow, and that is happening.

Some papers have needlessly blown up and generalized the "Trains of Nationalism" commentary. How could someone think that this is the opinion of most Slovenians? Some have tried to present this matter as if it is almost a dispute between Serbia and Slovenia. They have blown it up to such a degree that a sober, reasonable, and dispassionate discussion is impossible. If one followed this logic, Slovenian nationalists could now take the little book "Milutin" [Knjiga o Milutinu] by [Danko] Popovic, the message of which is offensive to other Yugoslav peoples, as an excuse to foment [nationalism]. Where would this road lead us?

[Setinc explains Slovenia's desire to include especially the Slovenian minorities in Italy and Austria within its efforts to nurture the Slovenian cultural heritage, and says:]

Just as I have given the example for Slovenia, I would have to say it is similar also for many matters in Serbia, yet that gives no one the right to speak about great-Serb hegemonism. Of course, sometimes the imputation is made that the demands and attempts to bring relations in order within Serbia are not in accord with the SFRY Constitution and the Serbian Constitution. It is correct that the Serbian people, as the most numerous in Yugoslavia, in accord with the Leninist principles which were valid for the Russian people, have the greatest obligation to develop relations in Yugoslavia in the spirit of brotherhood, unity, and equality; of course this does not reduce the obligations of the other peoples and nationalities. I agree with Ivan Stambolic that it is necessary in Serbia to create that unity which expresses its [Serbia's] identity, integrity, and sovereignty as a self-management and state community within the SFRY.

/6091
CSO: 2800/298

PARTY, POLICE 'COOPERATION' IN PUNISHMENTS CRITICIZED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 86 p 12

[Commentary signed Z.J.: "Party and Police"]

[Text] The party committee in Banjaluka has punished three lecturers from the local faculty of economics. To be specific, party organizations at the faculty concurred with one punishment (expulsion) but assigned harsher punishments in two instances. The final balance was one expulsion and two final warnings.

On this occasion, representatives of public media were handed a communique stating among other things that proceedings had been initiated by the opstina party committee "on the basis of the authorities' long-term observation of their remarks and behavior" and the instructors had expressed their alleged sentiments not publicly but rather "in private company over a long period of time" (quotes from the daily press). An aggravating circumstance was said to be the fact that these were young, expert scholars who had risen in our self-managing socialist society. The list of faults is long, from negating and ridiculing this society's fundamental tenets to assertions that freedom of speech and thought is endangered in Yugoslavia.

We do not know whether this is the beginning or end of a process. In any case, certain facts deserve looking at. Firstly, unless the party has established a service for following its members, the "authorities" can be none other than the appropriate office of internal affairs. All three private exchangers of ideas were punished, so there is no reason to believe that they denounced each other, and what is described as the substance of their conversations could only have been obtained by listening in and wiretapping. Tapes are nothing new in party life but, if memory serves, this is the first time at opstina level. On the other hand, there is no mention of a regular court, although the party's explanation of its actions is full of aspects of criminal acts. Hence the dilemma: Will the courts be superfluous in future such instances, will proving the relevance and accuracy of an indictment outside party-police cooperation be superfluous? Anyway, to speak of the party is wrong in this particular case, since the opstina-level leadership altered two decisions by the basic LCY organizations while also accusing said organizations of opportunism, hesitancy, etc. And all of this is in a communique for the public lacking even one word about the arguments of the other side, not to speak of the defense of the accused lecturers. Finally, even if a court trial is pending, why did the party committee hurry so? Why did the party committee display complete faith in the police report and impose punishments before guilt was proven? Does somebody think that the party can stay in power while completely ignoring legality in this country, thereby--among other things--repudiating the work of the police?

Is there any need to say that this is no exception and that, in the final analysis, lawfulness and people's legal security are more important topics for this society than various isms?

/12232
CSO: 2800/292

PROTESTS AGAINST TRIAL OF SLOVENIAN YOUTH PAPER WRITER

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 86 p 4

[Excerpts] The Ljubljana basic court has found itself in an extremely unenviable situation because of pressure placed on it as a result of the trial of Tomaz Mastnik, a staff member of the youth publication MLADINA, arising from a pre-election article [he wrote] which MLADINA "could not publish" but which was therefore published by RADIO-STUDENT, the organ of the youth organization of the Ljubljana Faculty for Sociology, Political Science, and Journalism, and by the Maribor student paper KATEDRA.

The article in question is one which Mastnik wrote for his paper MLADINA at the beginning of January in which he criticizes the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Conference because of allegedly exaggerating the merits of the candidate nominated for the office of FEC (Federal Executive Council) president, and in which he brought out his personal opposition to the candidate. On recommendation from "outside," MLADINA changed its mind about publishing the article but "permitted" it to be published and divided up by others which in itself was an incorrect and hypocritical action. It also commented on it several times, citing only some extracted words and sentences, which aroused the curiosity of the public much more than if it had published the entire text.

Because of its publication in RADIO-STUDENT under the ironic title, "A Step Forward to Democratization," the Ljubljana public prosecutor charged Mastnik, on the basis of Article 112 of the Slovenian Criminal Code which says that anyone "who sullies the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, another socialist republic or socialist autonomous province, its composition, coat-of-arms, or anthem, its highest organs or representatives of these organs will be sentenced to 3 years in prison."

Just before the main discussion was to be held before the jury of the Ljubljana court (the discussion had been postponed because Mastnik's lawyer could not attend), MLADINA published a special commentary under the title, "Dialogue Is Not Possible," which was a statement of protest from the executive council of the Slovenian Philosophical Society of which Mastnik is a member.

The statement said that the accusation "which by its nature is entirely political and is based on one of those [criminal code] articles which in the view of the society are controversial, which prescribe 'the crime of holding opinions,' and as such make impossible a suitable defense. For these reasons, the charge against Tomaz Mastnik is of great concern and, in the opinion of the executive council of the Slovenian Philosophical Society, means renewing the practice of political trials in...Slovenia. On the basis of this the executive council asks...that the procedure against Comrade Tomaz Mastnik be stopped and that there be a public discussion on the controversial Criminal Code articles which have for a long time been a disquieting factor among the public."

MLADINA in its commentary asks that the above-noted article in the Criminal Code be eliminated, since MLADINA believes that the personal integrity and private life of both functionaries and ordinary people should be protected, but not their views and public action. MLADINA expresses the hope that the court will free Mastnik but [says] that the verdict of the court, whatever it is...will be very important for the fate of public criticism in this society.

In this context the writer of the commentary in MLADINA says that the "Yugoslav political system is so directed that it permits to a considerably greater extent the expression of 'unitarist' and even 'neo-Stalinist' arrangements [aranzmana] than liberating and democratic-socialist concepts."

Discussion...is possible about every paragraph of a Criminal Code...but it is impermissible to ascribe to Article 112 incriminating elements which it does not have and to link all this to a concrete case and to wield pressure on a court which is obligated to act in accordance with the laws.

Every citizen and...organization in our society is obligated to protect the independence of the courts...and not to draw them into commercialized-sensationalized polemics and the politicalization of every case, in the name of quasi-democracy and "freedom of opinion."

/6091
CSO: 2800/298

SPECIAL COMMISSION SUPERVISES ACTIVITIES IN SOFIA DISCOTHEQUES

Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 17 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by Milcho Damayanov, head of the "Discotheque Activity" Division of the Sofia City Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League: "The Discotheques of the Capital City--Still With Problems"]

[Text] The unique character of the capital city with its Komsomol organization of about 200,000 members, some unfavorable tendencies in musical education, as well as certain unhealthy phenomena taking place in the discotheques, were sufficient grounds for urgent and competent action toward the reorganization of youth discotheques.

As a result of the timely decision of the Bureau of the Sofia City Committee of the BCP of April 25, 1985 concerning discotheque activity in the capital city, seven so-called problem sites were granted to be used as youth discotheques. After the decision, by order of SNS Sofia People's Council the sale and consumption of alcohol and cigarettes in them was discontinued. The mandatory cover charge was eliminated. The age characteristics of the young people were taken into consideration in determining the hours of operation. Also a Sofia City Commission for Discotheque operation was established.

At the Sofia City Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union. was set a trend which is implemented jointly with the Sofia City Commission in reorganizing the discotheques. The fact that young people, ages 12 to 18, are the most active patrons of these centers, as well as certain negative behavior found among high school students, necessitated the opening of two city discotheques: "Rhythm" and "78 Oborota" ["The 78 rpm"]. The specialized discotheque "Yalta" for use by University students, also opened its doors, wholly taking into consideration the needs of the academic youth.

Together with the City Committee of the Dimitrov Youth Union, the Sofia City Commission for Discotheque activity approved a model for the operational mechanism to ensure high ideological, artistic, organizational, and technical levels of the programs in the discotheques. A series of theme discussions and debates about current political events, and about topics related to cultural, moral, and esthetic problems were started in the discotheque "78 Oborota". They provided variety to the discotheque evenings. Especially interesting were the talks which every young person finds exciting: sex education, history, the development and future of dance, fashion, and others. In "Rhythm", the other discotheque for high school students, the New Year's Eve programs were entirely carried out by distinguished young actors from the Sofia theatres and young pop music performers. The discotheque "Astoria" revived the existence of the interesting and somewhat forgotten studio "Zornitsa" ["Morning Star"]. The discotheque programs thus organized did not disturb the party, entertainment, and dance aspects of the evenings.

At a conference with disc jockeys, the possibilities and prospects for their increased participation in the given seven sites were discussed. The conference revealed substantial weaknesses in the repertoire and qualitative aspects of the musical sound recording and lyrics. Ways to overcome these shortcomings were outlined.

To what extent are the results unsatisfactory now and for the near future? Basically, it is the existing contradiction between social and standard consumption requirements. The managerial and financial mechanism for supply, service, maintenance, and support of the establishments is not regulated. This has created a discrepancy between Komsomol activists and business managers. Without denying and underestimating the noble ambitions toward high profitability, the unwillingness of the organizations associated with youth discotheques to consistently apply ideological and artistic standards in the seven discotheques remains inexplicable.

The above mentioned is also compounded by the reluctance of the service personnel, and, in some cases, by managers as well, to work in accordance with the new normative requirements.

An example: Until recently, the city discotheque for high school students, "Rhythm", had staff positions for 17 people, of which 7 or 8 reported work, but only 3 or 4 were actually on the job. Unfortunately, in spite of the persistent demands expressed by the City Committee of the DYU for undertaking specific measures to deal with the service personnel in similar cases, as well as to secure a minimum assortment, [district directorate-Blagoer district] "Obshtestveno Hranene" [Public catering] made definite promises, but without practical results. Similar is the case with discotheque "Astoria", a commercial project of Tourist enterprise "Balkantourist", Sofia. These findings were confirmed by the City Committee for State and People's Control, as well as the City Committee of the DCYU.

It is inappropriate that the solution of an issue of public interest should become the cause of endless difficulties. Thus the implementation of a series of ideas turns into a nerve-racking experience. The list of examples can go on and is evidence of some disturbing and long-standing tendencies, not one of which is beyond solution. These precise conclusions are sufficient grounds to believe that the youth discotheques in Sofia will soon step over the threshold of the expectations toward their realization.

13211/9312
CSO: 2200/102

INTERNAL MINISTRY ORGANS OUTLINE CRIME CONTROL MEASURES

Increased Responsibility for Managers

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 19 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Major Dimitur Marinov, Examining Magistrate of the Plovdiv Okrug Administrative Organ of the Ministry of Internal Affairs: "Increased Liability for Managers"]

[Text] The theses of the 13th congress of the BCP are emerging very clearly as a milestone in our progress. Much has been done; much still has to be done. A retrospective examination calls for reflection on a number of issue One of them is the application of the section of the Criminal Code dealing with the offenses of lack of economic control, dereliction of duty, committe as a result of carelessness. Let us more resolutely hold responsible and bring to justice managers of every rank, while at the same time consider carefully whether they should keep the same job. I think that a manager of establishment convicted for dereliction of duty and allowed to remain in his position will commit fewer errors. We all know the difficulty in training o qualified personnel and the danger of being removed from a job, now serves a a deterrent for the effective application of the above mentioned section of the Criminal Code. It is necessary to give greater operational independence to the managers, while at the same time make their liability more specific a personal, so that one conviction for committed violations related to their work does not also entail their automatic dismissal from work in addition to punitive action by the Party.

Eliminate Local Supply Organizations

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 19 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Captain Todor Todorov, Lieutenant Sasho Gatev, Regional Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Gorna Oryahovitsa: "Let Us Eliminate the Causes for Abuse"]

[Text] Aiming to limit the opportunities for violations and abuse, we propose: to liquidate due to inexpedience supply organizations attached to ente prises using raw and other materials produced locally, because in this situation direct negotiations exist and are encouraged. Intermediary supply offers an opportunity to some managers to systematically account for production plans, while others freeze working capital for thousands of leva.

And in the second place: To establish a commitment between the various enterprises of the "Bulgarplod" system of and the AIC [Agro-Industrial Complex] with the corporation ["Recyclable Materials"] for a timely negotiated purchase of used equipment and other recyclable materials.

Rapes Increasing

Sofia NARODEN STRAZH in Bulgarian 19 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Colonel Bogdan Karayotov, Central Administrative Organ of Investigations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs: "Strict Sanctions for Offenders"]

[Text] Recently a great portion of the serious criminal offenses haVe been committed by youths between 18 and 25 years of age. Through criminological investigations, we have established that fundamental reasons for these serious criminal offenses appear to be idleness and alcohol abuse by the young people.

Cases are not uncommon where the offenders are sons or daughters of high officials, members of the Party. I propose to seek moral responsibility from parents in the Party and community organizations who have allowed their children to stay without work and have given them the opportunity to sit idle and abuse alcohol.

The penalty given to recidivists for crimes committed by them must be increased. For instance, the incidence of rape of elderly women living alone has increased recently. To article 152, al.II: "The penalty for rape is imprisonment for 3 to 10 years" a new item should be added: "3) If the rape victim is an elderly woman living alone." In this particular criminal act we find the presence of perversion, characterized by a greater danger to society, therefore the penalty should also be greater.

With respect to white-collar crimes, my opinion and that of my colleagues is that the sanction in articles 212, 203, 206, 301, 242, and 250 of the Criminal Code must sharply be increased. In especially serious cases of crimes with an especially high degree of danger to society, there must be provisions for the death penalty as well.

13211/9312
CSO: 2200/102

NEW RADIO STATION BEGINS BROADCASTING

Prague TVORBA in Czech 14 May 86 p 8

[Interview with Jan Risek, central director of Czechoslovak Radio, by Danica Kozlova: "The Birth of 'Melodie'--The New Czechoslovak Radio Station"; date and place not given; first paragraph is TVORBA introduction]

[Text] On 1 May a new Czechoslovak radio station was activated and was designated "Melodie." In conjunction with the initiation of its broadcasting activities, we asked the central director of Czechoslovak Radio, Jan Risek, a few questions.

[Question] What led Czechoslovak Radio to establish this new station?

[Answer] Melodie should be a station of a totally different concept than the existing broadcasters of Hvezda, Prague, Bratislava, Vitava, and Devin. It is essentially an experiment which is, for the time being, quite limited with respect to broadcast time and territory.

Not to mention the output of the transmitters via which the program will be broadcast. In comparison with several thousand kilowatts which are at the disposal of programs from Radio Hvezda, Radio Prague, and Radio Bratislava, Radio Melodie will work only with a few kilowatts. That is why we do not wish to create illusions and listeners outside of the listed localities must not be angry at not being able to hear the program.

As far as the news is concerned, which is to be given once each hour, Radio Melodie will actually be a mutation of Radio Hvezda. The experiment consists in the fact that, during the remaining 55 minutes between newscasts, Radio Melodie will transmit music of a different character than that which is customarily played by the other broadcasters of Czechoslovak Radio. The reason why we decided on this experiment? We wish to intensify the struggle against aggressive rock music, the so-called hot or hard rhythms. A number of listeners cannot tolerate this music and frequently write us letters of protest against it.

[Question] What will the character of Radio Melodie be then?

[Answer] Radio Melodie has a federal character and its purpose is to provide at least a portion of our listeners with an alternative musical program and to, thus, act against the hypertrophy of "hard" music being broadcast by the other stations. It is precisely the musical component of the broadcast which will account for a substantial part of the programming at Radio Melodie. It will be music primarily based on the melodic component, it will be genre music, and in a style based on "sweet recordings" (so-called sweet music) or music from the swing era, modern entertainment music, and also music which is close to the operetta and musical play style. As for symphonic music, selections of so-called popular symphonic compositions will be included. The broadcasts of Radio Melodie are, in other words, intended for the more demanding listeners, those who engage in mental work, who are primarily interested in listening to quality music during the evening hours. That is why at Radio Melodie there will never be a single dirty word, no hit songs and aggressive music will be broadcast. There is enough of that heard on other stations. Radio Melodie should actually intensify the difference between individual broadcasters operating through Radio Czechoslovakia.

[Question] Do you have enough suitable music recordings?

[Answer] Of course, otherwise we could not begin broadcasting. It is true, however, that many of our orchestras, including radio orchestras, are not devoting themselves exclusively to music of an orchestral character. We want to support this social request even through the orientation of future work by our orchestras. However, we will not be able to get by without foreign recordings; other countries in the world record much more than we do.

[Question] Where will listeners be able to hear Radio Melodie?

[Answer] Broadcasts by this station are, for the time being, very limited as to locality because we do not wish to weaken the other broadcast circuits. But even so, it will have a potential effect on almost 3.5 million listeners in Czechoslovakia. In Prague and Bratislava, Radio Melodie will be broadcast in stereo in the ultrashortwave/CCIR band (Prague--102.5 MHz, Bratislava--101.8 MHz). In Brno, for the time being, broadcasts will be in mono on medium-wave bands (1485 MHz). There is also the possibility of broadcasting in Ostrava, in stereo on 101.4 MHz. For the present, there will be a time limitation also since Radio Melodie broadcasts from 1705 hours daily to 0007 hours the next day.

[Question] You say on the CCIR wave band, which are more likely found on Western radios. Will the listeners not have to purchase wave band decoders, which are imported, in order to hear Radio Melodie?

[Answer] You're right that Radio Melodie broadcasts on frequencies which were not used for broadcasting in the past, either in Czechoslovakia or in foreign countries. It is a wave band which had been set aside for other services and only recently did the International Telecommunications Union release it for radio broadcasts. These frequencies are built into only those of our radio sets which the Tesla enterprise produced during the past 2 years; they also are built into radios which are imported. However, Tesla could produce a converter for converting OIRT frequencies to CCIR frequencies even for older sets.

[Question] In other words, Czechoslovak Radio has a new station. How many new jobs did it require?

[Answer] You may be surprised, but not a single one. Originally we did receive a project which required 40 new employees, but we rejected this variant. And after a thorough reexamination of all possibilities and internal reserves, we managed to find a solution which made it possible to initiate broadcasts by the new station without any growth in manpower.

[Question] Tell us what the future of Radio Melodie is.

[Answer] The management and transmittal work site is Radio Czechoslovakia in Bratislava which found itself with a certain reserve of technical capacity, including transmission work sites after the new broadcast center there was completed. Here, preparations are being made for a musical program composed of recordings taken from the musical fund of Radio Czechoslovakia in Prague, in Bratislava, from kraj studios, and as a result of program exchanges with foreign broadcasters, primarily from socialist countries. As long as the public accepts this program--and I am firmly convinced it will--future development will be aimed at expanding the area of coverage. In practice, this means that possibilities will be sought as to how additional territories can be covered, particularly the agglomerations of large cities. The second direction will then be the expanding of the broadcast time component in order to offer listeners the broadest possible selection.

5911
CSO: 2400/291

ER CARRIES TIPS FOR TRIPS TO SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

30838 [Editorial Report] Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech on 16 and 17 June page 2, under the headlines "Journeys to Neighbors" and "Journeys to thern Seas," carries a two-part "mik"-signed report totaling 800 words, ch provides information for Czechoslovak tourists planning to spend their mer vacations in one of the socialist countries.

se wishing to visit Poland are informed that "certain restrictions" that e been in effect until recently "are now gradually being dropped." One visit the country with a package tour or "individually." In the second e, however, the traveller must "purchase tourist services," that is commodation, meal coupons, and so forth" in an office of the Polish ORBIS vel agency in the CSSR, where he will receive a "voucher" that must produced at the border together with the passport." One will not be owed to leave the country without the voucher. "The sole exception is a it on an invitation by immediate relatives (parents, brothers and ters, or children). In that case one has to produce the officially henticated invitation at the border," states the author of the series, ing that the "allocation of Polish zlotys is practically unlimited."

arding the USSR, Czechoslovak tourist agencies "have the already traditional h choice of trips," and one also can visit the country individually, the basis of an officially authenticated invitation by a USSR citizen, ch is presented at the border together with the passport. One can exchange per person per day."

mewhat more complicated at the moment is the situation with regard to rneys to the Hungarian People's Republic." There is quite a selection of kage tours, "but individual journeys are at present permitted for a imum of 2 days and the allocation per journey per person is 580 forints. can visit Hungary in this manner only twice a year," the author of the ort says.

atislava SMENA in Slovak on 18 June on page 1 notes in an article on the e subject that "many of our citizens express dissatisfaction with regard travel to Hungary. In this respect it depends solely on the bank whether existing state of affairs is going to change. The limited allocation of rints arises from the limited foreign currency resources for foreign rism. The possibilities of improving this situation, at least for the mer season, are currently being discussed.")

Those wishing to go to Romania are informed that there is still a choice of hotels on the Black Sea coast.

Czechoslovak tourists can also go to Yugoslavia--in package tours or individually; in the latter case, if they have received a foreign currency allocation or have been invited by immediate relatives, such as parents, brothers, sisters, or children. The Yugoslavia-bound tourist must be in possession of an "exit voucher," which the appropriate CSSR authorities issue "on the basis of an application authorized by the employer (men also need the consent of the district military administration)."

/8309
CSO: 2400/317

SOCIOLOGY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BRIEFS

JOINT TELEVISION PROGRAM PLANNED--Prague 23 June (CTK)--The International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT), forty years old this year, plans to launch a television program prepared jointly by its socialist member countries. OIRT Secretary-General Gennadij Codr, commenting on the plans, told CTK the project was generally expected to be implemented in 2 or 3 years. "It all depends on technical conditions--it will be necessary to set up a satellite broadcast that would be directly received on earth," he said. So far, television programs have been exchanged between OIRT members via the Intersputnki satellite communication system and its fifteen pound receiving stations. The joint program, scheduled to be broadcast for several hours every day, is expected to feature contributions ranging from news shots to popular scientific films, with details of its structure to be discussed at the OIRT Secretariat session in Bucharest next September. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 23 Jun 86] /12640

CSO: 2400/320

STATISTICS ON SPORTS FACILITIES, ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 55, 15 May 86 p 6

[Article under rubric "Numbers and Facts": "Physical Culture and Sports: Integral Part of the Socialist Lifestyle"]

[Text] Since the 10th Party Congress of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] and especially in the course of the "Sports Relay 11th Party Congress," the number of members of the DTSB [German Gymnastics and Sports Association] of the GDR has increased from 3.1 million to 3.6 million. This is 21.5 percent of the population of our Republic. These people can regularly participate in 10,279 sport clubs with a total of 43,959 sections and 16,864 general sport groups. In addition there are 6,251 local and industrial groups of the German Anglers Association of the GDR and 623 motor clubs of the Universal German Motor Sports Association of the GDR. The athletic life of the sport organizations, work and youth collectives is organized and run, usually on a volunteer basis, by 256,000 trainers, 157,200 judges and referees, 275,400 sport organizers of the FDGB [Free German Trade Union Federation] and 138,800 functionaries of the FDJ [Free German Youth] who are responsible for sports.

About 80.4 percent of school children regularly participate in extracurricular sports in the sport clubs in the schools, which exist in 95.8 percent of schools, in the sport societies of the DTSB of the GDR and in grass roots organizations of the GST [Society for Sport and Technology]. In 1970 this category included only 46 percent of girls and boys; by 1980 this figure had risen to 72 percent. There is also a continual increase in participation in athletic activities for apprentices. 60.7 percent of the future artisans are members of the DTSB of the GDR.

Last year, four out of five girls and boys between the ages of 6 and 18 belonged to a sport organization at their school or to a sport association of the DTSB of the GDR.

The number of students who regularly participate in sports has also increased: 114,850 students participate in 240 departmental and university-wide sport associations in organized exercise, training and competitive programs at the universities, colleges and professional schools of the GDR.

Since 1965, Spartakiad Games for children and young people have taken place in the GDR in summer and winter sports. From 1981 to 1985, about 1 million girls and boys were active each year in the District Spartakiad Games. The athletic accomplishments of the participants have been continually improving. Last year in the 10th Spartakiad Games for children and young people in the GDR, 132 records were established, including 69 GDR records in the various age groups.

The mass character of socialist physical culture is reflected to a high degree in the development of leisure and recreational sports. In keeping with the idea of "Sports for All," the joint sport programme of the DTSB of the GDR, of the FDGB and of the FDJ, with its wide range of offerings is receiving an ever broader response. From 1981 to the end of 1985, 6,959,780 working people regularly took part. Last year almost 39,000 sport festivals were celebrated in the plants, residential areas and villages.

One-fourth of the population, approximately 4 million citizens, fulfilled the requirements for the GDR sport medal program "Prepared for Work and for the Defense of the Homeland" in 1985--an expression of the great popularity of this program. Between the 10th and 11th Party Congresses of the SED, 18,865,074 sport medals were awarded in the gold, silver and bronze categories to children, young people and adults. The number of competitors for this insignia rose especially after the introduction of more easily understood regulations and conditions in 1977; in 1970 there were 1 million, in 1980 there were 3.7 million.

Since their entry into the Olympic arena in 1956, GDR athletes have won a total of 157 gold medals, 147 silver medals and 141 bronze medals in the summer and winter games. Between 1981 and 1985, female and male athletes of our Republic won 301 gold medals, 283 silver medals and 226 bronze medals in world and European championship competitions.

One factor in the positive overall picture of physical culture and sports since the 10th Party Congress of the SED is also the increase in athletic facilities. From 1971 to 1985, 6,789 athletic facilities were created, including 2,207 athletic fields, 2,516 gymnasiums and 106 indoor swimming pools. For 1986 there are plans to build or reconstruct a total of 274 sports facilities, including 153 gymnasiums, 66 athletic fields and 7 indoor pools.

12792
CSO: 2300/386

SOCIOLOGY HUNGARY

FIRST CASES OF AIDS REPORTED; 45 KNOWN IN APRIL

Budapest KEPES 7 in Hungarian No 1, 1986 p 8

[Translation by British Embassy, Budapest]

[Text] At the beginning of April there were forty-five patients in Hungary infected by AIDS. 22 of them are children who suffer from hemophilia and have been infected by imported medicines, another 22 homosexual men are registered and a woman who is the partner of a man suffering from hemophilia informed us Dr Adam Vase, head of department, Minister of Health. The first patient was discovered at the beginning of last August. Since then Hungary has joined the WHO-centre and we have been abliged to supply them with information on the number of the patients infected by AIDS.

In the Laszlo Hospital a special department was opened for those infected by AIDS. At the moment none of them is in the hospital yet. In the 73 countries providing the world organization data 20,000 patients infected by AIDS have been found and since the recognition of the disease, 1981, half of the patients infected has died. So far nobody has died in Hungary from AIDS; only one man infected by AIDS committed suicide. The ministry has worked out a programme on prevention but the number of patients to be infected by AIDS will be likely to increase.

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CSO: 5400/3022

END

JPRS-EER-86-105

18 JULY 1986

East Europe Report

REFERENCE AID

ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS AND SPECIAL TERMS USED IN THE HUNGARIAN PRESS

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CONTENTS

1. This glossary consists of a selective list of abbreviations, acronyms and special terms found in the Hungarian press. It was compiled by the Joint Publications Research Service and also includes material from the Library of Congress publication Hungarian Abbreviations, 1961.

2. In conformity with Hungarian alphabetization, entries in this glossary are arranged in the following order:

   a, b, c, cs, d, e, f, g, gy, h, i, j, k, l, m,

   n, ny, o, p, r, s, sz, t, ty, u, v, w, x, y, z, zs.

   Please note that diacritical marks over the vowels have been disregarded.

3. Most of the terms are taken from the fields of economics, science, and military affairs giving, in some instances, a brief definition of the term or concept. A list of Hungarian military ranks in use at the present time is also provided on the following page.

4. Although this glossary contains numerous entries for currently nonexistent organizations, it was deemed desirable to retain them so that this reference aid may be useful to those who undertake historical research.

5. This publication supersedes JPRS 70644, 16 February, 1978, Reference Aid: Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Special Terms in the Hungarian Press.

MILITARY RANKS OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY [MN]

Rendfokozat nelkuliek:	Those Without Rank:
1. Honved; Hataror	1. Private; Private of the Border Guards
Tisztesek:	Junior Noncommissioned Officers:
1. Orvezeto	1. Private First Class
2. Tizedes	2. Corporal
3. Szakaszvezeto	3. Junior Sergeant
Tiszthelyettesek:	Senior Noncommissioned Officers:
1. Ormester	1. Sergeant
2. Torzsormester	2. Staff Sergeant
3. Fotorzsormester	3. Master Sergeant
Zaszlosok:	Warrant Officers:
1. Zaszlos	1. Warrant Officer
2. Torzszaszlos	2. Chief Warrant Officer
Tisztek:	Commissioned Officers:
1. Alhadnagy	1. Junior Lieutenant
2. Hadnagy	2. Lieutenant
3. Fohadnagy	3. First Lieutenant
4. Szazados	4. Captain
5. Ornagy	5. Major
6. Alezredes	6. Lieutenant Colonel
7. Ezredes	7. Colonel
Tabornokok:	General Officers:
1. Vezerornagy	1. Major General
2. Altabornagy	2. Lieutenant General
3. Vezerezredes	3. Colonel General
4. Hadseregtabornok	4. General of the Army

-A-

a	abra illustration
a.	agyu cannon, gun
a.	ajtoszam room number
a.	alatt under, below
aa.	adoallomas transmitting station, transmitter (radio)
AAA	Allami Allattenyesztesi Allomas State Stockbreeding Station
AAH	Allami Aruhaz State Department Store
AAH	Anyag- es Arhivatal Office of Materiel and Price Control
AAV	Autoalkatresz Kereskedelmi Vallalat Enterprise for Automobile Parts
AB	Allami Biztosito State Insurance (Enterprise)
ABC	ABC Aruhaz ABC department store chain
ABEO	Altalanos Balesetelharito es Egeszsegvedo Ovorendszabaly General Safety Rules for Prevention of Accidents and Health Protection
ABKR	adatbazis kezelo rendszer database management system
ABMH	Allami Ber es Munkaugyi Hivatal State Wage and Labor Affairs Office
ABOFORT	Allami Borforgalmi Rt. State Wine Company, Ltd.
ABSZ	Allam Biztonsagi Szerv State Security Organization

ABV fegyverek	atom, biologiai, vegyi fegyverek atomic, biological, chemical weapons
A.C.	Actio Catholica Catholic Action
acelmagvas loszer	armor-piercing ammunition
ACSI	Anya- es Csecsemovedelmi Intezet Institute for the Protection of Mothers and Infants
ACSI	Anyagmozgatasi es Csomagolasi Intezet Material Handling and Packaging Institute
adj.	adjunktus assistant professor
adjunktus	assistant professor
adokedvezmeny	tax-relief
adokulcs	rate of tax/assessment
adomentes	tax exempt, tax-free
adotetel	tax assessment
ADR	Automatic Data Recorder
A.E.H.	Allami Egyhazugyi Hivatal State Office of Church Affairs
AEK	Allami Ellenorzo Kozpont State Control Center
AEKI	Atomenergia Kutato Intezet Atomic Energy Research Institute
A.E.K.K.	Atomenergia Kutatasi Kozpont Atomic Energy Research Center
AEM	Allami Ellenorzes Miniszteriuma State Control Ministry (for Collection of Agricultural Produce)
AEOB	Alkoholizmus Elleni Orszagos Bizottsag National Committee Against Alcohol Abuse
aeroszol bomba	concussion bomb

A.E.T.	Allami Epitoipari Troszt State Trust of the Building Industry
AETI	Allami Epitestudomanyi es Tervezo Intezet State Institute of Architecture and Design
A.E.T.V.	Altalanos Epulettervezo Vallalat Architectural Design Enterprise
AEV	Allami Epitoipari Vallalat, (Veszprem) State Construction Enterprise (Veszprem branch)
AFB	Allami Fejlesztesi Bank State Development Bank
AFESZ/afesz	Altalanos Fogyasztasi es Ertekesito Szovetkezetek General Consumer and Marketing Cooperatives
A.F.F.	Altalanos Fuvarozasi Feltetelek General Transportation Manual
AFIT	Autofenntarto Ipari Troszt Industrial Trust for Auto Maintenance
AFM	Allami Foldmeres State Geodesy Office
AFOR	Asvanyolajforgalmi Vallalat Mineral Oils Commercial Enterprise
AFORT	Asvanyolajforgalmi Vallalat Mineral Oils Commercial Enterprise
AFOSZ	Altalanos Fogyasztasi, Termelo es Ertekesito Szovetkezet General Consumers' and Producers' Marketing Cooperative Enterprise
AFTH	Allami Foldmeresi es Terkepeszeti Hivatal State Bureau of Geodetics and Cartography
A.G.	Allami Gazdasag State Farm

A.G.	Anyaggazdalkodas Materiel Management Department
AGAIR	Agazati Automatizalt Iranyitasi Rendszer Branch Automated Control System
agazati miniszteriumok	branch ministries
AGEM	Allami Gazdasagok es Erdok Minisztere, Miniszteriuma Minister, Ministry of State Farms and Forests
AGF	Allami Gazdasagok Foigazgatosaga Inspectorate of State Farm
ag. h. ev.	agostai hitvallasu enangelikus Lutheran of Augsburg Confession
AGI	Allami Gazdasagok Igazgatosaga Directorate of State Farms
agi.	anyagi financial, economic
agit.	agitacio agitation
agitprop.	agitacio es propaganda agitation and propaganda
AGKER	Allami Gazdasagok Kereskedelmi Kft State Farms Commercial Limited Liability Company
AGM	Allami Gazdasagok Miniszteriuma/ Minisztere Ministry/Minister of State Farms
AGM, A.G.M.	Altalanos Gepipari Miniszterium/ Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Machine Industries
AGOK	Allami Gazdasagok Orszagos Kozpontja National Center for State Farms
agr.	agrar agrarian, agricultural

AGRIMPEX	AGRIMPEX Mezogazdasagi Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat AGRIMPEX Agricultural Foreign Trade Enterprise
AGRIT	Ipari Szovetkezeti Fejlesztesi Tarsulas Industrial Cooperative Development Association
agrn.	agronomus agronomist
AGROBER	Mezogazdasagi Tervezo es Beruhazasi Vallalat Agricultural Design and Investment Enterprise
AGROKER	Pest, Nograd es Komarom Megyei Mezogazdasagi Ellato Vallalat Agricultural Supply Enterprise of Pest, Nograd and Komarom Megyes
AGROMAS	a joint Hungarian-Bulgarian foreign trade enterprise for agricultural machinery, established in 1964
AGROTERV	Mezogazdasagi Tervezo Vallalat Agricultural Planning Enterprise
AGROTERV	Allami Gazdasagok Muszaki Tervezesi Vallalata Technical Planning Enterprise of the State Farms
AGROTROSZT	Mezogazdasagi Ellato Troszt Agricultural Supply Trust
AGTI	Altalanos Geptervezo Iroda General Office of Machine Design
AH	Arhatosag Price Authority (of the National Planning Office)
AH	Orszagos Anyag- es Arhivatal National Material and Price Office
AHIR	Allami Hirdeto State Advertising (Enterprise)

AHT	Allatforgalmi es Husipari Troszt Livestock Trading and Meat Industry Trust
AHZ	Allami Hangversenyzenekar State Orchestra
AIB	Allami Ifjusagi Bizottsag State Youth Committee
AIB	Altalanos Innovacios Bank General Innovation Bank
AIFT	Allamigazgatasi Informatikai Fejlesztesi Tarsasag State Administrative Informatics Development Association
AIOT	Automatizalasi Informaciofeldolgozasi es Operaciokutatasi Tanacs Automation, Information Processing and Operational Research Council
AIR	agazati iranyitas rendszer, or automatizalt iranyitas rendszer branch control system, or automated control system
AIR-TF	Automatikus Iranyitorendszerek Technologiai Folyamatokhoz automatic guidance systems for technological processes (in Russian, ASZU-TP)
AJTI	Allam es Jogtudomany Intezet Institute of Political Science and Jurisprudence
AK.	Akademiai Kiado Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
a.k.	aranykorona gold crown (Hungarian currency before World War 1, and still used to estimate real estate values)
A.K.	Arellenorzes Orszagos Kormanybiztosa National Government Commissioner of Price Control

akad.	akademia; akademiai academy; academic
Akad. K.	Akademiai Kiado Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
AKB	Allami Konyvesbolt State Book Store
AKF	Allami Kereskedelmi Felugyeloseg State Inspectorate of Trade
AKG	Allami Kiserleti Gazdasag State Experimental Farm
AKI	Allattenyesztesi Kutato Intezet Livestock Breeding Research Institute
AKI	Automatizalasi Kutato Intezet Automation Research Institute
AKI	Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Atommag Kutato Intezete, Debrecen Nuclear Science Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Debrecen
AKK	Arufuvarozas Kezikonyve Handbook on Shipping of Goods
AKK	Autokozlekedesi Klub Automobile Transportation Club
AKM	Agazati Kapcsolatok Merlege Input-Output Table
aknaveto	mortar
AKOV	Autokozlekedesi Vallalat Automobile Transportation Enterprise
AKV	Allami Konyvterjeszto Vallalat State Book Distributing Enterprise
akvo.	anyakonyvvezeto Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths
ala.	alakulat formation, outfit (mil.)

ala.	alallomas substation
alakulat	formation, outfit--A general collective concept to designate any military organization without reference to its size, composition, character, or function.
alantos tiszt	officer assigned to a unit but not in command
alapjavadalmazas (loszer)	basic load (of ammunition)
alapsz.	alapszabaly; alapszabalyok statute; statutes, bylaws
ALBART	Allami Bauxit Aluminium Rt. State Bauxite Aluminum Company, Ltd.
alegyseg	subunit--A general concept for a military organization with a permanent organization and definite size, smaller than a unit, and generally simple. Subunits can be found in every branch of service and they belong to the complement (allomany) of a larger, independent, subunit or unit. In regard to function, they can be differentiated into all-branch of service (osszfegyvernemi), branch of service (fegyvernemi), and special subunits. Characteristic subunits are: squads or crews, platoons, companies or batteries, and battalions (both "zaszloalj" and "osztaly").
alezds.	alezredes lieutenant colonel
alezr.	alezredes lieutenant colonel
alezredes	lieutenant colonel
Alfold	(The) Plains [in Hungary]
alg.	algebra algebra
alhadnagy	junior lieutenant

alhdgy.	alhadnagy junior lieutenant (earlier: highest rank of noncommissioned officer)
alhgy.	alhadnagy junior lieutenant (earlier: highest rank of noncommissioned officer)
alig.	aligazgato deputy director
alk.	alkalmas fit, suitable
alk.	alkalmazott employee
alk.	alkerulet subdistrict
Alk.	alkotmany constitution
all.	allami state (adj.)
all.	allando permanent
allami gazdasag	state farm
allami tamogatasok	state subsidies
allami vallalatok	state-owned enterprises
allamtitkar	state secretary
allatt.	allattenyesztes animal husbandry
all. eng.	a lamilag engedelyezett, engedelyezve licensed by the state
All. Ny.	Allami Nyomda State Printing Office
alloeszkozok	fixed assets
allomany	effective force, total strength, complement, strength--The authorized or actual personnel of any military formation and the sum of its military equipment and material.

allomanytabla	table of organization and equipment
allomashely	garrison (mil.)
allovedelem	sustained defense
aloszt.	alosztaly subunit (also used for army units)
alp.	alperes defendant
alpk.	alparancsnok second in command
alsz.	alszam subheading number
alt.	altalanos general, universal, common
alt.	altiszt noncommissioned officer
altabornagy	lieutenant general
altalanos nyeresegado	general profit tax
Altalanos Tarifa- es Kereskedelmi Egyezmeny	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]
altbgy.	altabornagy lieutenant general
alti.	altiszt noncommissioned officer
ALUKER	Aluminium Kereskedelmi Vallalat Aluminum Trade Enterprise
alum.	aluminium aluminum
ALUTERV	Aluminiumipari Tervezo Intezet Designing Institute for the Aluminum Industry
a.m.	annyi mint that is (i.e.)
AMB	Allami Mezogazdasagi Birtokok State Agricultural Properties

AMEK	Antifasiszta Menekulteket Ellato Kozpont Relief Center for Anti-Fascist Refugees
AMG	Allami Mezogasdasagi Gepallomas; also given as Allami Mezogazdasagi Gepkozpont or Allami Mezogazdasagi Gepuzem State Tractor Station
amortizalt	recoil absorbing, shock absorbing (mil.)
AMT	automatizalt muszaki tervezes automated technical design
AMTI	see UVATER
AMTI	Allami Melyepitestudomanyi Intezet State Scientific Institute of Civil Engineering
ANE	Allami Nepi Egyuttes State Folk Ensemble
ang.	angol English, Englishman
ANK	Alban Nepkoztarsasag Albanian People's Republic
anyagell.	anyagellatas supply of materiel
anyaggazd.	anyaggazdalkodas Supply Management Department
anyagv.	anyagvizsgalat material testing
ao.	allatorvos veterinarian
ap.	allomasparancsnok garrison commander, railroad transport officer
APF	allami piacfelugyelet state market supervision
APISZ	Allami Papiripari Szovetkezet State Paper Cooperative Enterprise

APK	Allami Pincegazdasagok Kozpontja State Wine Cellar Center
apk.	allomasparancsnok garrison commander, railway transport officer
apr.	aprilis April
aranykorona [a.k.]	gold crown (Hungarian currency before World War 1, and still used today to estimate real estate values)
arch.	archivum archives
arctamadas	frontal attack
arcvonal	front line (milit.)
arf.	arfolyam current price, rate of exchange, quotation
ARHIV.	Arhivatal Price Office
arj.	arjegyzek price list, catalog
arj.	arjegyzes price quotation
ar. kor.	arany korona gold crown (Hungarian currency before World War 1, still used to estimate real estate values)
ar. p.	arany pengo gold pengo (Hungarian currency in 1925-1945, still used to estimate real estate values)
arrendszer	price system
ARTEX	ARTEX Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat ARTEX Foreign Trade Enterprise
ARTISJUS	foreign trade enterprise of the Office for the Protection of Copyrights (Szerzoi Jogvedo Hivatal)

arualap	commodity fund: aggregate volume of all commodities and services available to the population in a given year.
aruatv.	aruatvevo inspector (standards of quality)
aruelosztas	allocation of goods
aruforg.	aruforgalmi trade (adj.)
arv.	arveres auction
ASZERF	Altalanos Szerelsi Feltetelek (KGST) General Conditions for Assembly (CEMA)
ASZF	Aruszallitasok Altalanos Feltetelei (KGST) General Terms for Freight Shipments (CEMA)
ASZFALTUTEP. V.	Aszfaltutepito Vallalat Asphalt Road Building Enterprise
ASZSZ	Allamigazgatasi Szamitogepes Szolgalat State Administration Computer Service
ASZSZK	Autonom Szovjet Szocialista Koztarsasag Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (ASSR)
ASZU-TP	see AIR-TF
a.t.	allami tulajdon state property, state-owned
at.	atomfizika nuclear physics
ata.	atado allomas clearing station, relay station
ATB	Allami Terv Bizottsag State Planning Commission
ATEV	Animal Protein Feed Producing Enterprise

ATEX	Allami Textilkiskereskedelmi Vallalat State Textile Retail Trade Enterprise
ATF	automatizalt technologiai folyamiranyitas automated technological process control
atfuvas	blow-by (leakage of gas or liquid between a piston & cylinder during operation)
athatolas	penetration (milit.)
ATI	Allami Terkepeszeti Intezet State Institute of Cartography
atkarolo/bekerito hadmozdulat	pincer movement (milit.)
atlagber szabalyozas	average-wage control system
ATOMKI	Atommag Kutato Intezet Nuclear Research Institute
ATUKI	Autokozlekedesi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet Scientific Research Institute for Automobile Transportation
atv.	atvitel balance brought forward
aug.	augusztus August
aut.	automatika automation
aut.	automatikus automatic
AUTOFEM	Autofelszereles es Femtomegcikk KSz Small Cooperative for Automobile Accessories and Mass-Produced Metal Articles
AUTOKER	Auto- es Alkatreszkereskedelmi Vallalat Auto and Spare Parts Trade Enterprise
autokozl.	autokozlekedesi automobile transport (adj.)

AUTOVILL	Autovillamossagi Felszerelesek Gyara Factory of Automobile Electric Equipment
av.	aknaveto trench mortar, mine thrower
A.V.	Allami Vallalat State Enterprise
av	autovasar auto fair
AVF	Autovillamossagi Felszerelesek Gyara Automotive Electrical Equipment Factory
AVH	Allamvedelmi Hatosag State Security Authority (of the Ministry of Interior)
AVIG	Autokozlekedesi Vezerigazgatosag Directorate of Automotive Transportation
AVIR	altalanos vallalati iranyitas rendszer general enterprise guidance system
AVIRT	Allami Villamosmuvek Rt. State Electricity Works, Ltd.
avlzal	to inform
AVO	Allamvedelmi Osztag State Security Division
AVO	(Magyar Allamrendorseg) Allamvedelmi Osztalya State Security Department (of the Hungarian State Police)
AVR	Automata Vezerlo Rendszer Control System for Automatic Equipment
AZI	Allami Zeneiskola State Music School

-B-

b.	bal left
BADOSZ, BDSZ	Banyaipari Dolgozok Szakszervezete Trade Union of Mine Workers
BAH keresztezodes	Balatoni ut - Alkotas ut - Hegyalja ut BAH intersection/crossing
bajtars	comrade-in-arms
baka	soldier, private (slang)
BAMERT	Banyagepgyar Mining Machines Factory
bany.	banyaszat mining
BANYATERV	Banyaszati Tervezo Intezet Planning Institute of Mining
Banykut.	Banyaszati Kutato Intezet Mining Research Institute
bapt.	baptista Baptist
barom.	barometer barometer
BAV	Bizomanyi Aruhaz Vallalat Retail Store for Sales on Commission
BB	Baloldali Blokk Coalition of the Left
BB	Belbiztonsagi Szervezet Internal Security Organ
BB	Beruhazasi Bank Investment Bank
BB	Budapest Bajnoksag Budapest Championship
BBB	Bor Bizomanyi Bolt Commission Wine Store

BBR	Babarci Buzatermelesi Rendszer Babarc Wheat Growing Systen
BCM	Berendi Cement Muvek Berend Cement Works
BCR	Babolna, Chinoin, Richter Gedeon Association (makes fodder mix)
BCSz Kut. Int.	Bor-, Cipo- es Szormeipari Kutato Intezet Research Institute for the Leather, Shoe and Fur Industries
BE	Budapesti Eromu Budapest Power Plant
BEAC	Budapesti Egyetemi Atletikai Club University Athletic Club of Budapest
BEAG	Budapesti Elektroakusztikai Gyar Budapest Electroacoustics Factory
beasas	intrenchment (milit.)
becsapodas	inpact (milit.)
becsapodoszog	angle of inpact
bef.	befejezes end, conclusion
begy. h.	begyujto hely collecting station
BEGYM	Begyujtesi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister for Collection of Agricultural Produce and Livestock
begyujt.	begyujtesi collecting (adj.)
begyurodozes	impact, ripple effect
beh.	behozatal inport, imports
behivas	draft, call up
behivo/behivo jegy	draft notice

bej.	bejarat entrance
bej.	bejegyzett registered, incorporated
bek.	bekezdes paragraph
BdK	Budapesti Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Konyvtara Library of the Lorand Eotvos University of Budapest
bekerito/atkarolo hadmozdulat	pincer movement (milit.)
belf.	belfoldi domestic, internal
belker.	belkereskedelem domestic trade
BELKERIG	Belkereskedelmi Igazgatosag Domestic Trade Directorate
Belker. Min.	Belkereskedelmi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Domestic Trade
BELKM	Belkereskedelmi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Domestic Trade
BELOIANNISZ	Beloiannisz Hiradastechnikai Gyar Beloiannisz Telecommunication Equipment Factory
belso atmero/furat/kaliber	caliber
BELSPED	Belfoldi Szallitmanyozasi Vallalat Domestic Transport Enterprise
belszolgalat	garrison duty (milit.)
BEM	Banya- es Energiaugyi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Mines and Power
BEM	Borsodi Ercelokeszito Muvek Borsod Ore Dressing Plant
BEMHEI	Budapest Technical University, Institute of Communications and Energy Industry

bemeres	locating, surveying (milit.)
benzin	gasoline
BEO	Balesetelharito es Egeszsegvedo Ovorendszabaly Safety Rules for Prevention of Accidents and Health Protection
berend.	berendezes equipment
berendezes orientalt aramkor	equipment designed circuit
berepulesi veszely	air alert
berepulo pilota	test pilot
berfejlesztesi befizetes	levy on wage increment
berfejlesztesi mutato	indicator of wage increments
berm.	bermentve postage paid
bermunka	contract work
berpreferencia	wage preference; preferential treatment of wage increments
berszabalyozasi formak	wage regulating forms
bertomeg	wage-bill: the total sum of all wages paid in a 1-year period by an enterprise. Similar to the wage fund (beralap), used prior to the economic reform, except that its amount is not determined and prescribed by the state supervisory authorities but rather by the enterprise itself according to the economic results and regulators.
bertomegszabalyozas	wage-bill control system
beruhazasi jarulek	investment contribution
besorozott/behivott/ujonc	conscript, draftee, recruit, selectee; a person classified for military service
besz.	beszerzes purchase

beszivargas	infiltration
BESZKART	Budapest Szekesfovarosi Kozlekedesi Rt. Metropolitan Transit Company of Budapest
beszolg.	beszolgaltatasi agricultural produce collection
BETEX	Budapesti Textilnagykereskedelmi Vallalat Wholesale Textile Enterprise of Budapest
betores	raid, penetration (milit.)
BEV	Banyaszati Epito Vallalat Mining Construction Enterprise
bev.	bevetel incone, proceeds
B.E.V.	Budapesti Elovarosi Vasut Budapest Suburban Railways
bevehetetlen	impenetrable (milit.)
bevonulas	induction, entry on active military duty; occupying territory without war (milit.)
bevonulasi parancs	call up order (for reservists, draftees)
Bezostaya	Soviet wheat variety grown in Hungary (Russ.)
BFSz	Bekescsabai Forgacsolo Szerszangyar Cutting Tool Factory of Bekescsaba
BFSzIB	Betakaritasi es Felvasarlari Szallitasokat Intezo Bizottsag Committee for Collection and Purchase of Agricultural Produce
BFSzV	Baranyai Foldmuvesszovetkezetek Szolgaltato Vallalata Supply Enterprise of the Farmers' Cooperatives of Baranya County

BFT	Budapest Fovaros Tanacsa Municipal Council of Budapest
BGYM	Begyujtesi Miniszterium Ministry for Collecting Produce and Livestock
BGTV	Budapesti Geodeziai es Terkepeszeti Vallalat Budapest Geodesy and Cartography Enterprise
BHEV.	Budapesti Helyierdeku Vasut Suburban Railways of Budapest
BHG	Beloiannisz Hiradastechnikai Gyar Beloiannisz Telecommunication Factory
B.H.N.V.	Balatoni Hajozasi Nemzeti Vallalat Lake Balaton National Navigation Enterprise
B.H.V.	Balatoni Hajozasi Vallalat Lake Balaton Navigation Enterprise
BIB	Balatoni Intezo Bizottsag Lake Balaton Managing Committee (tourisn)
BIH	Budapesti Izraelita Hitkozseg Jewish Religious Community of Budapest
BIK	Borsodvideki Ipari Kozpont Industrial Center of the Borsod Area
billentyu	trigger (milit.)
biol.	biologia biology
bir.	birosag law court
birt.	birtokos owner, owning
BIV	Budapesti Ipari Vasar Budapest Industrial Fair
biz.	bizalmas confidential

biz.	bizottsag committee
bizalmas	confidential (when used as classification of state secrets)
bizalomerosito intezkedesek	confidence building measures (CBM)
bizomanyi szerzodes	commission contract
bizt.	biztositas insurance, safety
biztositas	protection, security (mil.), insurance
biztositott bernovekedes	guaranteed wage increase
BJMT	Bolyai Janos Matematikai Tarsulat Janos Bolyai Society of Mathematics
bk.	bank bank
BK	Belugyi Kozlony Gazette of the Ministry of Interior
BK.	Bibliotheca Kiado Bibliotheca Publishing House
B.K.	Budapesti Kozlony, Hivatalos Lap Budapest Bulletin, Official Gazette
BKGY	Budapesti Konzervgyar Budapest Cannery
BKI	Banyaszati Kutato Intezet Mining Research Institute
B.K.M.	Bel- es Kulkereskedelmi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Donestic and Foreign Trade
BKM	Belkereskedelmi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Domestic Trade
BKP	Bolgar Kommunista Part Bulgarian Communist Party
BKR	Bajai Kukorica Termelesi Rendszer Baja Corn Growing System

BKV	Budapesti Kozlekedesi Vallalat Budapest Transportation Enterprise
BLASZ	Budapesti Labdarugok Alszovetsege Subassociation of the Soccer Teams of Budapest
BLT	belfoldi leveltavirat domestic night letter (telegram)
BM	Belugyminiszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of the Interior
BME	Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Technical University of Budapest
BM OTP	Belugyniniszteriun, Orszagos Tuzrendeszeti Parancsnoksag Ministry of the Interior, National Fire Protection Headquarters
BNK	Bolgar Nepkoztarsasag Bulgarian People's Republic
BNL	Borsodnadasdi Lenezgyar Borsodnadasd Metal Sheet Factory
BNV	Budapesti Nemzetkozi Vasar Budapest International Fair
BNYE	Budapesti Nyondaipari Egyesules Industrial Printing Syndicate of Budapest
BOAK	berendezesorientalt aramkor equipment oriented circuit
BOE	Budapesti Orvostudonanyi Egyetem Medical University of Budapest
BORDOSZ	Boripari Dolgozok Szakszervezete Trade Union of Workers in the Leather Industry
Borforg. V.	Borforgalni Vallalat Leather Trade Enterprise
BORTEX	Bortex Cipogyar Bortex Shoe Factory
bot.	botanika botany

BOTE	Budapest Orvostudomany Egyetem Budapest Medical University
BOTP	Belugyminiszterium, Orszagos Tuzrendeszeti Parancsnoksag Ministry of the Interior, National Fire Protection Headquarters
bov.	bovitett enlarged
Boy-szolg.	Boy-szolgalat "Boy'' messenger service
BP	Bolsevik Part Bolshevik Party
BP or Bp.	Budapest Budapest
Bp.	bunteto perrendtartas code of criminal procedure
Bpest	Budapest Budapest
br.	baro baron
BRFK	Budapesti Rendor Fokapitanysag Budapest Police Headquarters
BRG	Budapesti Radiotechnikai Gyar Budapest Radio Technology Factory
brizans robbanoanyag	explosives with crushing or ripping properties (nil.)
brutto hazai termek	gross domestic production (GDP)
BSZT	Borsodi Szenbanyaszati Troszt Coal Mining Trust of Borsod
BSZV	Belkereskedelmi Szallitasi Vallalat Domestic Trade Shipping Enterprise
Bta.	A buntetotorvenykonyv altalanos resze General Section of the Penal Code
BTE	Boripari Tudomanyos Egyesulet Scientific Association of the Leather Industry

BTK. Btk. btk.	Bunteto Torvenykonyv Penal Code
BTR	Behind the Tape Reader
BTSB	Budapesti Testnevelesi es Sportbizottsag Budapest Committee for Physical Culture and Sports
BTSF	Budapesti Testnevelesi es Sport Felugyeloseg Inspectorate of Physical Culture and Sports of Budapest
BTSI	Budapesti Testnevelesi es Sport Intezet Budapest Institute of Physical Culture and Sports
BTSI	Budapesti Testnevelesi es Sportegeszsegugyi Intezet Budapest Institute of Physical Culture and Hygiene
BTSI	Budapesti Testnevelesi es Sportorvosi Intezet Budapest Institute for Physical Education and Sports Physician
BTST	Budapesti Testnevelesi es Sport Tanacs Council of Physical Culture and Sports of Budapest
BTT	Budapest Termelekenysegi Tarsulas Budapest Productivity Association
bu. alosztaly	bunugyi alosztaly criminal investigation section
BUBIV	Budapesti Butoripari Vallalat Budapest Furniture Industry Enterprise
BUDAPRESS	MTI idegen nyelvu szerkesztosegenek bulletin- es cikkszolgalata Bulletin and Article Service of MTI's Foreign Language Editorial Office
BUDAVOX	Budavox Hiradastechnikai Kulkereskedelmi Rt. Budavox Telecommunications Foreign Trade Co.

B.u.e.k. BUEK	Boldog ujevet kivan (kivanok, kivannak) Happy New Year
BULAV	Budapesti Lakasepito Vallalat Budapest Apartment Building Enterprise
BuM	Belugyminiszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of the Interior
bunuldozes	criminal investigation
BURKISZ	Budapest Ruhaszati Kisipar Szovekezetek Szovetsege Budapest Association of Small Scale Garment Cooperatives
BUTORERT	Butorertekesito Allami Vallalat State Enterprise for Sale of Furniture
BUV	Budapesti Uveg- es Porcelanertekesito Vallalat Glass and China Commercial Enterprise of Budapest
BUVATEX	Budapesti Vatta- es Textilipari Termeloszovetkezet Budapest Cotton and Textile Producer Cooperative
BUVATI	Budapesti Varostervezo Intezet City Planning Institute of Budapest
BUVATI	Budapesti Varosepitesi Tervezo Vallalat Budapest Planning Enterprise for Urban Construction
bv.	buntetesvegrehajtas an abbreviation preceding the rank of officers of the National Penal Authority (formerly: Prison Guards)
BV ezredes	Buntetesvegrehajto ezredes Sentence enforcement colonel
BVBT	Budapesti Varosepitesi Tervezo Vallalat Budapest Urban Development Planning Enterprise
BVI	Budapesti Vasarrendezo Iroda Organization Bureau of the Budapest Fair

BVK	Borsodi Vegyi Kombinat Chemical Combine of Borsod
BVOP	Buntetesvegrehajtas Orszagos Parancsnoksaga National Penal Authority (formerly: Prison Guards)
BVT	Beke Vilagtanacs World Peace Council
BVT	Budapesti Varosi Tanacs City Council of Budapest
B.V.V.	Budapesti Villamos Vasut (Formerly: BSZKRT) Budapest Electric Railways
BWR	Boiling light-water cooled and moderated reactor (Forro konnyuvizzel hutott es mersekelt reactor)
B.Y.C.	Balatoni Yacht Club Balaton Yacht Club

-C-

C	Celsius Celsius, centigrade
c.	cikk, cikkely article, item, paragraph
c.	cim title
c^2	negyzetcentimeter square centimeter
c^3	kobcentimeter cubic centimeter
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CBM	confidence building measures (bizalomerosito intezkedesek)
CDL	Compiler Description Language
cegv.	cegvezeto manager
celcsoportos beruhazas	lump-sum investment: the planned (productive and nonproductive) investment objectives (e.g. housing projects, electric power lines, highway construction, etc.) are represented in the national economic plan by aggregate lump sums allotted to each objective. The lump sums may provide for several or many individual investments serving the same objectives.
Celprogram	Long-term CEMA Joint Investment Projects, CEMA Target Programs
CEMSZOV	Cementaru- es Mukoipari KTSZ Artisans Cooperative of Cement Products and Artificial Stone Industry
Centropress	Cable address of ESTI HIRLAP
cg.	centigramm centigram
CGT	Confederation de Travail Work Confederation

CHEMOKOMPLEX	CHEMOKOMPLEX Vegyipari Gep es Berendezes Export-Import Vallalat CHEMOKOMPLEX Export-Import Enterprise for Chemical Industry Machinery and Equipment
CHEMOLIMPEX	CHEMOLIMPEX Magyar Vegyiaru Kulkereskedelni Vallalat CHEMOLIMPEX Foreign Trade Enterprise for Hungarian Chenical Products
CIB	Central European International Bank Ltd.
CK.	Corvina Kiadovallalat The Corvina Publishing Enterprise
cl	centiliter centiliter
CNC	Computer Numerical Control
COCOM	Coordinating Committee on Export Controls of NATO
conv.	convex convex
CPM	Critical Path Method
CPS	Corn Production System (Acquired from U.S. by Babolna State Farm)
CPS	Closed production system
cucc	baggage, stuff (slang)

-Cs-

"Cs"	A letter indicating the time of the beginning of a definite activity which, because of secrecy or because of not knowing the concrete time, is used in planning work. "Cs" indicates the time of an attack against an enemy defensive perimeter, an attack carried out simultaneously by armored and motorized rifle subunits. In the event of a forced crossing of water obstacles, ""Cs" indicates the time at which the crossing subunits must reach a definite line on the water obstacle.
cs.	csapat troop, company, detachment, squadron
Cs A	Csepeli Autogyar Automobile Factory of Csepel
csap.	csapat troop, company, detachment, squadron
csapat	troop, company, detachment, squadron.--The general collective name for subunits, units, or higher units of a branch of service organized to carry out a battle task. Usually, subunits or units from various branches of service belong to the complement of a "csapat." The designation of the "csapat" expresses the branch of service according to basic function (e.g., motorized rifles regiment, armored division).
csapatkeret	cadre
csapatosszevonas	troop concentration
csapatrend	tactical disposition of troops
csapatrepulok	army aviation: aviation units organic to higher units and armies designed to provide direct support to these ground units
csatarend	tactical disposition of troops
csatarlanc	skirmish line

csatl.	csatlakozas connection
csb.	csapatbajnoksag team championship
CSCSGY	Csepeli Csogyar Pipe Factory of Csepel
CSEB	Csoportos Elet es Baleset Biztositas Group Life and Accident Insurance
CSEHMADOK	sehszlovakiai Magyar Dolgozok Kulturegylete Cultural Association of Hungarian Workers in Czechoslovakia
CSEMADOK	Csehszlovakai Magyarok Kulturalis-Tarsadalmi Szovetsege Cultural-Social Association of Hungarians in Czechoslovakia
CSEMKER	Orszagos Csemegekereskedelni Vallalat National Delicatessen Enterprise
cserearany mutatok	terms of trade indices
cs. es kir.	csaszari es kiralyi Imperial and Royal ...
csfk.	csoportfonok chief/commander of group, troop detachment or special task force
CSFM	Csepeli Femmu Csepel Metal Factory
csill.	csillagaszat astronomy
csk.	cseh korona Czechoslovak crown
CSK	Csehszlovak Koztarsasag Czechoslovak Republic
CSKP	Csehszlovakia Kommunista Partja Communist Party of Czechoslovakia

CSNYV	Csongradi Nyomda Vallalat Csongrad Printing Enterprise
cso.	csendor gendarme
csom.	csomag parcel
csop.	csoport group, section, troop detachnent, special task force
csoport	group, troop detachment, party.—The collective nane for units (kotelek) under a common leadership made up of identical or various branch of service or special service subunits brought together to carry out a certain task. E.g., reconnaissance ""csoport,'' artillery ""csoport."
cs. sz.	csekk-szamla bank account, checking account
CSSZK	Csehszlovak Szocialista Koztarsasag Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (CSSR)
CSTI	Csepeli Tervezo Intezet Csepel Planning Institute
CsTl	Csomagolastechnikai Intezet Institute of Packaging Technology
csuklos autobusz	articulated bus
csut.	csutortok Thursday
CSVA	Csepeli Vas-es Acelontodek Iron and Steel Foundries of Csepel
CSVF	Csepeli Vas-es Femmuvek Iron and Steel Works of Csepel
CSVM	Csepel Vas & Femmuvek Csepel Iron and Metal Works

-D-

D./d.	del South
D.	Duna Danube
d.	dulo balk between strips of cultivated land; farm road
dandar	brigade.—A higher unit of a branch of service or special service; its organizational base is the battalion. Several battalions and special subunits can belong to the complenent of a ""dandar.''
DAT	Delnagyarorszagi Aranternelo Vallalat Electric Power Producing Enterprise of Southern Hungary
DAV	Delmagyarorszagi Aramszolgaltato Vallalat Electric Power Service Enterprise of Southern Hungary
DAV	Dunantuli Aramszolgaltato Vallalat Electric Power Service Enterprise of Transdanubia
db.	darab piece
DB	Diakjoleti Bizottsag Student Relief Committee
DBK	Debreceni Boripari Kisipari Tsz Leather Industry Production Cooperative of Debrecen
DCM	Dunai Cement Muvek Danube (Duna) Cement Works
DCS	Diosgyori Csapagygyar Bearing Factory of Diosgyor
d d.	dandar brigade
d.d.k.	del-delkelet south-southeast

d.d.ny.	del-delnyugat south-southwest
DDP	duodioda-pentoda duodiode-pentode (radio tube)
DDT	duodioda-trioda duodiode-triode (radio tube)
d.e.	delelott morning, midmorning
DEAC	Debreceni Egyetemi Atletikai Club University Athletic Club of Debrecen
Debr.	Debrecen Debrecen
dec.	decenber December
DECUS HLUG	Digital Equipment Computer Users Society, Hungarian Local Users Group
DEDASZ	Deldunantuli Aranszolgaltato Vallalat Electric Power Service Enterprise of Southern Transdanubia
DEFOSZ	Dolgozo Parasztok es Foldmunkasok Orszagos Szovetsege National Association of Working Peasants and Laborers
deinognosis	prediction of danger: danger warning in economics through study of data and trends
DEK	Debreceni Kossuth Lajos Tudonanyegyetem Konyvtara Library of the Louis Kossuth University of Debrecen
DEKOR	Kirakatrendezo es Reklamkivitelezo KTSz Producers' Cooperative of Window Dressers and Advertising Designers Enterprise
DELDAV	Deldunantuli Aramszolgaltato Vallalat Electric Power Service Enterprise of Southern Transdanubia

delker.	delkeruleti southern district (adj.)
delkor/meridian	meridian
dem.	demokrata; demokratikus democrat, democratic
DEMASZ	Del-magyarorszagi Aramszolgaltato Vallalat Electric Power Service Enterprise of Southern Hungary
den.	denaturalt denatured
derekhad	main force body (milit.)
deszant	landing, assault.—Units (kotelekek) introduced into the rear area of the enemy with battle tasks to fight independently until the arrival of troops moving in their direction. We differentiate them on the basis of their means of transportation: air, sea, armored, and combined "deszant"; and according to their size and goals: tactical, operational, and strategic "deszant."
DETERT	Duna-Tenger Hajozasi Rt. Danube-Ocean Navigation Company Ltd.
dev.	deviza foreign exchange
deviza	a bill, check or financial instrument expressed in a foreign currency that is payable in a foreign country; an international legal tender often translatable as ""foreign exchange''
devizaforint	foreign exchange forint
DFMV	Debreceni Finommechanikai Vallalat Precision Machine Enterprise of Debrecen
dg.	dekagramm decagram

DGT	Duna Gozhajozasi Tarsasag Danube Steamship Company
DH	Dolgozz Hibatlanul Work Without Mistakes (a movement)
DIFK	Del-Vietnami Ideiglenes Forradalmi Kormany Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam
DIGEP	Diosgyori Gepgyar Diosgyor Machine Factory
dijszab.	dijszabalyzat price register
DIMAVAG	Diosgyori Vas-, Acel- es Gepgyar Diosgyor Iron, Steel and Machine Factory
Din	jugoszlav dinar Yugoslav dinar
dipl.	diploma diploma
DISZ	Dolgozo Ifjusag Szovetsege Federation of Working Youth
diszszazad	honor guard
DIV	Delpesti Ipari Viznu Industrial Water Works of South Budapest
DIVATERV	Dinamikus Vallalasi Terszamitasi nodell Dynamic Enterprise Plan Conputing nodel; a complex, aggregated mathematical method for evolving business plans, tactics, policy.
diverzio	subversion
DIVSZ	Demokratikus Ifjusagi Vilagszovetseg World Federation of Democratic Youth
DK/dk	delkelet southeast
dkg	dekagramm decagram

DKG	Dunantuli Koolajipari Gepgyar Transdanubian Petroleum Industry Machine Factory
DKP	Dania Kommunista Partja Communist Party of Denmark
Dkr	dan korona Danish crown
DKU	Diosgyori Kohaszati Uzem Metalworks of Diosgyor
DKV	Dunai Koolajipari Vallalat Danubian Petroleum Industry Enterprise
dl	deciliter deciliter
DMA	Direct Memory Access
D-mutato	D-indicator: an investment payback indicator that shows how many times the original investment or development cost is paid back from net income and amortization
DNC	direct numeric control
DNFF	Demokratikus Nemzeti Felszabaditasi Front Democratic National Liberation Front
DNFF	Del-vietnami Nemzeti Felszabaditasi Front National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam
DNP	Demokrata Neppart Democratic People's Party
D Ny.	delnyugat southwest
DO	Diakotthon Student Home
docens	associate professor
dok	dokumentacio documentation

dok. csop.	dokumentacios csoport documentation group
doki	doktor doctor, doc (slang)
dolg.	dolgozo; dolgozok working; workers
DOM	Debreceni Orvosi Muszergyar Medical Instrument Factory of Debrecen
DOS	disk operated system disk operated system
DOTE	Debreceni Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Medical University of Debrecen
DPP	Demokratikus Polgari Part Democratic Citizens' Party
D.-pu.	Deli-palyaudvar Deli (South) Station (in Budapest)
dr./Dr.	doktor doctor
drb.	darab piece
DRV	Dunantuli Rostkikeszito Vallalat Fiber Processing Enterprise of Dunantul
DRVV	Dunantuli Regionalis Vizmu es Vizgazdalkodasi Vallalat Transdanubian Regional Water Works and Water Conservation Enterprise
DSK	Diak Sport Kozpont Students' Sport Center
DSZE	Dunantuli Szojatermelesi Egyuttmukodes Transdanubian Soya Bean Growing Cooperation
DSZT	Dorogi Szenbanyaszati Troszt Coal Mining Trust of Dorog Danube-Ocean Navigation Company Ltd. (prewar)

d.u.	delutan afternoon, p.m.
d.u.	dulout farm road
Dunantul	Transdanubia
DUNATIM	Dunavolgyi Timfold Ipar. (Magyar-Szovjet Bauxit-Aluminium Rt.) Danube Valley Bauxite Industry (Hungarian-Soviet Bauxite-Aluminum Ltd.)
DUV	Dunai Vasmu Danube Iron Works
DV	Dunai Vasmu Danube Iron Works
DVV	Debreceni Villamosvasut Vallalat Electric Railroad Enterprise of Debrecen

-E-

e.	elott prior to, in front of
e.	erkezik arrives
e.	este evening
E.	eszak north
e.	ev year
e.	evenkent annually
e.	ezer thousand
e.	ezred regiment
e.	ezred, evezred thousand years, millenium
ea.	eloado consultant
EAB	Epitoipari Allando Bizottsag Standing Committee of the Construction Industry (CEMA)
EAG	Elektroakusztikai Gyar Electroacoustical Factory
EAK	Egyesult Arab Koztarsasag United Arab Republic
EAK	Europai Atommagkutatasi Kozpont European Nuclear Science Research Center
EAKKI	Epitoanyagipari Kozponti Kutato Intezet Central Research Institute of the Building Materials Industry

Ea. M.	Epitoanyagipari Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of the Building Materials Industry
EATB	Epitesugyi Allami Tamogatasi Bizottsag State Support Committee for Construction
EATB	Energiaracionalizalasi Allami Tamogatasi Bizottsag State Support Committee for Energy Conservation
EAV	Eszak-magyarorszagi Aramszolgaltato Vallalat Electric Power Enterprise of Northern Hungary
EB	Egyezteto Bizottsag (Uzem) (Plant) Arbitration Committee
EB	Europa Bajnoksag European Championships
EC	European Community (Europai Kozosseg)
ECSC	European Coal and Steel Community European Coal and Steel Community
EDASZ	Eszak-dunantuli Aramszolgaltato Vallalat Electric Power Service Enterprise of Northern Transdanubia
e.-d.-i	eszak-deli north-south (adj.)
EDOSZ	Elelmezesipari Dolgozok Szakszervezete Trade Union of Food Industry Workers
EDOSZ	Epitoipari Dolgozok Szakszervezete Construction Workers' Trade Union
e.e.k.	eszak-eszakkelet north-northeast
e.e.ny.	eszak-eszaknyugat north-northwest

EFEDOSZ	Epito-, Fa- es Epitoanyagipari Dolgozok Szakszervezete Trade Union of Workers of the Construction, Woodworking and Building Material Industries
EFKI	Elektronikai es Finommechanikai Kutato Intezet Electronics and Precision Mechanics Research Institute
EFT	Egyetemi Foiskolai Tanacs University College Council
EGART	Energiagazdalkodasi Rt. Vallalat Power Engineering Enterprise Ltd.
EGB	Europai Gazdasagi Bizottsag European Economic Commission
Egeszs.K.	Egeszsegugyi Kiado Public Health Publishing House
EGI	Energia Gazdalkodasi Intezet Institute of Energy Economy
EGIS Gyogyszertar	EGIS Pharmaceutical Factory, formerly EGYT
EGK	Europai Gazdasagi Kozosseg European Economic Community, Common Market
EGSZI	Epitesgazdasagi es Szervezesi Intezet Institute of Construction Management and Organization
egy.	egyetem university
EGY-BE	Egeszsegugyi Berendezeseket Karbantarto es Javito KSZ Cooperative for Maintenance and Repair of Sanitation Equipment
egyedi nagyberuhazas	major individual investment projects: ones that serve the creation of large new plants or the significant reconstruction of existing ones, each of which affects the national economy considerably.

egyes.	egyesulet association, club
egyes.	egyesult united
egyesulet	association
egyet.	egyetem university
egyet.	egyetemes universal
egyet. m. tanar	agyetemi magantanar honorary lecturer at the university
egyezm.	egyezmenyes customary, by agreement
egy fore juto ber	per capita wage
egyh.	egyhaz church, religious community
egy. hallg.	egyetemi hallgato university student
egy. ny. rk. tanar	egyetemi nyilvanos rendkivuli tanar associate professor
egy. ny. r. tanar	egyetemi nyilvanos rendes tanar full professor
egys.	egyseg unity
egyseg	unit.--Formations ("alakulat" or "csapat") of an army or higher unit organized in units ("kotelek") or independently suitable in general for carrying out tactical tasks which are independent in regard to administration, training, and management. Their organization includes a leading staff, subunits suitable to the mission of the unit, branch of service subunits, and special services, which have as their task the conducting of independent battle activity and providing for supply. "Egyseg" are grouped according to mission: All-branch of service, branch of service, and special "egyseg."

EGYT	Egyesult Gyogyszer- es Tapszergyar United Pharmaceutical and Nutriment Factory
e.h.	e helyett instead of, in place of
EIA	Epitoipari Innovacios Alap Construction Industry Innovation Fund
EIDSZSZ	Elelmezesi Ipari Dolgozok Szabad Szakszervezete Free Union of Food Industry Workers
EIM	Elelmiszeripari Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of the Food Industry
EIVRT	Egyesult Izzolampa es Villamossagi Rt. United Incandescent Lamp and Electrical Co.
E.J.K.	Elhagyott Javak Kormanybiztosa Commissioner for Abandoned Property
ejtoernyos	paratrooper
ejtoernyos alakulat	airborne troops
e k.	eszakkelet northeast
E K.	Europa Kiado Europa Publishing House
EK	Europa Kupa Europe Cup (sports)
ek.	ezred kozvetlen directly subordinate to the regiment commander
EKA	Elektromos Keszulekek es Anyagok Gyara Factory of Electric Appliances and Materials
EKFP	elektronikai kozponti fejlesztesi program central electronics development program

EKGV	Elelmiszeripari Kozponti Gepjavito Vallalat Central Machine Repair Shop of the Food Industry
EKGY	Elektromos Keszulekek Gyara Electrical Apparatus Factory
EKI	Erjedesipari Kutato Intezet Fermentation Research Institute
EKISZ	Egyenruhazati Kisipari Szovetkezet Uniforms Producers' Cooperative Enterprise
EKKI	Epitoanyagipari Kozponti Kutato Intezet Central Research Institute of the Building Materials Industry
EKM	Elektromos Keszulekek es Meromuszerek Gyara Factory of Electric Apparatus and Measuring Instruments
E.K.M.	Epites- es Kosmunkaugyi Miniszter Minister of Construction and Public Works
EKME	Epitoipari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem Technical University of Construction and Transportation
el.	elektromos electric
elag.	elagazas junction
ELAR	Egyseges Lakossag Adatfelveteli Rendszer Uniform Population Survey System
ELEKTHERMAX	Villamos Hokeszulekek Gyara, Papa Thermoelectric Equipment Factory, Papa
elektr.	elektromos electric
elektr.	elektromossag

ELEKTROIMPEX	ELEKTROIMPEX Hiradastechnikai es Finommechanikai Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat ELEKTROIMPEX Foreign Trade Enterprise for Telecommunication and Precision Products
elelm.	elelmezes food supply
eles loszer	live ammunition, service ammunition
elesni, elesett	to be killed in action, killed in action (KIA)
elfogas	intercept, capture (milit.)
ELGAV	Elelmiszeripari Gepi Adatfeldolgozo Vallalat Food Industry Mechanical Data Processing Enterprise
ELFT	Eotvos Lorand Fizikai Tarsulat Lorand Eotvos Physics Society
elg.	ellenseg; ellenseges enemy
ELGI	Elelmiszer Gazdasagkutato Intezet Food Industry Business Research Institute
ELGEP	Elelmiszeripari Gepgyar es Szerelo Vallalat Food Industry Machine Factory and Assembly Enterprise
elharitani	to intercept, repulse, avert (milit.)
elharitas	counter intelligence (milit.)
eligazitas	briefing (milit.)
elip.	elelmiszeripar food industry
Elip. M.	Elelmiszeripari Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of the Food Industry
elj.	eljaras procedure, process, proceedings

elkall.	elkallodott missing
elkolt.	elkoltozott departed, moved
ell.	ellato; ellatas supplying; supply
ell.	ellenor controller, inspector
ellenutegi tuz	counterbattery fire
ello.	ellato osztaly supply department
El. M.	Elelemezesugyi Miniszterium Ministry of Food
elm.	elelmezes; elelmezesi food supply, supplying, catering
EIMK	Elelmezesugyi Miniszterium Kollegiuma Council of the Ministry of Food Supply
elmo.	elelmezesi osztaly food provisioning department, quarter master corps unit
eln.	elnok president
elof.	elofizeto subscriber
eloleptetes	promotion
elomunka	live labor
eloors	security outpost
eloretolt osztag	advance detachment
elsancolni	to entrench

elso lepcso	first echelon.--These are troops, elements of the battle formation that usually come into direct combat contact first with the enemy. Their size, strength is determined by the assigned tasks in the attack.
ELTE	Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Lorand Eotvos University of Arts and Sciences
ELTERV	Elelmezesipari Tervezo Vallalat Food Industry Planning Enterprise
eltunni	to disappear, to be reported missing in action (MIA)
elv.	elvalt divorced
elvonulas	defile, to move away (milit.)
elvt.	elvtars comrade
em.	emelet floor
EM	Epitesugyi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Construction
EMAG	Elso Magyar Gazdasagi Gepgyar First Hungarian Agricultural Machine Factory
EMASZ	Eszak-magyarorszagi Aramszolgaltato Vallalat Electric Power Enterprise of Northern Hungary
EMB	Editio Musica Budapest (Budapesti Zenemukiado Vallalat) "Editio Musica" (Music Publishing Company, Budapest)
EMC	Elso Magyar Cernagyar First Hungarian Yarn Factory
EMERGE	Magyar Ruggyantagyar Rt. Hungarian Rubber Processing Factory

EMG	Elektronikus Merokeszulekek Gyara Factory for Electronic Measuring Instruments
EMGy	Elektronikus Merokeszulekek Gyara Factory for Electronic Measuring Instruments
emhaka/MHK	Munkara Harcra Kesz Ready for Work and Combat (organization)
EMI	Epitesugyi Minosito Intezet Construction Qualification Institute
EMK	Epitok Muszaki Klubja Engineers Club
EMSZ	Egyesult Magyar Szenbanyak United Hungarian Coal Mines
EM. Terv. Ig.	Epitesugyi Miniszterium Tervezesi Igazgatosaga Ministry of Construction, Planning Directorate
EMTI	Eromu Tervezo Iroda Planning Office of Electric Power Plants
EMV	Elektromechanikai Vallalat Electromechanical Installation Enterprise
EMV	Eszakmagyarorszagi Vegyimuvek Northern Hungary Chemical Works
e.n.	ev nelkul no year given
energetika	energetics, power engineering
energiahordozok	energy resources, energy bearers
ENSz	Egyesult Nemzetek Szovetsege United Nations Organization
E.Ny./e ny.	eszaknyugat northwest
EO	Egeszsegugyi Osztaly Health Department

eo.	eloors reconnaissance group, outpost
Ep. any. Min.	Epitoanyagipari Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of the Building Materials Industry
EPFU	Epuletanyagfuvarozo Vallalat Building Materials Transportation Enterprise
Epip. K.	Epitoipari Kiado Construction Industry Publishing House
epit.	epiteszet architecture
EPOSZ	Egyseges Parasztifjusag Orszagos Szovetsege or Egyesult Parasztifjusag Orszagos Szovetsege National United Peasant Youth Association
EPTEK	Epitoipari Termeloeszkozkereskedelmi Vallalat Construction Industry Capital Equipment Marketing Enterprise
Epugyi K.	Epitesugyi Kiado Architectural Publishing House
E.R.A.	Eletbiztositasi Rendezesi Alap Life Insurance Settlement Fund
ERALL	Eroforras Allokalo Eljaras Resource Allocating Procedure
ERBE	Eromu Beruhazasi Vallalat, (Dunapentele-Sztalinvaros) Electric Power Plant Investment Enterprise of Dunapentele Sztalinvaros
ERDERT	Erdogazdasagi es Faipari Ertekesito es Keszletezo Vallalat Marketing and Stockpiling Enterprise for Forestry and Lumber Industry
erdogazd.	erdogazdasag forestry

ERDOTERV	Erdogazdasagi es Faipari Tervezo Iroda Forestry and Lumber Industry Planning Office
ERFI	Erosaramu Gyartmany es Rendszerfejleszto Intezet Heavy Current Product and Systems Development Institute
erk.	erkezik arrives
erkolcsi kopas	obsolescence, depreciation of machinery or equipment
eroltett menet	forced march
eroszakos folyamatkeles	assault crossing
EROTERV	Eromuveket Tervezo Vallalat Designing Enterprise for Electric Power Plants
ert.	ertekesito selling, sale
ert.	ertekezes treatise
ert.	ertekezlet meeting
ert.	ertelmeben, ertelemben in accordance with
ert.	ertesites notification
ertekcsokkenes	amortization
ertekcsokkenesi leiras	depreciation allowance
ERTI	Erdeszeti Tudomanyos Intezet Scientific Institute of Forestry
ES.	Egyesules Joint Enterprise, Association
ES	"Elet es irodalom" "Life and Literature" (title of the principle Hungarian literary weekly)

ESOMAR	European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research
esz.	egyesszam singular
ESZGV	Erdogazdasagi Szallito es Gepjavito Vallalat Forestry Transportation and Machine Repair Enterprise
eszkozlekotesi jarulek	capital use charge
eszkozok	assets (may be fixed or circulating)
ESZR	Egyseges Szamitastechnikai Rendszer Uniform Computer Technology System
ESZTER	Egyseges Szamitogep Tervezesi Rendszer Unified Computer Design System
ET	Edzok Testulete Coaches' Association
ET	Elnoki Tanacs Presidential Council
et.	elvtars comrade
et.	ezredtartalek regimental reserves
ETAJ	Egyseges Termek- es Arjegyzek Uniform Product- and Price List
ETE	Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet Scientific Association for Energy Management
ETE	Energiagazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet Scientific Association for Power Engineering
ETE	Epitoipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet Scientific Association of the Construction Industry
et/ev	ezer tonna evente thousand tons per year

ETI	Egyesitett Tiszti Iskola United Officers' School
ETI	Epitestudomanyi Intezet Institute of Architecture
ETK	Epitesugyi Tajekoztatasi Kozpont Center for Information on Construction Affairs
ETMSZ	egyseges telemetriai rendszer uniform telemetric system
ETO	Egyetemes Tizedes Osztalyozas Universal Decimal Classification
ETT	Egeszsegugyi Tudomanyos Tanacs Scientific Council of Health
Eu Cs	Egeszsegugyi Csoport Health Group, Sanitary Group
Eu M	Egeszsegugyi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Health
Europai Kozosseg	European Community (EC)
ev.	evente yearly
evang.	evangelikus Lutheran
evf.	evfolyam year, volume
EVG	Egyesult Villamosgepgyar United Electrical Machine Factory
EVGY	Epito-Vegyianyagokat Gyarto Vallalat Construction Chemical Materials Manufacturing Enterprise
EVIG	Egyesult Villamosgepgyar United Electrical Machine Factory
EVITERV	Elektromos es Villanyhalozatokat Tervezo Vallalat Electric Networks Designing Enterprise
EVITERV	Szereloipari Tervezo Vallalat Fixture Installation Planning Enterprise

EVK	Europai Vedelmi Kozosseg European Defense Community
evk.	evkonyv yearbook
EVK	Elelmiszerellenorzo & Vegyvizsgalo Kozpont Food Inspection Testing Center
EVM	Egyesult Vegyimuvek United Chemical Works
EVM	Epitesugyi es Varosfejlesztesi Miniszterium Ministry of Construction and Urban Development
evsz.	evszam date
export allami visszateritese	state refund on exports
ezd.	ezred regiment
ezds.	ezredes colonel
ezr.	ezrelek thousandth
ezred	regiment.—A relatively independent military unit ("kotelek") from the viewpoint of administration, training, and material management. The regiment is the basic tactical unit of motorized rifles, armored, artillery, air force, and other higher units. It is generally broken down into battalions ("zaszloaj" or "osztaly") according to function and has a staff and other necessary service subunits. The regiments are given different order of battle numbers. They can also be given honorary names for outstanding service (e.g., the Budapest 37th Revolutionary Regiment).
ezredes	colonel

-F-

f	fent, fenti above, from above
f	filler filler
f.	fok degree
f.	folyo river
f.a.	felszamolas alatt in process of liquidation
f.a.	forgalmi ado purchase or turnover tax, sales tax
FAERT	Fureszaru es Epuletfa Ertekesito Vallalat Wood and Lumber Trade Enterprise
faip.	faipari lumber; woodworking (adj.)
F alap	Fejlesztesi alap developmental fund
fasor	avenue (when used as street name)
FATE	Faipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet Scientific Association of the Lumber Industry
FAV	Foldalatti Vasut Subway, Metro
FB	Felugyelo Bizottsag Supervisory Committee
FB	Foiskolai Bajnoksag College Championships
FDS	Falusi Dolgozok Spartakiadja Village "Spartakiads"
f.e.	folyo evi [pertaining to] the current year

FEB	Fizikai Dolgozok Gyermekeinek Egyetemi Elokeszito Bizottsaga Committee for Tutoring Children of Manual Workers for the University
febr.	februar February
fedezek	cover, shelter (milit.)
fedezni	to cover, to take cover
FEG	Fegyver es Gazkeszulekgyar Firearm and Gaz Equipment Factory
fegyveres erok	armed forces.--The summary name for the most important organizations providing armed defense of the state. In Hungary the armed forces include the people's army, the border guard, the special police (karhatalom), and the military units of civil defense. In addition, the armed bodies (fegyveres testuletek)--police, worker guard, government guard, and penal organs--and supervisory organs--customs and finance guards and fire departemnts--have a definite role in the armed defense of the Hungarian People's Republic.
fegyvergyaros/fegyverkovacs/ fegyvermester	armorer, weapons manufacturer
fegyvernemek	branches of service (plural).--The parts of the armed force types ("haderonemek" plural). Their mission is participation in battle. Every "fegyvernem" has its own function, weapons, other equipment, organization, and tactics. The "fegyvernem" of the land forces are: Motorized rifles, armored, paratroop ("legideszant"), and rocket troops, artillery and anti-aircraft artillery troops, and army air corps units ("csapatrepulok"). The "fegyvernem" of the home air defense troops are: rocket, rocket defense, fighter pilot (""vadaszrepulo'') and radio technology troops.
fegyverszunet	armistice, truce, ceasefire

fej.	fejezet chapter
fejlesztesi alap	development fund
fejlesztesi kolcson	development loan
FEKI	Femipari Kutatointezet Metallurgical Research Institute
FEKOSZ	Foldmunkasok es Kisbirtokosok Orszagos Szovetsege National Association of Agricultural Laborers and Small Farmers (1946-47)
fel.	felelos responsible
fel.	felugyelo supervisor, inspector
fel.	felugyeloseg inspectorate
feladat orientalt aramkor	task designed circuit
feld.	felderites reconnaissance, scouting
felderites	reconnaissance
feldolg.	feldolgozas arrangement (music)
feldolg.	feldolgozo arranger (music)
felfejlodes	deployment (milit.)
felmeres	survey
felsookt.	felsooktatas higher education
felszer.	felszereles equipment, mountings, fittings
fel. szerk.	felelos szerkeszto responsible editor
felt.	felteteles conditional

felugyeleti szerv	supervisory authority
felv.	felvetel record (produced by photography, sound recording or film)
felv.	felvetel registration, enrollment
felv.	felvonas act (of a play)
FELVALL	Felvonojavito Vallalat Elevator Repair Enterprise
felvetelezo allomas	distribution point (milit.)
felvonulas	passing in review; moving into theater of operations
fenyk.	fenykep photograph
fenyk.	fenykepesz photographer
FENYSZOV	Fenykepesz KSZ Cooperative of Photographers
fenyt.	fenytan optics
feog.	felderitoosztag reconnaissance group, detachment
FEOR	Foglalkozasok Egyseges Osztalyozasi Rendszere Unified Classification System for Occupations
ferj.	ferjezett married woman
fert.	fertozo contagious
fert.	fertotlenito antiseptic
fertotlenitesi allomas	decontamination station

FERUNION	FERUNION Muszaki Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat FERUNION Foreign Trade Enterprise for Technical Goods
F es R alapok	fejlesztesi es reszesedesi alapok development and profit sharing fund
FEV	Fuszer- es Edessegkereskedelmi Vallalat Spices and Confectionery Enterprise
FEVBE	Fovarosi es Videki Belyeggyujtok Egyesulete Philatelists' Association
FFH	Fovarosi Foldhivatal Capital Land Office
FFI	Fovarosi Fertotlenito Intezet Capital Immunization Institute
fflo.	fofelugyelo inspector general
FFV	Fovarosi Fotovallalat Capital Photography Enterprise
FGM	Fovarosi Gazmuvek Capital Gas Works
FH	Foldhivatal Land Office
fhdgy.	fohadnagy first lieutenant
fhg.	foherceg archduke
FIJAK	Fiatal Irok Jozsef Attila Kore Young Writers' Attila Jozsef Circle
fijor.	figyelojaror patrol
FIK	Fovarosi Ingatlanforgalmi Kozpont Capital Real Estate Center
FIKI	Faipari Kutato Intezet Lumber Industrial Research Institute

FiKP	Finn Kommunista Part Finnish Communist Party
fill.	filler filler
FINSZ	Fakutato Intezetek Nemzetkozi Szovetsege International Union of Forestry Research Organizations
FISZ	Fuggetlen Ifjusagi Szovetseg Independent Youth League
fiz.	fizetes wages, salary
fiz.	fizika physics
fizetokepesseg	solvency
FJK	Foldmuvesszovetkezetek Jarasi Kozpontja District Center of Agricultural Cooperatives
FJV	Felsooktatasi Jegyzetellato Vallalat Publishing Enterprise of University Textbooks
FK	felderito kutatas basic research
f.k. F.k.	felelos kiado responsible publisher, published by
FKBT	Fovarosi Kozuti Balesetharitasi Tanacs Municipal Council for the Prevention of Highway Accidents
FKGP	Fuggetlen Kisgazda, Foldmuves es Polgari Part Independent Smallholders' Party
FKI	Femipari Kutato Intezet Metal Industry Research Institute [aluminum industry from bauxite to finished aluminum products]
FKK	Fovarosi Koranyi Kozkorhaz Koranyi General City Hospital

FKM	Fegyveres Erok es Kozbiztonsagi Ugyek Minisztere Minister of the Armed Forces and Public Security
FKP	Francia Kommunista Part French Communist Party
FKP	Fuggetlen Kisgazda Part Independent Smallholders' Party
F.K.T.	Fovarosi Kozmunkak Tanacsa Council of Public Works of the Capital City
flo.	felugyelo inspector, supervisor
frottir	terrycloth
fm	finn marka Finnish mark
fm	foldmuveles agriculture
FM	Foldmuvelesugyi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Agriculture
fm.	foldmuves farmer
FMDP	Fuggetlen Magyar Demokrata Part Independent Hungarian Democratic Party
fmh.	felteteles megallohely stops on signal
FMKT	Fiatal Muszakiak es Kozgazdaszok Tanacsa Council of Young Technologists and Economists
fmsz.	foldmuves szovetkezet farmers' cooperative
FMV	Finommechanikai Vallalat Precision Mechanics Enterprise
FMV	Szekesfehervari Finommechanikai Vallalat Precision Mechanics Enterprise of Szekesfehervar

FNEB	Fovarosi Nepi Ellenorzo Bizottsag Capital City People's Control Committee
FNK	Fovarosi Nepmuvelesi Kozpont Capital Center of Popular Education
FOB	Filmugyek Orszagos Bizottsaga National Committee on Motion Pictures
FOBER	Fovarosi Epitoipari Beruhazasi Vallalat Investment Enterprise of the Capital City Construction Industry
Fobiz.	Fobizottsag Main Committee
FOCSAT	Fovarosi Csatornazasi Muvek Capital Sewage Plant
foea.	foeloado chief consultant
foell.	foellenor general inspector
foellenallasi vonal	main line of resistance (mil.)
foflo	fofelugyelo general inspector
fog.	fogaszat dentistry
fogl.	foglalkozas occupation, profession
fogy.	fogyasztas consumption
fogyasztasi cikkek	consumer goods
fohadnagy	first lieutenant
fohdgy.	fohadnagy first lieutenant
fohg.	foherceg archduke
foig.	foigazgato inspector of schools, director

foint	fointezo general manager
foisk	foiskola college, academy
foisk.	foiskolai collegiate, academic
fok.	fokonyvelo head bookkeeper
FOK	Foldmivesszovetkezetek Orszagos Kozpontja National Center of Farmers' Cooperatives
FOKA	Folyamszabalyozo es Kavicskotro Vallalat River Control and Dredging Enterprise
FOK-GYEM	Finommechanika & Elektronikus Muszer Gyarto Szovetkezet Precicion Mechanics & Electronic Instrument Manufacturing Cooperative
foldgazd.	foldgazdasag agricultural economics
foldr.	foldrajz geography
FOLDSZOV	Foldmuvesszovetkezet farmers' cooperative
FOLDSZOVARU	Foldmuvesszovetkezetek Arubeszerzo es Ertekesito Vallalata Buying and Selling Enterprise of Farmers' Cooperatives
foldt.	foldtan geology
folia sator	plastic tent or shelter
foloirany	main direction of fire
folyamat illeszto	interface
folyt.	folytatas continuation, continued

folyt. kov.	folytatasa kovetkezik to be continued
FoM	Felsooktatasi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Higher Education
FoM	Felsooktatasugyi Miniszter Minister of Higher Education
FOMAV	Foldmuvelesugyi Miniszterium Anyagellato Vallalata Supply Enterprise of the Ministry of Agriculture
FOMI	Foldmeresi Intezet Institute of Geodesy
FOMTI	Budapest Fovarosi Tanacs Melyepito Tervezo Vallalat Budapest City Council, Designing Unit in Structural Engineering
fon.	fonok manager, head
foorv.	foorvos chief surgeon
fooszt.	foosztaly main department
foosztalyvezeto	chief of main department
foparancsnok	supreme commander, commander in chief
foparancsnoksag/fohadiszallas	supreme command, main headquarters
FORCON	Forgacsoloszerszamipari Vallalat Cutting Machine Tool Industry Enterprise
ford.	forditas translation
ford.	fordito translator
ford.	forditotta translated by
ford.	fordits please turn page

fordulokepesseg	maneuverability (milit.)
forgoalap	circulating (working) fund: that part of the circulating assets which is financed by the enterprise's own means
forgoeszkozok	circulating (working) assets
FORSZ	Forgacsolo Szerszamok Gyara Cutting Tools Factory
forszazs	forced, exerted
FOSPED	Fovarosi Szallitasi Vallalat Capital Transport Enterprise
FOSZI	Fovarosi Tanacs Szervezesi es Szamitas Technikai Intezete Capital Council Organizing & Computer Technology Institute
fot.	fotografia photography
FOT	Fogyasztok Orszagos Tanacsa National Council of Consumers
fotan.	fotanacsos chief councilor (of a council); chief counselor
FOTAV	Fovarosi Tavfuto Muvek Capital City District Heating Works
FOTI	Fovarosi Tervezo Intezet Capital Planning Institute
fotiszt	company grade officer
fotisztv.	fotisztviselo senior civil servant
fotitk.	fotitkar general secretary
fotorzsormester	master sergeant
foutanpotlasi vonal	main supply route (milit.)
fov.	fovaros; fovarosi metropolis, capital; metropolitan, of the capital

fov.	fovezerseg supreme command, general headquarters
fovarosi	capital (adjectival for capital city), metropolitan
fovezer	supreme commander
fovezerseg	supreme command, general headquarters
FOVIZ	Fovarosi Vizmuvek Capital Water Works
Fov. K.	Fovarosi Kiado Capital Publishing Company
Fov. Kvtar	Fovarosi Konyvtar Metropolitan Library, Municipal Library of Budapest
FPA	Fovarosi Penzalap Capital Monetary Fund
FPSZ	Fovarosi Pedagogiai Szeminarium Capital Seminary for Advanced Teacher Training
fr.	francia French
fr. b.	belga frank Belgian franc
frfr.	francia frank French franc
fr. lux.	luxemburgi frank Luxembourg franc
front	front.--1. An operational-strategic army formation ("seregtest") of the land forces. Its mission is to conduct land operations. It consists of land and air force army formations ("seregtest"), higher units, units, supply units and institutions, and leading organs. 2. The extended designation of a front line.
fr. s.	svajci frank Swiss franc

fs.	fajsuly specific gravity
f. sz.	folyo szam consecutive number
fsz	foldszint ground floor
FSzEK	Fovarosi Szabo Ervin Konyvtar Ervin Szabo Municipal Library (Budapest)
f. szla.	folyo szamla current account
fszmstr.	foszallasmester quartermaster general
fszt.	foldszint ground floor
ft	forint
ft.	fotanacsos chief councilor (of a council); chief counselor
ft.	fotisztelendo Right Reverend (Catholic)
FT	Fovarosi Tanacs Capital City Council
FT (with ESZR or MSZR)	fokonstruktori tanacs main design council
FTC	Ferencvarosi Torna Club Athletic Club of Ferencvaros
FTI	Foldmero es Talajvizsgalo Iroda Surveying and Soil Testing Office
FTOO	Fovarosi Tanacs Oktatasi Osztalya Education Department of the Capital City Council
ftorm.	fotorzsormester master sergeant

ftu.	fotiszteletu Right Reverend
FTV	Filmtechnikai Vallalat Phototechnical Enterprise
FTV	Fovarosi Takarito Vallalat Capital Cleaning Enterprise
FUG	felderito uszo gepkocsi amphibious reconnaissance vehicle (mil.)
FuM	Foldmuvelesugyi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Agriculture
furat/kaliber/belso atmero	caliber
FURFA	Fureszaru es Faanyag Nagykereskedelmi Vallalat Wood and Lumber Wholesale Trade Enterprise
fusizni	work, moon-light; repair, fix something usually by other than an expert; work on a private project (for money, for someone else) during main work time, as opposed to "kontarkodas" which is done outside of work time, but without a permit (slang)
FUSZERT	Fuszer Ertekesito Allami Vallalat State Retail Grocery Enterprise
FUTI	Fovarosi Epitoipari Uzemgazdasagi es Ugyviteli Iroda Capital Construction Industry Business Administration and Management Office
futoarok	trench
futoolaj	heating oil
fuv.	fuvarozas transport
fuz.	fuzet issue, number (periodicals); fascicle
fuz.	fuzott, fuzve paperbound

f.v.	felelos vezeto chief, manager
FVB	Foiskolai Vilagbajnoksag World Championships of University Students
FVI	Fovarosi Vegyvizsgalo Intezet Budapest Chemical Analysis Institute
FVM	Fovarosi Vizmuvek Capital Water Works
FVV	Fovarosi Vasutepito Vallalat Capital Railway Construction Enterprise
FVV	Fovarosi Villamos Vasut Capital Electric Street Car Company
FZSZ	Fovarosi Zeneiskola Szervezet Capital Music Education Institute

-G-

g	gramm gram
ga	gepagyu automatic gun
GAB	Gepipari Allando Bizottsag Standing Committee for the Machine Industry (CEMA)
galeri	gang, band, hooligans
GAMESZ	Gazdasagi Muszaki Ellato Szolgaltato Szervezet Economic-Technical Supply Service Organization
GAMF	Gepipari Automatizalasi Muszaki Foiskola Machine Industry Automation Technical College
GAP	may be Russian for flexible manufacturing system
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Altalanos Tarifa- es Kereskedelmi Egyezmeny)
GAV	Gabor Aron Vasontode es Gepgyar Aron Gabor Iron Foundry and Machine Factory
gazd.	gazdasagi agricultural, economic
gazdalkodo egysegek	economic units
gazdasagi mechanizmus	economic mechanism: the entire system of interrelations between economic units, ministries and other supervisory authorities, planning agencies, banks, etc., on the one hand, and a functional interdependence between the national economic plan and the socialist market, on the other.
gazdasagi mutatok/mutato szamok	economic indicators
gazdasagiranyitas	economic management

gazdasagi szabalyozok	economic regulators
GAZDEP	Kozepmagyarorszagi Epitesi Vallalat Central Hungarian Construction Enterprise
GB	Gazdasagi Bizottsag Economic Committee
GBR	Godolloi Buzatermelesi Rendszer Godollo Wheat Growing System
GCR	Gas-cooled graphite moderated reactor (Gazhutesu grafittal mersekelt reaktor)
gd.	gazdasagi (hivatal) paymaster's office (mil.)
GD	Gordulocsapagygyar, Debrecen Roller Bearing Plant, Debrecen
gda.	garda guards, bodyguard
GDP	gross domestic production (brutto hazai termek)
gebin/gebines	self-employed [from German "gewinn" - profit]
GELKA	Gepipari Elektromos Karbantarto Vallalat Electrical Maintenance Enterprise of the Machine Industry
genatvitel	genetic engineering
geod.	geodezia geodesy
GEOINFORM	a CEMA center for geological information, established in 1977
geol.	geologia geology
geom.	geometria geometry
GEOMINCO	GEOMINCO Reszvenytarsasag GEOMINCO Company (handles export of geological and mining know-how)

gepalkr.	gepalkatresz machine part
gepesitett	mechanized (milit.)
gepesitett lovesz alakulat	mechanized rifle unit (MRU) (milit.)
GEPEXI	Koho es Gepipari Miniszterium Gepipari Export Irodaja Machine Industry Export Office of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry
gepk.	gepkocsi motor vehicle
geppisztoly	submachinegun
gept.	geptan mechanics
GETI	Gepipari Tervezo Intezet Design Institute of the Machine Industry
GF	Gazdasagi Fotanacs Supreme Economic Council
GFi	Gazdasagi Fotanacs Supreme Economic Council
GFV	Gyori Festekipari Vallalat Paint Manufacturing Enterprise of Gyor
GH	Gazdasagi Hivatal Accounting Office
gimn.	gimnazium high school, secondary school
gjmu.	gepjarmu motor vehicle
gk.	gepkocsi motor vehicle
GK.	Gondolat Kiado Gondolat Publishing House
g. kat.	gorog katolikus Greek Catholic, Uniate

GKE	Geodeziai es Kartografiai Egyesulet Association of Geodesy and Cartography
g. kel.	gorog keleti Greek Orthodox
GKI	Geodeziai es Kartografiai Intezet Institute of Geodesy and Cartography
GKTSz	Gepszakmai Kisipari Termelo Szovetkezet Cooperative for Machine Production
gkvez.	gepkocsivezeto chauffeur
GMA	Gazdasagi es Muszaki Akademia Academy of Economics and Technology
GMK	Gazdasagi Munkakozosseg economic work collective,
GMV	Gabonaforgalmi es Malomipari Vallalat Grain Trading and Milling Industrial Enterprise
GNP	Gross National Product
GOCS	Gordulocsapagy Gyar, Debrecen Roller Bearing Plant of Debrecen
GOMB-TEX	Gomb- es Textilfeldolgozo HTSZ Cooperative for Home Production of Buttons and Clothing Accessories
gond.	gondozo caretaker
gondn.	gondnok guardian, curator
gor.	gorog Greek
GOSR	Great October Socialist Revolution
GOSZ	Gepeszek Orszagos Szovetsege National Association of Mechanics
gp.	geppuska heavy machine gun

GPB	Gazdasagpolitikai Bizottsag Economic Policy Committee (of the MSZMP CC)
gpi.	geppisztoly machine pistol, submachine gun
gr	gramm gram
gr.	granat; granatos grenade, shell; grenade thrower
granatveto	light mortar
grv.	granatveto grenade thrower
GSP	Generalized Schedule of Preferences
gsz.	golyoszoro light machine gun
GSZT	Gazdaszati Szakoktatasi Tanacs National Council of Agricultural Education
gt.	gazdaszati (tiszt) paymaster (mil.)
GT	Gazdasagi Tarsulas Business Association
GT	Goldberger Textil Muvek Goldberger Textile Mills
GTE	Gepipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet Scientific Association for Machine Building
GTI	Gepipari Technologiai Intezet Technological Institute of the Machine Industries
gudron	petroleum tar, residual asphalt, maltha
GV	Gazdasagi Vasutak; gazdasagi vasut Narrow Gauge Rail Carrier System
GVGGU	Ganz Vagon es Gepgyar Ganz Railroad Car and Machine Factory

- GY -

gy.	gyalogos infantryman
gy.	gyalogsag infantry
gy.	gyar factory
gyak.	gyakorlati practical
gyak.	gyakorlo practicing
gyal.	gyalogos infantryman
gyalogcsapat	infantry unit (milit.)
gyalogsag	infantry
gyap	gyermek apolasi tappenz
gyartm.	gyartmany product
GYCSE	Gyori Csonakazo Egyesulet Boating Club of Gyor
GYES/gyes	gyermekgondozasi segely childcare benefits
GYMGV	Gyori Mezogazdasagi Gepjavito Vallalat Agricultural Machine Repair Shop of Gyor
GYNI	Gyogypedagogiai Nevelo Intezet Institute for Retarded Children
gyogysz.	gyogyszer medicine, drug
gyogysz.	gyogyszeresz druggist
gyorstar	cache memory
GYOSZ	Gyariparosok Orszagos Szovetsege National Association of Manufacturers

GYSEV	Gyor- Sopron- Eberfurthi Vasut Gyor-Sopron-Eberfurth Railroad
GyT	Gyori Textilmuvek Textile Mill of Gyor
GYUBER	Kulonleges Villamos Gyujtoberendezesek KTSz Production Cooperative for Special Ignition Equipment Enterprise
gyujt.	gyujtemeny collection
gyujt.	gyujtotte collected by
gyujtobomba	incendiary bomb, napalm bomb
gyujtokorhaz	evacuation hospital
GYUMERT	Zoldseg- es Gyumolcs Ertekesito Vallalat Vegetable and Fruit Marketing Enterprise
gyutacs/detonator	fuse, primer, detonator
gyv.	gyorsvonat express train
GYVGY	Gyori Vagongyar Railroad Car Factories of Gyor

-H-

h	helyett instead, for
h.	helyettes deputy
H	helyi ipar local industry
H.	hetfo Monday
h.	honap month
ha.	hajoallomas quay, pier
ha., ha	hektar hectare
hadaszat	strategy
hadaszati tartalekok	strategic reserves (plural).—Those trained reserve personnel and material reserves at the disposal of the Ministry of Defense or the supreme command which can be used for necessary replacements in time of peace or war. In war, the strategic reserves also include various branch of service formations.
haderonem	armed force type.—Parts of the armed forces of the state; their mission is independent or cooperational participation in battle activity in a definite geographically uniform sphere (land, air, or sea). Every armed force type has its own or its characteristic weapons, equipment, and organization. It has its own training and method of using equipment in both strategic and operational-tactical respects. The armed force types of modern armed forces are: strategic rockets troops, home air defense troops, land troops, air forces, and naval forces. For the purpose of most effective use of various weapon types, the armed force types are divided into branches of service and special troops.

hadkiegeszitesi es teruleti parancsnoksag	replacement center and area command
hadkiegeszito parancsnoksag	replacement center
hadkoteles	a person liable to military service
hadmozdulat	troop movement
hadmtk.	hadmernok torzskar engineer corps
hadmuvelet	operation
hadnagy	lieutenant
hadoszt.	hadosztaly division (mil.)
hadosztaly	division.—The basic, tactical higher unit of various armed force types and branches of service; it includes a few units and subunits. In some foreign armies the divisions in land units consist of brigades, battle groups, independent battalions, and various branch of service special units and subunits.
hadrend	order of battle
hadseregtabornok	general of the army
hadtapkorlet	lines of communication zone
hadtap szolgalat	logistics service
hadtapvonal	demarcation line between the combat zone and the rear
hadtest	army corps.—An all-branch of service operational-tactical higher unit. The "hadtest" consists of several divisions, rocket and artillery higher units or units, and special troops. The immediate mission of the "hadtest" is to solve opertional-tactical tasks in an independent direction especially in a special theater.
haeors.	harci eloors tactical outpost

HAFE	Hajtomu- es Felvonogyar Driving Mechanism and Elevator Factory
HAGE	Hajdusagi Agroipari Egyesules Agro-industrial Association of Hajdusag
HAGY	Hiradastechnikai Anyagok Gyara Telecommunication Materials Factory
hajoraklevel	bill of lading
hal.	halozat network, system
HALERT	Halertekesito Vallalat Fish Market
hallg.	hallgato student, listener
hao.	hataror border guard
hap.	harcallaspont command post, command observation post
HARB	Hadiipari Armegallapito Bizottsag Price Setting Committee for Munitions Industry
harcalakzat/harcrend	combat formation, battle formation
harcaszati/taktikai	tactical
harcerintkezes megszakitasa	disengagement
harciallomany	combat strength
harci egyseg	combat unit
harckeszultseg	combat readiness.—That condition of the armed forces which expresses the degree of readiness needed to solve battle and mobilization tasks.
harckocsi	tank, combat vehicle
harcrend/harcalakzat	combat formation, battle formation
harcvonal	battle line.—The line along the width of the combat formation of attacking tanks and armored personnel carriers.

3M (harom M) modszer	Mozdulatelemzes, munkatanulmanyozas es munkakialakitas modszer a method involving time-motion study, work analysis and formation of work procedures
hat.	hatarozat decision, resolution, provision
hat.	hatosag public authority
hatabl.	harcallomanytabla listing of the active military strength
hataror	soldier, private of the Border Guards
hatarozat	resolution (legal)
hataskor	range, area of effect (milit.), sphere of authority
hatasos lotavolsag	effective range of fire (milit.)
hatekonysag	efficiency, effectiveness
HATERV	Villamos Halozati Fejleszto es Tervezo Vallalat Electric Power Network Development and Designing Enterprise
hatosagi/rogzitett arak	fixed prices
Hatteripar	Back-up or supply industry
hav.	havonkent monthly
haver	buddy, friend (slang), from Hebrew chaver
hazt.	haztartas; haztartasi household; of the household
hazt.	haztartasbeli housekeeper, servant
haztaji gazdasag	household plot
HB	Haztartasi Bolt Household Goods Stores

HB	Honvedelmi Bizottmany Defense Committee
hbs.	hadbiztos quartermaster officer
HCM	Hejocsabai Cement Muvek Hejocsaba Cement Works
HCTR	Heki Cukorrepa Termelesi Rendszer Sugar Beet Production System of Hek
hdb.	hadbiro judge advocate, military prosecutor
hdgy.	hadnagy lieutenant
hdm.	hadmuvelet; hadmuveleti military operation; operational
hds.	hadsereg army
hdt.	hadtest army corps
heb.	heber Hebrew
helyi tanacsok	local (municipal) councils
helyk.	helyi kirendeltseg local branch office
HEI	Hiradastechnikai Elektronika Intezet Signal Technology Electronics Institute of the BME
helyorseg	garrison
heo.	helyorseg garrison
HESSOS	Handy Elastic Series Symbolic Organizer System (a method used in systems planning)
HEV	Budapesti Helyierdeku Vasut Budapest Suburban Railway System
hf	holland forint Dutch guilder

HFF	Hazai Fesusfono Rt. Domestic Worsted Mills, Ltd.
H G.	hegyseg mountain, mountain range
hgv.	hangverseny concert
hgvkozv.	hangversenykozvetites concert broadcast
hgy.	hegyi mountain (adj.)
Hi & HKI	Hazkezelesi Igazgatosag Directorate for the Management of Houses
HI	Haditechnikai Intezet Military Technology Institute
hibabej.	hibabejelento repair center (of telephone company)
hig.	helyettes igazgato deputy director
HIG	Helyi Ipar Igazgatosaga Directorate for Local Industry
HIKI	Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet Research Institute of the Telecommunication Industry
HIKI or HKI	(see also TKI) (for why "signal technology" may be different than "telecommunication")
HI L.	Hadtortenelmi Intezet Leveltara Archives of the Institute of Military History
HIM	Helyiipari Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Local Industry
hiradastechnika	telecommunication
hirado csapat	signal corps
hird.	hirdetes advertisement

hird.	hirdetmeny announcement
hirdetmeny	announcement (legal)
hirl.	hirlap newspaper
hirszerzes	intelligence
hirszerzo tiszt	intelligence officer
HISZ	Haziipari Szovetkezet Home Production Cooperative Enterprise
HISZ	Helyiipari Szovetkezet Local Industrial Cooperative Enterprise
HISZOV	Haziipari Szovetkezetek Orszagos Kozpontja National Center of Home Production Cooperative Enterprises
hit.	hiteles authentic, genuine
hit.	hites certified expert
hitelek	credits
hitelkepesseg	creditworthiness
hitelpolitikai iranyelvek	directives (guiding principles) on credit policy
Hitig.	Hiteligazgatosag (Nemzeti Bank) Credit Management (National Bank)
hitk.	hitkozseg religious community, parish
hittud.	hittudomany theology
hiv.	hivatal office
hiv.	hivatalos official

hiv.	hivatasos vocational, professional
hivatalos jelentes	official report (legal)
hivatasos/aktiv tiszt	regular officer
HIVDOSZ	Helyiipari es Varosgazdasagi Dolgozok Szakszervezete Trade Union of Workers in Municipal Administration
hk.	harckocsi tank, armored car
HK	Honvedelmi Kozlony Defense Gazette (a journal of the Ministry of Defense)
HKI	Hiradastechnikai Ipari Kutato Intezet Research Institute of the Telecommunication Industry
hl	hektoliter hectoliter = 100 liter
hm.	helyi megbizott local representative
HM	Hiradastechnikai Muszerkeszito KTSz Production Cooperative for Telecommunication Equipment
HM	Honvedelmi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Defense
HMB	Honvedelmi Miniszteriumi Bizottsag Ministerial Committee on Defense of Warsaw Pact
HMB	Hatarugyi Muszaki Bizottsag Technical Committee on Surveying
HMV	Hungaria Muanyagfeldolgozo Vallalat Hungaria Plastics Processing Enterprise
HN	Hazafias Nepfront Patriotic People's Front
h.n.	hely nelkul no place of publication given

HNf/HNF	Hazafias Nepfront Patriotic People's Front [PPF]
HNFOT	Hazafias Nepfront Orszagos Tanacsa National Council of the Patriotic Peoples Front
ho.	hadosztaly army division
ho.	hataror; hatarorseg border guard; border guards
HO. (ho.)	Hatarorseg (hataror) Border Guards (border guard)
HOKI	Hotechnikai Kutato Intezet Research Institute in Thermodynamic Engineering
holt munka	embodied labor
holtter	dead ground, area out of firing range (milit.)
hom.	homerseklet temperature
honv.	honved private soldier, army, military
honved	private, soldier
honvedseg	Hungarian armed forces
hop.	hadosztalyparancsnok division commander
Hor	hataror border guard
hosszusag (foldrajzi)	longitude
hot.	hotan thermodynamics
HOTERV	Thermal Engineering Design Bureau
hp.	hazaspar married couple

HPS	Hazai Pamut Szovogyar Domestic Cotton Mill
hr.	hadirokkant war invalid
hrsz.	helyrajzi szam lot number (real estate)
HSZ	Hasznaltcikk Szovetkezet Cooperative for Second-Hand Items
hsz	haziipari szovetkezet home production cooperative enterprise
HSZL	Hibrid Szamitastechnikai Laboratorium Hybrid Computer Technology Laboratory
HSZV	Hushasznu Szarvasmarhatenyeszto Kozos Vallalkozas Joint Enterprise for Raising Beef Cattle
HT	Hatarozatok Tara Collection of Decisions
ht.	helyi tanacs local council
ht.	hivatasos professional
htap.	hadtap war materiel
HTE	Hiradestechnikai Tudomanyos Egyesulet Scientific Association of Telecommunications
HTGGY	Hiradastechnikai Gepgyar Telecommunication Machine Factory
htsz	haziipari termelo szovetkezet home production cooperative enterprise

HTSZ	Helyiipari Termelo Szovetkezet Local Industrial Producer Cooperative
htt	helyett [substitue] for, instead
HTV	Hiradotechnikai Vallalat Communication Technology Enterprise
hu.	huszar hussar, cavalryman
HUBESZ	Mezogazdasagi Ipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet Hus-, Baromfi- es Hutoipari Szakosztalya Scientific Association of Agricultural Industries - Department of Meat, Poultry, and Refrigeration
HUMAN	Oltoanyagtermelo es Kutato Intezet Vaccine Production and Research Institute
HUNGAROCAMION	Hungarocamion Nemzetkozi Autokozlekedesi Vallalat Hungarocamion International Automotive Transport Enterprise
HUNGAROFILM	Film Export Import Vallalat Motion Picture Export-Import Enterprise
HUNGAROFLOR	HUNGAROFLOR Disznoveny Export-Import Ertekesito Iroda HUNGAROFLOR Export-Import Marketing Office for Ornamental Plants
HUNGAROFRUCT	Zoldseg-Gyumolcs Szovetkezeti Export Vallalat Cooperative Export Enterprise for Vegetables and Fruit
HUNGAROTEX	HUNGAROTEX Textilkulkereskedelmi Vallalat HUNGAROTEX Foreign Trade Enterprise for Textile Goods
HUNGAROTURIST	Orszagos Udulovendeglato Vallalat National Tourist Service Enterprise
HUNGAROVOX	Sajto, Radio es Televizio Tudosito Iroda Press, Radio and Television News Agency

huvely	cartridge case, shell case
hv.	hatarvedo; hatarvedelmi frontier guard; of the frontier guards
hv.	hivatasos professional
HVDSZ	Helyiipari es Varosgazdasagi Dolgozok Szakszervezete Trade Union of Municipal and Local Economy Workers
HVG	Heti Vilag Gazdasag World Economy Weekly

-I-

i.	indul departing
i.	iv sheet
IARIW	Nemzetkozi Jovedelem es Vagyonkutato Tarsasag International Association for Research on Income and Wealth
IBUSZ	Idegenforgalmi, Beszerzesi, Utazasi es Szallitasi Rt. Touring, Money Changing, Traveling and Shipping Co. Ltd.
ICEC	International Computer Education Center (international name of SZAMOK)
ICEM	Ecuadorean-Hungarian Cultural Institute
ICSOBA	International Committee for the Study of Bauxite and Aluminum Oxides
id.	ideiglenes temporary, provisional
id.	idezes summons, writ
id.	idezett the passage quoted
id.	idosb, idosebb senior
ideigl.	ideiglenes temporary
IDK	Irodalomtorteneti Dokumentacios Kozpont Documentation Center for Literary History
idovonal	scanning line: a light ray that starts from the center of the radarscope and scans the scope every 4 seconds
i.e.	idoszamitasunk elott B.C.

IFERT	Iskolai Felszereleseket Ertekesito Vallalat School Supplies Retail Enterprise
ifj.	ifjabb junior
ifj.	ifjusag youth
ifj.	ifjusagi youth (adj.)
Ifj. K.	Ifjusagi Kiado Youth Publishing House
ig.	igazgatas administration
ig.	igazgatasi administrative
ig.	igazgato director, manager
ig.	igazgatosag directorate, management
igazgato	director
IGB	Ipargazdasagi Bizottsag Committee of Industrial Economy
ig. biz.	igazolo bizottsag screening committee
Ig. Min.	Igazsagugyminiszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Justice
IGM or IGMK	intezeti gazdasagi munkakozosseg institutional economic work collective, or business partnership
IGMK	Iskolai Gazdasagi Munkakozosseg School Business Collective
IGP	Intenziv Gabona Program Intensive Bread Grain Program

IGUSZI	Ipargazdasagi es Uzemszervezesi Intezet Institute of Industrial Economy and Business Organization [of the Ministry of Heavy Industry]
IGV	Irodagepipari es Finommechanikai Vallalat Business Machine and Precision Mechanics Enterprise
IH	Idegenforgalmi Hivatal Tourist Bureau
i.h.	idezett helyen loc. cit. (in the place cited)
i.j.	idojaras jelentes weather forecast
I.K.	Igazsagugyi Kozlony Ministry of Justice Gazette
IKKA	Kulfoldi Kereskedelmi Akcio Foreign Trade Enterprise
IKOSZ	Informaciofeldolgozasi, Kibernetikai es Operaciokutatasi Kozponti Szakosztaly Central Department for Information Processing, Cybernetics and Operations Research
IKP	Indiai Kommunista Part Communist Party of India
IKR	Iparszeru Kukoricatermelesi Rendszer Industry-type Corn Production System
iksz-ipsilon [x.y.]	(Mr.) So-and-so; (Mr.) X.Y.Z.
IKV	Ingatlankezelo Vallalat Real Estate Management Enterprise
ill.	illetekes authoritative
ill.	illusztracio illustration
illetmenyfold	allotted private plots
illetve	or; or rather; respectively

i.m.	idezett mu opus citatum
I.M.	Igazsagugyminiszter Minister of Justice
IMAGIS	Igazsagugyi Muszaki-Gazdasagi Szakertok (KB) (Central Committee of) Judicial Scientific-Economic Experts
IME	Ideiglenes Muszaki Eloirasok Temporary Technical Directives
IMEI	Ipari Minoseg Ellenorzo Intezet Quality Control Institute for Industry
importforgalmi ado	import turnover tax
IMPORTTEX	Textilbehozatali Vallalat Textile Import Enterprise
IMRK	Ifjumunkas es Mezogazdasagi Repulok Klubja Aviation Club of Young Workers and Farm Flyers
ind.	indulas departure
ind.	megindult first published
inf.	informacio information
INFELOR	Informacio Feldolgozo Laboratorium Information Processing Laboratory
INFELOR	Infelor Rendszertechnikai Vallalat Infelor Systems Technology Enterprise (Make optimation calculations on their own computer)
ingatl.	ingatlan real estate
ingazo/ingazas	commuter/commuting
INGY	Ideiglenes Nemzetgyules Temporary National Assembly

INK	Ideiglenes Nemzeti Kormany Temporary National Government
INSA	International Shipowners Association
int.	intezet institute
int.	intezo manager, steward
INTERCOOPERATION	INTERCOOPERATION Kereskedelemfejlesztesi Reszvenytarsasag INTERCOOPERATION Company for the Development of Trade
INTERGEOTECHNICA	A CEMA organ, established in 1974, to coordinate and support the development and improvement of geophysical and laboratory technical instruments, equipment
INTERKER	Market Information Service
INTERKOMPONENT	Polish-Hungarian cooperative organization for the development and production of electronic components
Interlighter	International Navigation Enterprise (includes Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, USSR)
INTERMORGEO	A CEMA organ, established in 1972, in charge of coordinating, conducting undersea geological explorations
intezkedes	directive, field order (milit.)
intezkedes	measure (legal)
intezm.	intezmeny institution
intk.	intezkedes order, command, arrangement, directive
INTRANSZMAS	A joint Hungarian-Bulgarian foreign trade enterprise specializing in internal transport machinery (e.g., forklifts, cranes, etc.), established in 1964

IOK	Ipartestuletek Orszagos Kospontja National Center of Craftsmen's Associations
IOKSZ	Iparosok Orszagos Kozponti Szovetkezete Central Handicraft Cooperative
IOSZ	Ifjumunkasok Orszagos Szovetsege National Federation of Working Youth
ip.	ipar industry
ip.	iparos craftsman
iparigazgatosagok	branch directorates (of industry)
IPARTERV	Ipari es Mezogazdasagi Tervezo Vallalat Architectural Designing Enterprise for Industry and Agriculture
Ip. Fel.	Iparfelugyeloseg Industrial Inspectorate
Ip. M.	Iparugyi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Industry
i.r.	idezett resz section cited
ir.	iranyito leading (mil.)
ir.	iroda office
i.r.	ivret folio
iranyelv	directive (legal)
iranyzek	backsight, tangent sight (milit.)
IREX	International Research and Exchange Board
IRG	Ipari Robbanoanyaggyar Industrial Explosives Factory
irod.	irodalom literature

isk.	iskola school
ISG	Ipari Szerelveny es Gepipar Industrial Fittings and Machine Factory
ism.	ismeretlen unknown
ism.	ismertetes; ismerteti review; reviewed by
ism.	ismetles repeat
ISV	Iparszeru Sertestarto Termeloszovetkezetek Cooperatives for Hog Raising on an Industrial Scale
ISZFT	Ipari Szovetkezet Fejlesztesi Tarsulas Industrial Cooperative Development Association
ISZOT	Ipari Szovetkezetek Orszagos Tanacsa National Council of Industrial Cooperatives
ISZP	Indiai Szocialista Part Socialist Party of India
ISZSZI	Ipargazdasagi, Szervezesi es Szamitastechnikai Intezet Institute of Industrial Management, Organization, and Computer Technology
ITGY	Iskolai Taneszkozok Gyara School Equipment Manufacturers
ITJ	Ipari Termekek Jegyzeke Industrial Products Register
ITK	Idegennyelvu Tovabbkepzo Kozpont Center for Continuing Education in Foreign Languages
ITOV	Ipari Tanfolyamok Orszagos Vezetosege National Headquarters of Industrial Training Courses

ITOV	Ipartestuletek Orszagos Vezetosege National Office of Craftsmen's Associations
ITV	Irodageptechnika Vallalat Enterprise of Business Machine Technology
ITV	Informaciotechnikai Vallalat Information Technology Enterprise
i.u.	idoszamitasunk kezdete utan of our era, A.D.
iu.	igazsagugy justice, judiciary
IVKAIR	iparvallalati komplex automatizalt iranyitasi rendszer industrial enterprise complex automated guidance system
IVSZ	Szakszervezeti Iskolat Vegzettek Szovetsege Association of Graduates of Trade Union Schools
izr.	izraelita Jew, Jewish

-J-

j.	jaras district
j.	jarat line, route (bus line)
j.	jobb on the right side
JAFI	Jarmufejlesztesi Intezet Institute of Transportation Development
jan.	januar January
jar.	jaras district
jaras	administrative sub-unit of megye (approxinately the size of a larger district in the U.S.) [render as jaras in translations]
jaror	patrol
JASZOV	Jarasi Foldmuves Szovetkezet District Farmers' Cooperative
JATE	Jozsef Attila Tudomanyegyetem Attila Jozsef University of Sciences
jav.	javara for the benefit of, in favor of
j.b.	jarasi bizottsag district committee
JBH	Jarasi Begyujtesi Hivatal District Collection Committee
jegyz.	jegyzet annotation, note
jel.	jelenet scene (theater)
jel.	jelentes report

jelentes	report (legal)
jelmagyarazat	legend key to symbols
jgyz.	jegyzek memorandum
jk.	jegyzek list, catalog
jkv.	jegyzokonyv minutes
jkvo.	jegyzokonyvvezeto recording secretary
jkvv.	jegyzokonyvvezeto recording secretary
jogsz.	jogszabaly legal provision
jogszabaly	statutory provision (legal)
jogtan.	jogtanacsos legal counselor
joleti alap	welfare fund
jor.	jaror patrol
jov.	jovedelem income
jovedelemszabalyozas	income regulation
jt.	jarasi tanacs district council
JT	Jarasi Tanacs District Council
JT	Jatekvezetok Testulete Association of Sports Referees
jtv.	jarasi tanacs ala rendelt varos town administered by a district council
jul.	julius July

jun.	junius June
jutas	location during the Horthy era of a military noncommissioned officer training school infamous for blind discipline
jzo.	jegyzo clerk, notary

-K-

k.	kelt dated
k.	kerulet district
k.	kis small
k.	konnyu light (e.g. light artillery)
k.	kotet volume
k.	kozseg village
K.A.	Kepzomuveszeti Alap Kiadovallalata The Fine Arts Fund - Publishing House
KA	Kulugyi Akademia Foreign Service Academy
KAB	Kinevezesi es Alkalmazasi Bizottsag Personnel Committee
KAB	Kozgazdasagi Allando Bizottsag (KGST) Permanent Economic Commission (CEMA)
KAB	Kozlekedesi Allando Bizottsag (KGST) Standing Committee for Transportation (CEMA)
kaderezes	screening of personnel (from the point of view of political or professional reliability)
KAEV	Konnyuipari Alkatreszgyarto es Ellato Vallalat Spare Parts Manufacturing and Supply Enterprise of the Light Industry
KAF	Kivalo Aruk Foruma Forum of Outstanding Goods
kaja	food (slang)
kal.	kaloria calorie

kaliber/furat/belso atmero	caliber
k.a.i.sz.	kotelezo altalanos ipari szamlarendszer compulsory industrial bookkeeping system
kalkulativ, modell, arak	calculative (model) prices: centrally calculated prices, in each of which the content of net social income is of an identical percentage
kam.	kamara chamber
kam.	kamat interest
kand.	kandidatus candidate
kandidatus	candidate.--a postgraduate degree, awarded by the Academy of Sciences, which ranks above the doctorate awarded by universities but below the academy's doctorate
kapacitas szerzodes	capacity contract
karhatalom	special police force
karn.	karnagy conductor (music)
kart.	kartars colleague
KASZ	Kozalkalmazottak Szakszervezete Trade Union of Civil Service Workers
KASZ	Kozponti Asztronautikai Szakosztaly Central Department of Astronautics, of the MTESZ
kat.	katalogus catalog
kat.	kataszteri cadastral
kat.	katolikus Catholic

kat. h.	kataszteri hold cadastral yoke
katonai keretszervezet	military cadre, cadre KAV Kohaszati Alapanyagellato Vallalat Supply Enterprise of Basic Metallurgical Materials
KAT-Pol	Katona-Politikai Rendorseg Military-Political Police
kb.	korulbelul approximately
K.B.	Kozponti Bizottsag Central Committee
KBFI	Kozponti Banyaszati Fejlesztesi Intezet Central Mining Development Institute
kcal	kilo kaloria kilo calorie
Kcs	csehszlovak korona Czechoslovak crown
KDK	Kozgazdasagtudomanyi Dokumentacios Kozpont Economics Documentation Center
KDSZ	Kohaszati Dolgozok Szakszervezete Trade Union of Metallurgical Workers
KdV	Kozlekedesi Dokumentacios Vallalat Transportation Statistics Enterprise
KEB	Kozponti Egyezteto Bizottsag Central Arbitration Committee
KEB	Kozponti Ellenorzo Bizottsag Central Control Committee
KEFEM	Kemenyfemipari Vallalat Hard Metal Industry Enterprise
KETI	Kisiparosok Exportra Termelo Iroda Small Artisans Export Office
KEI	Kenoolaj Ellenorzo Intezet Quality Control Institute on Lubricating Oils

KEI	Kozponti Eloadoi Iroda Central Office of Special Consultants
KEI	Kozponti Elorejelzo Intezet Central Forecasting Institute
KEISZ	Kepzomuveszek es Iparmuveszek Szovetsege Association of Artists and Designers
KEK	Kozepeuropa-Kupa Central Europe Cup (sports)
KEK	Marx Karoly Kozgazdasagi Egyetem Kozponti Konyvtara Central Library of the Karl Marx School of Economics
KEKI	Kozponti Elelmiszeripari Kutatointezet Central Research Institute of the Food Industry
KELTEX	Kelenfoldi Textilkombinat Kelenfold Textile Concern
KEMI	Kereskedelmi Minosegellenorzo Intezet Commercial Quality Control Institute
KEOK	Kulfoldieket Ellenorzo Orszagos Kozpont National Center of Alien Registration
KEOKH	Kulfoldieket Ellenorzo Orszagos Kozponti Hatosag National Central Office of Alien Registration
kepsomuv.	kepzomuveszetek; kepzomuveszeti fine arts; of fine arts
kepviselo (orszaggyulesi)	deputy (of the National Assembly)
KERAVILL	Kerekpar, Radio es Villamossagi Kiskereskedelmi Vallalat Retail Trade Enterprise for Bicycles, Radios and Electrical Appliances
Ker. es Ip. Kam.	Kereskedelmi es Iparkamara Chamber of Commerce and Industry
kereskedelmi arfolyam	commercial rate of exchange

Kereskedelmi Iroda	Commercial Office
keret	cadre, framework, (sometimes) funds
keret intezet	task force institute
KERINFORG	Belkereskedelmi Ugyvitelszervezesi es Informaciofeldolgozasi Intezet Management Organization and Information Processing Institute of Domestic Trade
KERIPAR	Kereskedelmi Asztalos es Lakatosipari Vallalat Carpenters and Locksmiths Trade Enterprise
KERMI	Kereskedelmi Minosegellenorzo Intezet Quality Control Institute of Trade
KERTVALL	Kertgondozo Vallalat Park Maintenance Organization
kesz.	keszitette prepared by
KESZ	Kutatasi Ellatasi Szolgalat Research Supply Service
keszletezo vallalatok	stockpiling enterprises
keteltu	amphibian
KETI	Kisipari Exportra Termelteto Iroda Office for Promoting Export Production by Small Artisans
KEV	Kozlekedesi Epito Vallalat Construction Enterprise for Transportation Facilities
kevert arak	mixed prices
KEVI	Kozponti Elelem Vegyeszeti Intezet Central Food Chemistry Institute
kez.	kezelo operator, attendant
kezb.	kezbesitve delivered by hand

kezirat gy.	kezirat gyanant in manuscript form
KF	Kepzomuveszeti Foiskola Academy of Fine Arts
kf.	kozepfoku secondary (school)
K+F	kutatas-fejlesztes research and development (R+D)
KFAT	Kutato Fejlesztesi es Alkalmazasi Tarsulat Research, Development & Applications Association [includes TERTA, BHG, EMG
K.F.B.	Kozsegi Foldigenylo Bizottsag Village Committee on Land Claims
KFKI	Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet Central Research Institute of Physics
KFP	Kozponti Fejlesztesi Programok Central Development Programs
kft.	korlatolt felelossegu tarsasag limited liability company
KFV	Koolajkutato es Feltaro Vallalat Enterprise for Oil Prospecting and Drilling
kg.	kilogramm kilogram
KGDB	Kozponti Gazdasagi Dontobizottsag Central Economic Arbitration Committee
KGM	Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Metallurgical and Machine Industries
KGMTI	Koho es Gepipari Miniszterium Tervezo Irodai Planning Offices of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry
KGO	Kozmikus Geodeziai Obszervatorium Cosmic Geodesic Observatory

kgr.	kezigranat hand grenade
KGST	Kolcsonos Gazdasagi Segitseg Tanacsa Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA)
K.G.V.	Konnyuipari Gepalkatresz es Anyagforgalmi Vallalat Machine Supply Enterprise for Light Industry
K. Gy.	Kobanyai Gyogyszerarugyar Pharmaceutical Factory of Kobanya
KGYV	Kohaszati Gyarepito Vallalat Metallurgical Factory Construction Enterprise
kh	katasztralis hold = 0.5755 ha
kh	Kozellatasi Hivatal; A foldmuvelesugyi miniszter kozellatasi rendelete Office of Public Supply; Minister of Agriculture's Order on Public Supply
KHV	Kozuti Hidfenntarto Vallalat Highway Bridge Maintenance Enterprise
kHz/KHz	kilohertz
Kl	Kommunista Internacionale Communist International
KIB	kikepzo bazis training base
KlB	Kozigazgatasi Birosag Public Administration Court
KIB	Kozigazgatasi Bizottsag Committee on Public Administration
KIE	Keresztyen Ifjusagi Egyesulet Young Men's Christian Association
kiegeszito zaszloalj/ parancsnoksag	replacement battalion/center

kieg. psag	kiegeszito parancsnoksag replacement center
kij.	kijarat exit
kik.	kikepzes; kikepzett (basic) training; trained
"kilo"	1,000 forint, money (slang)
kim.	kimutatas account, financial statement
KIM	Konnyuipari Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Light Industry
kimaradasi engedely	leave pass (milit.)
KIMSZ	Kommunista Ifjumunkasok Magyarorszagi Szovetsege Federation of Young Communist Workers in Hungary
kimut.	kimutatas account, financial statement
KIOSZ	Kisiparosok Orszagos Szervezete National Organization of Artisans
Kip. M.	Konnyuipari Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Light Industry
KIPSZER	Konnyuipari Szerelo es Epito Vallalat Light Industry Assembly and Construction Enterprise
kir.	kiralyi royal
kirend.	kirendeltseg local office
kiserl.	kiserleti experimental
kiskapu	loophole, (sometimes) backdoor (slang)
KISKER	Kiskereskedelmi Vallalat Retail Commercial Enterprise

kiskereskedelmi vallalat	retail commercial enterprise
KISOSZ	Kiskereskedok Orszagos Szabadszervezete National Free Organization of Retailers
KISTEX	Kispesti Textilgyar Kispest Textile Mill
KISZ	Magyar Kommunista Ifjusagi Szovetseg Hungarian Communist Youth League
KISZOK	Kommunista Ifjusagi Szovetseg Orszagos Kozpontja National Center of the Hungarian Communist Youth League
KISZOV	Kisipari Szovetkezetek Szovetsege Association of Small Industrial Cooperatives
KITE	Kukorica es Iparinoveny Termelesi Egyuttmukodesi Rendszer Corn and Industrial Crop Growing Cooperation (located at Nadudvar)
KITI	Kohoipari Tervezo Iroda Planning Office for Metallurgical Industry
KITV	Konnyuipari Tervezo Vallalat Light Industry Designing Enterprise
kiv.	kivitel export
KIVB	Kommunista Internacionale Vegrehajto Bizottsaga Executive Committee of the Communist International
Kivitel	export
KJ K.	Kozlekedesi es Jogi Kiado Publishers of Econonic and Legal Literature
KK	Kommunista Kialtvany Communist Manifesto

KK	munka koltsegvetesen kivuli munka non-budgeted, commissioned work
k.k.	korona crown
K K.	Kossuth Kiado Kossuth Publishing House
Kk.	Konyvkiado book publishers
KK	Kozepeuropai Kupa Mid-European Cup
KKB	Kozlekedesi Konyvesbolt Transportation Publications Book Shop
KKI	Kulturkapcsolatok Intezete Institute for Cultural Relations
KKIV	Kiallitasokat Kivitelezo Ipari Vallalat Enterprise Affiliated with Industry for Arrangement of Exhibits
KKKI	Central Chemical Research Institute
K.K.M.	Kereskedelem- es Kozlekedesugyi Miniszter Minister of Trade and Transportation
KkM	Kulkereskedelmi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Foreign Trade
KKP	Kina Kommunista Partja Communist Party of China
kkt.	kozos kozsegi tanacs joint village council (of two or more villages)
KKT	Kulturalis Kapcsolatok Tanacsa Council of Cultural Relations
KKTKI	Kozuti Kozlekedesi Tudomanyos Kutatointezet Scientific Research Institute for Highway Transport
KKV	Kiskereskedelmi Vallalat Retail Enterprise

KKV	Komaromi Koolajipari Vallalat Komarom Petroleum Industry Enterprise
KKVMF	Kando Kalman Villamosipari Foiskola Kalman Kando Electrical Industry Technical College
KL	Kozponti Laboratorium Central Laboratory
KLFI	Kozponti Legkorfizikai Intezet Central Institute of Atmospheric Physics
kliring elszamolasi rendszer	clearing accounting system
klon	clone
KLTE	Kossuth Lajos Tudomanyegyetem Lajos Kossuth University of Sciences
km	kilometer kilometer
K.M.	Kozellatasi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Supply
KM	Kozlekedesugyi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Transportation
km.	kozmondas proverb
KM	Kozoktatasugyi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Public Education (since 1951)
KM	Kulugyminiszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Foreign Affairs
KMA	Kepzomuveszeti Alap Fine Arts Fund
KMAC	Koztarsasagi Magyar Automobil Club Automobile Club of the Hungarian Republic (formerly Royal Hungarian Automobile Club)
k.m.f.	kelt mint fent date as above

KMI	Kereskedelmi Minosegellenorzo Intezet Quality Control Institute
kmk/kaemka	kozveszelyes munkakerulo endangering public order by avoiding work; vagrancy
KMK	Kozveszelyes Munkakerules vagrancy
km/o	kilometer ora kilometers per hour
KMP	Kommunistak Magyarorszagi Partja Hungarian Communist Party
KNDK	Koreai Nepi Demokratikus Koztarsasag Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)
KNEB	Kozponti Nepi Ellenorzesi Bizottsag Central People's Control Committee
KNK	Kinai Nepkoztarsasag Chinese People's Republic
know-how	know-how (English loan word)
KNT	Kereszteny Noi Tabor Assembly of Christian Women
kny.	kozlony bulletin
kny.	kulonnyomat reprint
knytb.	kozsegi nyilvanos tavbeszelo allomas village public telephone
KOEE	Kulfoldi Osztondijasok Egyetemi Elokeszitoje University Preparatory School for Foreign Scholarship Students
KOFA	Kozsegfejlesztesi Ado Community Development Tax
KOFEM	Szekesfehervar Konnyufemmu Szekesfehervar Light Metal Works

KOGAZ	Kozepdunantuli Gazszolgaltato & Szerelo Vallalat Central Transdanubian Gas Service and Fitting Enterprise
KOGE	Magyar Kozhasznalatu Gepjarmuvallalatok Orszagos Egyesulete National Association of Public Motor Vehicle Enterprises in Hungary
KOGEPTERV	Kohaszati Geptervezo Vallalat Metallurgical Machinery Design Bureau
KOGYOGY	Kobanyai Gyogyszeraru Gyar Pharmaceutical Factory of Kobanya
KOHDOSZ	Kohaszati Dolgozok Szakszervezete Metallurgical Industry Workers Union
KOHERT	Kohoipari Ertekesito Kozpont Metallurgical Industry Marketing Center
KOHHIKI	Konzerv-, Hus- es Hutoipari Kutato Intezet Industrial Research Institute on Food Canning and Refrigeration
KOJAL	Kozegeszsegugyi es Jarvanyugyi Allomas Public Health and Contagious Disease Station
KOKERT	Kozsegi Kenyergyarak Rt. Municipal Bakeries, Ltd. (prewar)
KOKEV	Kohaszati Alapanyagokat Keszletezo Vallalat Stockpiling Enterprise for Primary Metallurgical Materials
KOKI	Kiserleti Orvostudomanyi Kutato Intezet Experimental Medical Research Institute
KOKSZ	Kereskedok Orszagos Kozponti Szovetsege Merchants National Central Association
kolts.	koltseg cost, expenses
KoM	Kohaszati Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Metallurgy

komp.	kompenzacio compensation
KOMPLEX	KOMPLEX Nagyberendezesek Export-Import Vallalata KOMPLEX Export-Import Enterprise for Factory Equipment
kongr.	kongresszus congress
kongreg.	kongregacio congregation
konjuktura	favorable business/trade situation, boom, business cycle, trade/business expansion
Konnyuip. K.	Konnyuipari Kiado Light Industry Publishing House
KONSUMEX	KONSUMEX Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat KONSUMEX Foreign Trade Enterprise (Handles import of consumer goods and export of toys, musical instruments, objects of art, and commercial equipment)
kontingensek	quotas
Konyvimpex.	Konyvimport-export Book Export and Import Enterprise
konyvny.	konyvnyomda book printer
konyvvizsg.	konyvvizsgalo auditor, accountant
KOPINT	Konjunktura es Piackutato Intezet Business and Market Research Institute
kor.	korona crown
KOR	Korzeti Orvosi Rendelo District Medical Center
korl.	korlevel circular letter

Korm.	Kormany Government
kornyezetvedelem	environmental protection
korr.	korrektura proof sheet
korut	boulevard
korvasut	belt (railway) line
korzet	district
kossuth/Kossuth	500 forints [slang; the 500 Ft bill has Kossuth's picture]
KOT	Konyvtarak Orszagos Tanacsa National Council of Libraries
KOTA	Korusok Orszagos Tanacsa National Council of Choruses
koteg	(computers) batch
kotelek	unit.--A collective name for troops and organizations of various sizes.
KOTL	Koolajbanyaszati Tudomanyos Laboratorium Scientific Laboratory of Petroleum Prospecting
kotozohely	dressing station
KOTUKI	Kozuti Kozlekedesi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet Scientific Research Institute for Highway Transport
kotv.	kotveny bond
KOVAC	Kobanya Vas es Acelontode Kobanya Iron and Steel Foundry
KOVAC	Kovacsolt es Ontott Vas- es Acelmuvek Wrought Iron, Cast Iron and Steel Factory
koz	alley, passage

KOZDOK	Kozlekedesi Dokumentacios es Nyomtatvanyellato Vallalat Transportation Forms and Stationery Printing Enterprise
Kozdok.	Kozlekedesi Dokumentacios Vallalat Transportation Documentation Establishment
KOZECS	Kozuleteket Elhelyezo Csoport Dept. for Accommodating Public Offices
KOZELBIZ	Kozuleteket Elhelyezo Bizottsag Committee to Accommodate Public Offices
kozepparlat	medium distillate
KOZEPTERV	Kozlekedesuzemi Epulettervezo Vallalat Construction Designing Enterprise of the Transportation Establishments
KOZERT	Kozsegi Elelmiszerkereskedelmi Rt. Municipal Food Trade Company, Ltd.
kozgazdasagi	economic (adj.)
KOZGEP	Kozlekedesepitesi Gepjavito Vallalat Highway Construction Machine Repair Shop
KOZGEP	Kozuti Gepellato Vallalat Highway Machine Supply Enterprise
KOZHIR	Kozponti Hirlapiroda Central Newspaper Office
kozigazgatas	administration, public administration
kozlemeny	notice (legal)
Kozl. K.	Kozlekedes- es Melyepitestudomanyi Kiado Transport and Civil Engineering Publishing House
Kozokt. K.	Kozoktatasugyi Kiado Public Education Publishing House
kozos vallalkozas	joint undertaking

kozponti berszinvonal szabalyozas	central average wage control system.--Under this system the annual plan prescribes the average wage increases available to the enterprise. Applies to enterprises where the increase of profitability cannot be considered as a main task (e.g. some services).
kozponti bertomeg szabalyozas	central wage-bill control system
kozponti fejlesztesi programok	central development programs
Kozponti Hirszerzo Ugynokseg	Central Intelligence Agency (of the USA)
Kozp. Stat. Hiv.	Kozponti Statisztikai Hivatal Central Statistical Office
kozsegfejlesztesi hozzajarulas	municipal development contribution
kozv.	kozvetlen immediate, close-range
kozveszelyes munkakerules [kmk/kaemka]	work-shirking that endangers public order; vagrancy
kozvetlen tuz	direct fire
kp.	kerekpar; kerekparos bicycle; cyclist
kp.	keszpenz cash
Kp	Kilopond Kilopond = 9.8 x 105 dynes; = I kilo gram of thrust
KP	Kommunista Part Communist Party
KP	Kozos Piac Common Market
KPGY	Kobanyai Porcellangyar Porcelain Factory of Kobanya
KPM	Kozlekedesi- es Postaugyi Miniszterium Ministry of Transportation and Postal Affairs

KP	Kobanyai Polgari Serfozo Rt. Civic Brewery of Kobanya, Ltd.
KPT	Kozponti Pedagogus Tovabbkepzo Intezet Central Institute for Advanced Teacher Training
K. pu.	Keleti-palyaudvar Keleti (East) Railway Station (Budapest)
KPVDOSZ	Kereskedelmi, Penzugyi es Vendeglatoipari Dolgozok Szakszervezete Trade Union of Workers in Commerce, Finance and the Catering Industries
K.R.	Kulon rendelet special decree (legal)
Kr. e.	Krisztus elott B.C.
KRESZ	A kozuti kozlekedes rendjenek szabalyzata Traffic Regulations for Public Thoroughfares
krt.	korut boulevard
Kr. u.	Krisztus utan A.D.
KSB	Kozponti Statisztikai Bizottsag Central Statistical Committee
KSH	Kozponti Statisztikai Hivatal Central Statistical Office
KSI	Kozponti Sportiskola Central Sports School
KST	Kolcsonos Segito Takarekpenztarak Mutual Savings Banks
KSZB	Kereskedelmi Szakoktatasi Bizottsag Committee on Specialized Commercial Training
KSZB	Kozponti Szabvanyositasi Bizottsag Central Standardization Committee

KSZDOSZ	Kozlekedesi es Szallitasi Dolgozok Szakszervezete Trade Union of Communication and Transportation Workers
KSZE	Kukoricatermelesi Szocialista Egyuttmukodes Socialist Cooperation in Corn Production (located at Szekszard)
KSZENT	Ketoldalu Szamitastehnikai Egyuttmukodes Nemzetkozi Titkarsaga International Secretariat for Bilateral Computer Technology Cooperation
KSZI	Kozonsegszervezo Iroda Office for Organizing People's Cultural Entertainment
KSZ K.	Kisipari Szovetkezetek Kiadovallalata Publishing House of the Producers' Cooperative Enterprises
KSZKBI	Kisipari Szovetkezeti Kolcsonos Biztosito Intezet Mutual Insurance Institute for Cooperatives
KSZKV	Kisipari Szovetkezeti Kiado Vallalat Cooperative Publishing Enterprise
K. Sz. M.	Kereskedelem- es Szovetkezetugyi Miniszter Minister of Commerce and Cooperatives
KSZT	Kereskedelmi Szakoktatasi Tanacs Council on Specialized Commercial Training
KSzT	Kozponti Szallitasi Tanacs Central Transportation Council
KSZTB	Kozalkalmazottak Szakszervezete Teruleti Bizottsag Trade Union of Government Employees Territorial Committee
Kt.	Kereskedelmi torveny Commercial Code

kt.	korter circle
kt.	kozsegi tanacs village council
KTA	Kozuletek Tamogatasi Alapja Relief Fund for Public Institutions
KTA	Kolcsonos Tamogatasi Alap Mutual Support Fund (for agricultural coops)
KTB	Kooperacios Tarcakozi Bizottsag Interministerial Committee on Cooperation
ktbtk.	katonai bunteto torvenykonyv military penal code, articles of war
KTE	Kozlekedestudomanyi Egyesulet Scientific Association of Transportation
KTI	Kozgazdasagtudomanyi Intezet Institute of Economics
ktk.	kozos tanacsu kozseg village administrated by a joint village council (of two or more villages)
KTK	Kozponti Technologiai Konyvtar Central Technological Library
KTKL	Kozponti Technologiai Kutato Laboratorium Central Technological Research Laboratory of the Szekesfehervar Light Metal Works [research on all aluminum semifinished goods]
KTMF	Kozlekedesi Tavkozlesi Muszaki Foiskola Transportation Telecommunications Technical College
KTMK	Kereskedelmi Tovabbkepzo es Modszertani Kozpont Center for [Adult] Training and Methodology of Trade Courses

ktsz.	kisipari termeloszovetkezet Artisan Cooperative
KTSZ	Kisipar Termelo Szovetkezet Small-Scale Industrial Producer Cooperative
KTV	Kisipari Termelteto Vallalat Small Industry Contract Production Enterprise
Ku. K. M.	Kulkereskedelmi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Foreign Trade
kulcsrakesz letesitmeny	turn-key complex or installation
kulf.	kulfoldi foreign
KULFORG	Magyar Kulforgalmi Rt. Hungarian Foreign Trade Ltd. (prewar)
kulkereskedelmi arkockazati tartalekalap	foreign trade price risk fund
kulkereskedelmi arszorzo	foreign trade price multiplier
kulkereskedelmi engedely	foreign trade license: a permit for export or import transaction issued by the Ministry of Foreign Trade
Kulker. Min.	Kulkereskedelmi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Foreign Trade
KULTEX	Kulonleges Textil- es Divatarukeszito Haziipari Szovetkezet Cooperative Enterprise for the Manufacture of Men's and Women's Fashion Wear
KULTINT	Kulturkapcsolatok Intezete Institute of Cultural Relations
KULTURA	KULTURA Konyv es Hirlap Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat KULTURA Foreign Trade Enterprise for Books and Newspapers
KuM	Kulugyminiszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Foreign Affairs

kurz.	kurziv italics
KUTESZ	Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kutatasi Eszkozoket Kivitelezo Vallalata Research Equipment Branch of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
k.v.	kadervezeto leader of cadre
K V.	Kartografiai Kiadovallalat The Cartographic Institute Press
KV	Kartografiai Vallalat Cartographic Enterprise
kV	kilovolt
kv.	konyv book
KV	Kozponti Vezetoseg Central Committee
KVB	Komintern Vegrehajto Bizottsaga Executive Committee of the Comintern
kve	kotve bound
KVG	Kulonleges Villamos Gepgyar Special Electrical Machinery Factory
kvt.	konyvtar library
kvtar	konyvtar library
KVV	Koolajvezetek Vallalat Oil Pipeline Enterprise
kW	kilowatt
kWo	kilowatt ora kilowatt hour [kWh]

-L-

l	lakos inhabitant
l.	lap page
l.	level leaf, letter (communication)
l	liter
l.a.	lasd alabb see below
labj.	labjegyzet footnote
LAKI	Lakkipari Kutato Intezet Research Institute for the Lacquer Industry
LAKOTERV	Lako- es Kommunalis Epuleteket Tervezo Vallalat Planning Enterprise for Residential and Communal Buildings
LAKSZER	Lakatos es Szerszamkeszito Kisipari Termeloszovetkezet Small Industrial Producers' Cooperative of Locksmiths and Toolmakers
lakt.	laktanya barracks
LAKTERV	Lakoepulettervezo Vallalat Designing Enterprise for Residential Dwellings
langgranat	Molotov cocktail
lapk.	lapkiado newspaper publisher
LASZ	Legfobb Allami Szamvevoszek Supreme State Auditing Office
lat.	latin Latin

ld	lasd. see, refer to
le/LE	loero horsepower
leg.	legenyseg enlisted men, privates
legenyseg	men, troops, cadre
legf.	legfelso; legfobb highest; supreme
Legf. Bir.	Legfelso Birosag Supreme Court
Legf. U.	Legfobb Ugyeszseg Supreme Prosecutor's Office
legoltalom	air raid precautions, civil air defense
legos	legoltalmi officer in civil air defense work
LEMP	Lengyel Egyesult Munkaspart United Workers' Party of Poland
LENKER	Len- Kender- es Muszaki Textilertekesito Vallalat Commercial Enterprise for Industrial Cordage and Textiles
lepcsozetes munkakezdes	flexy time
lesallas	ambush
levelezes	radio contact or communication (milit. slang)
l.f.	lasd fent see above
Lgv.	legvedelem; legvedelmi air defense; antiaircraft (gun)
LH	Lorinci Hengermu Rolling Mills of Lorinc
LIBOR	London Inter-Bank Rate

LICENCIA	LICENCIA Talalmanyokat Ertekesito Vallalat LICENCIA Marketing Enterprise for Inventions
LIGNIMPEX	LIGNIMPEX Fa, Papir es Tuzeloanyag Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat LIGNIMPEX Foreign Trade Enterprise for Lumber, Paper, and Fuel
lit.	liter liter
lit	olasz lira Italian lira
LKM	Lenin Kohaszati Muvek, Diosgyor Lenin Metallurgical Works of Diosgyor
LMIM	Labor Muszeripari Muvek Labor Instrument Industry Works
LNK	Lengyel Nepkoztarsasag Polish People's Republic
l.o.	lasd ott see
lobi	lobby (as a truckers' lobby)
LOK	Leveltarak Orszagos Kozpontja National Archives Center
lokator	radar
lokeshullam	shock wave
losz.	loszer ammunition
lov.	lovas mounted, cavalry
loveg	cannon, gun
lovesz	rifleman
loveszarok/loveszgodor	foxhole
loveszhadosztaly	rifle division

LRI	Legiforgalmi es Repuloter Igazgatosag Air Traffic and Airport Authority
Lsz.	leltari szam inventory number
LTIR	Licencforgalom Tematikus Informacios Rendszer Thematic Information System on License Trade
Ltq.	torok font Turkish pound
LUFO	Legugyi Foosztaly Main Department of Aviation (part of KPM)
lut.	luteranus Lutheran
LWGR	Light-water cooled, graphite-moderated reactor (Konnyuvizzel hutott, grafit mersekelt reaktor)
LWR	Light-water cooled and moderated reactor (Konyuvizzel hutott es mersekelt reaktor)

-M-

m.	magan private
m.	magyar Hungarian
m.	mester master, chief
m	meter meter
m.	mint as
m.	mozgositas mobilization
m^2	negyzetmeter square meter
m^3	kobmeter cubic meter
ma.	mellekallomas extension (telephone)
mA	milliampere
MAB	Magyar Allami Biztosito Hungarian State Insurance Enterprise
MABEGOSZ	Magyarorszagi Bercseplok es Gepkocsitulajdonosok Orszagos Szovetsege National Association of Threshing Machine and Automobile Owners
MABEOSZ	Magyar Belyeggyujtok Orszagos Szovetsege National Association of Hungarian Philatelists
MABI	Meganalkalmazottak Biztosito Intezete Insurance Institute for Private Employees
MAC	Magyar Atletikai Club Hungarian Athletic Club

MADISZ	Magyar Demokratikus Ifjusagi Szovetseg Association of Hungarian Democratic Youth
MADOME	Magyar Dolgozok Muveszfenykepezo Egyesulete Art Photography Association of Hungarian Workers
MAE	Magyar Agrartudomanyi Egyesulet Association of Hungarian Agricultural Sciences
MAE	Magyar Agrartudomanyi Egyetem Hungarian Agricultural University
MAFI	Magyar Allami Foldtani Intezet Hungarian State Geological Institute
MAFILM	Magyar Filmgyarto Vallalat Hungarian Film Producing Enterprise
MAFIRT	Magyar Filmipari Reszvenytarsasag Hungarian Film Industry, Ltd. (prewar)
MAFKI	Magyar Asvanyolaj es Foldgaz Kiserleti Intezet Hungarian Petroleum and Natural Gas Experimental Institute
magasabbegyseg	higher unit.--The largest organization of the armed forces called on to carry out tactical tasks; its complement always includes various all-branch of service or branch of service units and special units or subunits.
MAGEV	Muszaki Anyag- es Gepkereskedelmi Vallalat Technical Material and Machinery Trade Enterprise
Maghreb	Arabic name for the countries of NW Africa: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia
magneses elhajlas	magnetic declination
magy.	magyar Hungarian
Magyar Szabvanyugyi Hivatal	Hungarian Bureau of Standards

"Magyar Bauxitbanya"	"Magyar Bauxitbanya" ; Magyar-Szovjet Bauxit-Aluminium Rt. "Hungarian Bauxite Mines"; Hungarian Soviet Bauxite-Aluminum, Ltd.
MAHABI	Magyar Hajozasi Betegsegbiztosito Intezet Hungarian Health Insurance Institute for Seamen
MAHART	Magyar Hajozasi Reszvenytarsasag Hungarian Shipping Company, Ltd.
MAHIR	Magyar Hirdeto Vallalat Hungarian Advertising Enterprise
maj.	majus May
MAK	Magyar Altalanos Koszenbanya Rt. Hungarian General Coal Mines, Ltd. (prewar)
MALEV	Magyar Legikozlekedesi Vallalat Hungarian Air Transport Enterprise
MAMG	Magyar Allami Mezogazdasagi Gepuzem Hungarian State Agricultural Machine Factory
MANE	Magyar Allami Nepi Egyuttes Hungarian State Folk Ensemble
MAORT	Magyar-Amerikai Olajipari Rt. Hungarian-American Oil Company, Ltd.
MAPOLEX	Muanyagfeldolgozo KTSZ Production Cooperative of Plastic Materials
MAR	Magyar Allamrendorseg Hungarian State Police
marc.	marcius March
MAS	mesz, ammonium saletrom sav Lime, ammonia, potassium nitrate ingredients of fertilizer known as

masodik lepcso	second echelon, rear echelon.--An element of the operational (hadmuveleti) plan made up of a (smaller) part of troops (army formation, higher unit, unit, subunit) of all branches of service; does not directly participate at the beginning of combat; its task is to assure continued success of the operation, increasing the force of strike, strike in new direction, neutralize counterattack, etc.; its size and type is determined by the operational plan, etc.
MASPED	Magyar Altalanos Szallitmanyozasi Vallalat Hungarian General Shipping Enterprise
MASZ	Magyar Allami Szenbanyak Hungarian State Coal Mines
MASZ	Magyar Atletikai Szovetseg Hungarian Athletic Association
MASZEK	magan szektor private sector
maszek	magan szektor private sector (of economy); hence, a private merchant or craftsman, moon lighter
MASZI	Magyar Szabvanyugyi Intezet Hungarian Bureau of Standards
MASZOBAL	Magyar Szovjet Bauxit Aluminium Rt. Hungarian-Soviet Bauxite Company, Ltd.
MASZOLAJ RT.	Magyar-Szovjet Olajipari Reszvenytarsasag Hungarian-Soviet Industrial Oil Company, Ltd.
MASZOVAL	Magyar-Szovjet Bauxit-Aluminium Tarsasagok Hungarian-Soviet Bauxite Companies
MASZOVLET	Magyar-Szovjet Polgari Legiforgalmi Tarsasag Hungarian-Soviet Civilian Airline

MASZOVOL	Magyar-Szovjet Nyersolaj Rt. Hungarian-Soviet Crude Oil Company, Ltd.
MAT	Magyar Aluminiumipari Troszt Hungarian Aluminum Industry Trust
MAT	Magyar Autonom Tartomany Hungarian Autonomous Territory (in Romania)
MATE	Merestechnikai es Automatizalasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet Scientific Association of Measurement Technology and Automation
MATEIP	Magyar Textilipari Vallalat Hungarian Textile Mill
MATEOSZ	Magyar Teherfuvarozok Orszagos Kozponti Szovetkezete National Central Cooperative of Hungarian Truckers
MATESZ	Magyar Tekezo Szovetseg Hungarian Bowling Association
MATESZ	Magyar Teruleti Szinhaz Hungarian Regional Theater
MATI	Magasepitesi Tervezo Intezet Designing Institute for Building Construction
MATISZ	Magyar Forradalmi Ifjumunkas Szovetseg Hungarian Young Revolutionary Workers' Association
MAV	Magyar Allamvasutak Hungarian State Railways
MAVAG	Magyar Allami Vas, Acel- es Gepgyarak Hungarian State Iron, Steel and Machine Factories
MAVAUT	Magyar Allamvasutak Autobusz Uzeme Autobus Service of the Hungarian State Railways
MAV Jegyny.	Magyar Allamvasutak Jegynyomdaja Ticket Printing Office of the Hungarian State Railroads

MAVOSZ	Magyar Vadaszok Orszagos Szovetsege National Association of Hungarian Hunters
MAVTI	MAV Tervezo Intezet Planning Institute of Hungarian State Railways
MAVTRANS	Magyar Allamvasutak Szallitmanyozasi Szolgalata Transfer Service of the Hungarian State Railroads
maximalt arak	limited prices, maximum prices
mazsa	quintal = 100 kg
MB	Magyar Bajnoksag Hungarian Championship
MB	megabit
m.b.	megyei birosag county court
MBB	Magyar Beruhazasi Bank Hungarian Investment Bank
MBFR	mutual and balanced forced reduction
MBH	Megyei Begyujtesi Hivatal County Crop Collection Office
MBK	Magyar Beke-Kongresszus Hungarian Peace Congress
MBT	Magyar Beke - Tanacs Hungarian Peace Council
MChE	Magyar Chemikusok Egyesulete Association of Hungarian Chemists
M.C.SZ.	Magyarorszagi Cionista Szovetseg Zionist Federation in Hungary
MDB	Munkaugyi Dontobizottsag Labor Affairs Arbitration Committee
MDCS	Magyar Divatcsarnok Hungarian Fashion Store

MDDSZ	Magyarorszagi Delszlavok Demokratikus Szovetsege The Democratic Association of Southern Slavs in Hungary
MDFV	Magyar Diafilmgyarto Vallalat Hungarian Filmstrip Production Enterprise
MD K.	Medicina Kiado Medicina Publishing House
MDK	Muszaki Dokumentacios Kozpont Technical Documentation Center
MDP	Magyar Dolgozok Partja Hungarian Workers' Party
MDSz	Mezogazdasagi Dolgozok Szakszervezete Trade Union of Agricultural Workers
ME	Malomipari Egyesules Industrial Milling Cooperative
ME	Muszaki Egyetem Technical University
ME	Muszaki Eloirasok Technical Instructions
MEASZ	Magyar Ellenallok es Antifasisztak Szovetsege Association of Hungarian Resistance Fighters and Antifascists
MEDICOOK	Rontgen Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat Export-Import Enterprise for X-Ray Equipment
MEDICOR	Orvosi Rontgenkeszulekek Vallalata Medical X-Ray Equipment Enterprise
MEDIMPEX	MEDIMPEX Gyogyszer Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat MEDIMPEX Foreign Trade Enterprise for Pharmaceutical Products
MEDOSZ	Mezogazdasagi es Erdeszeti Dolgozok Szakszervezete Trade Union of Workers in Agriculture and Forestry

MEE	Magyar Elektronikai Egyesulet Hungarian Electronics Association
MEE	Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet Hungarian Electrotechnical Association
MEEI	Magyar Elektrotechnikai Ellenorzo Intezet Hungarian Electrotechnical Control Institute
MEFEM	Mechanikai es Femtomegcikk KTSZ Cooperative Enterprise for Manufacture of Metalware
MEFERT	Magyar Ertekpapirforgalmi Rt. Hungarian Stock Brokerage, Ltd. (prewar)
MEFESZ	Magyar Egyetemi es Foiskolai Egyesuletek Szovetsege Federation of Hungarian University and College Associations
MEFI	Mezogepfejleszto Intezet Agricultural Machine Developing Institute
MEFORI	Mezogazdasagi Fordito Iroda Translation Office for Literature on Agriculture
MEFTER	Magyar Folyam- es Tengerhajozasi Rt. Hungarian River and Sea Navigation Company, Ltd.
megb.	megbeszeles conference
megb.	megbizott trustee, representative
MEGEV	Mezogazdasagi Gepalkatresz Ellato Vallalat Agricultural Machinery Spare Parts Supply Enterprise
megh.	meghalt deceased
megh.	meghatalmazott proxy, plenipotentiary

megh. min.	meghatalmazott miniszter minister plenipotentiary
megj.	megjegyzes comment, footnote
megosztott tuz	indirect fire (mil.)
megsz.	megszallas; megszallo occupation; occupying
MEGVED	Munkaegeszsegvedelmi es Gepiberendezeseket Keszito KTSZ Cooperative Manufacturing Enterprise for Industrial Safety Equipment
megye	administrative unit (approximately the size of a larger county in the U.S.) [render as "megye" in translations]
MEGYEVILL	Megyei Villanyszerelo Vallalat County Electrical Engineering Enterprise
MEH	Mellektermek es Hulladekgyujto Troszt Trash and Garbage Collection Trust
MEK	Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Konyvtara Library of the Technical University of Budapest
MEK	Megyei Mezogazdasagi Termekeket Ertekesito Kozpont County Agricultural Products Store and Distribution Center
MEK	Mezogazdasagi Termekeket Ertekesito Szovetkezeti Kozpont Cooperative Center for Agricultural Marketing
mell.	muszaki ellenor technical inspector, supervisor
melo/melos/melozni	work/worker/to work (slang)
MELYEPTERV	Melyepitesi Tervezo Vallalat Civil Engineering Designing Enterprise

MELYGEP	Melyfurasi Szerszamgepgyarto es Gepjavito Vallalat Manufacturing and Repair Enterprise for Deep-Drilling Equipment
MELYTERV	Melyepito Tervezo Iroda Civil Engineering Designing Office
MEM	Mezogazdasagi es Elelmezesugyi Miniszterium Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
MEMFHISZ	Mellektermek es Maradek Feldolgozo KTSz Domestic Industrial Production Cooperative for Processing Byproducts and Waste
MEMOSZ	Magyar Epitomunkasok Orszagos Szakszervezete also given as Magyar Epitomunkasok Orszagos Szovetsege National Union of Hungarian Construction Workers
MEM RSZ	Mezogazdasagi es Elelmezesugyi Miniszterium Repulogepes Szolgalata Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry's Aviation Service
MENKO	Muszaki Ertelmisegi Nok Kore Women's Technical-Intellectual Circle
meo	minosegi ellenorzo osztaly department of quality control; hence, quality control
MEO	Muszaki Ellenorzo Osztaly Technical Inspection Department
MERCATOR	MERCATOR KFT Export-Import Kereskedelmi Keviseletek MERCATOR Limited Liability Company--Export-Import Commercial Agencies
meretarany	scale
merlegellenorzes	auditing
mert.	mertek measure, scale

MERT	Minosegi Ellenorzo Reszvenytarsasag Quality Control Company
MESZ	Magyar Epitomuveszek Szovetsege Association of Hungarian Architects
MESZ	Magyar Evezos Szovetseg Hungarian Rowing Association
MESZHART	Magyar-Szovjet Hajozasi Rt. Hungarian-Soviet Shipping Company, Ltd.
MESZOV	Mezogazdasagi termelo szovetkezet Agricultural Production Cooperative
METALIMPEX	METALIMPEX Acel es Fem Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat METALIMPEX Foreign Trade Enterprise for Steel and Metal
METALLOGLOBUS	Metalloglobus Femipari es Ertekesito Vallalat Trade Enterprise for Metal Products
METE	Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet Hungarian Electrotechnical Association
METE	Magyar Elelmezesipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet Scientific Association of the Hungarian Food Industry
meteorolog.	meteorologiai meteorological
meteraru	yard goods
METESZ	Mernokok es Technikusok Szovetsege Federation of Engineers and Technicians
METESZ	Muszaki es Termeszettudomanyi Egyesuletek Szovetsege Federation of Technological and Scientific Associations
METRIMPEX	METRIMPEX Muszeripari Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat METRIMPEX Foreign Trade Enterprise of the Instrument Industry
MEV	Mikroelektronikai Vallalat Microelectronics Enterprise

MEVIEP	Mezogazdasagi Vizi Epito Vallalat Agricultural Hydraulic Engineering Enterprise
MEZOERT	Mezogazdasagi Termekeket Ertekesito Vallalat Agricultural Produce Market Enterprise
mezogazdasagi termeloszovetkezet	farming/agricultural cooperative
MEZOKER	Zoldseg- es Gyumolcs Ertekesito Szovetkezeti Kozpont Cooperative Center for the Sale of Vegetables and Fruit
MEZOMAG	Mezogazdasagi Magkereskedelmi Vallalat Agricultural Seed-Trade Enterprise
MEZOSZOV	Mezogazdasagi Eszkozoket Ertekesito Szovetkezet Sales Cooperative for Agricultural Equipment
MEZOVILL	Mezogazdasagi es Falusi Villanyszerelesi Vallalat Agricultural and Village Electrical Repair and Installation Enterprise
mf.	merfold mile
m.f.	mint fent as above
MF	Muszaki Foiskola Technical College
MFH	Megyei Foldhivatal County Land Office
MFKI	Muszaki Fizikai Kutato Intezet Technical Physics Research Institute
MFLV	Magyar Filmlaboratorium Vallalat Hungarian Film Laboratory
MFMPK	Magyar Forradalmi Munkas- Paraszt Kormany Hungarian Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government
MFN	most favored nation

MFNF	Magyar Fuggetlensegi Nepfront Hungarian Independence People's Front
MFNFOT	Magyar Fuggetlensegi Nepfront Orszagos Tanacsa National Council of the Hungarian Independence People's Front
MFP	Magyar Fuggetlensegi Part Hungarian Independence Party
MFPE	Muszaki-fejlesztesi Penzugyi Egyesules Financial Union for Technical Development
MFT	Magyarhoni Foldtani Tarsulat Geological Society of the Hungarian Fatherland
M.F.T.	Megyei Foldbirtokrendezo Tanacs County Council on Redistribution of Land
mg.	magan private, privately owned
mg	milligramm milligram
MGE	Magyar Geofizikusok Egyesulete Association of Hungarian Geophysicists
MG K.	Mezogazdasagi Konyv- es Folyoirat Kiado Publishers of Agricultural Books and Periodicals
MGKI	Magyar Gazdasagkutato Intezet Hungarian Institute of Economic Research
MGKI	Mezogazdasagi Gepkiserleti Intezet Experimental Institute for Agricultural Machinery
MGM	Magyar Gordulocsapagy Muvek Hungarian Ballbearing Works
mgr	milligramm milligram

MGTI	Mezogeptervezo Iroda Office for the Design of Agricultural Machinery
MGU	Mezogazdasagi Gepuzem Agricultural Machine Factory
MGYE	Magyar Gyogypedagogusok Egyesulete Association of Hungarian Teachers in Special Education
MGYT	Magyar Gyogyszertudonanyi Tarsasag Hungarian Pharmaceutical Association
M H.	Magyar Helikon Hungarian Helicon Publishing House
mh	magyar hold = 0.4316 ha
mh.	megallohely stop
MHD	Magyar Hajo es Darugyar Hungarian Ship and Crane Factory
MHE	Magyar Hajozasi Egyesulet Hungarian Shipping Association
MHJ	Minosegi Hangszerkeszito es Javito KTSz Cooperative Enterprise for the Production and Repair of Musical Instruments
MHK	Munkara Harcra Kesz Ready for Work and Defense
MHRT	Magyar Hajozasi Rt. Hungarian Shipping Company, Ltd.
M.H.Sz.	Magyar Helyesiras Szabalyai Hungarian Orthographic Rules
MHSZ	Magyar Honvedelmi Sportszovetseg Hungarian Sport Federation for National Defense
MHSZ	Magyar Honvedelmi Szovetseg Hungarian National Defense Association
MHT	Magyar Hidrologiai Tarsasag Hungarian Hydrological Association

MHT	Mikrohullamu Hiradastechnikai Tanszek Microwave Signal Technology Faculty of BME
MHV	Magyar Hanglemezgyarto Vallalat Hungarian Sound Recording Enterprise
MHV	Mellektermek- es Hulladekgyujto Vallalat Trash and Garbage Collection Enterprise
MIA	Marxista Ifjusagi Akademia Marxist Youth Academy
MIE	Magyar Iparjogvedelmi Egyesulet Association for the Protection of Hungarian Industrial Rights
MIGERT	Muszer- es Irodagepertekesito Vallalat Instrument and Office Machine Marketing Enterprise
MIJE	Magyar Iparjogvedelmi Egyesulet Association for the Protection of Hungarian Industrial Rights
MI K.	Minerva Kiado Minerva Publishing House
MIKI	Muszeripari Kutatointezet Research Institute of the Instrument Industry
MIKSZ	Association of Artists, Writers and Researchers
MIM	Magnezitipari Muvek Magnesite Industry Works
MIMD	multiple instruction multiple data stream
MINERALIMPEX	MINERALIMPEX Olaj- es Banyatermek Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat MINERALIMPEX Foreign Trade Enterprise for Oil and Mine Products
MINSZ	Magyar Ifjusagi Nepi Szovetseg Uttoro Mozgalom Hungarian People's Youth Federation, Pioneer Movement

MIOI	Magyar Izraelitak Orszagos Irodaja National Office of Hungarian Jews
MIOK	Magyar Izraelitak Orszagos Kepviselete National Representation of the Hungarian Jews
MIOT	Magyar Ifjusag Orszagos Tanacsa National Council of Hungarian Youth
MIR	Muszer- es Irodagep Ertekesito Vallalat Trade Enterprise for Office Equipment
MIRKOZ	Muszaki Irodai es Kozszuksegleti Cikkeket Gyarto es Javito Kisipari Szovetkezet Cooperative Enterprise for Manufacture and Repair of Office Equipment
MIS	metal insulated semiconductor
MISD	multiple instruction, single data stream
MISZ	Magyar Ipari Szabvany Hungarian Industrial Standards
MISZ	Magyar Irok Szovetsege Hungarian Writers' Association
MISZB	Magyar Ipari Szabvanyosito Bizottsag Hungarian Committee of Industrial Standardization
MITE	Mezogazdasagi Ipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet Scientific Association for Industries Related to Agriculture
mit-hogyan	know-how
MJSz	Magyar Jogasz Szovetseg Association of Hungarian Jurists
M K.	Magveto Kiado Magveto Publishing House
MK	Magyar Kozlony Hungarian Gazette
MK	Magyar Koztarsasag Hungarian Republic

MK	Magyar Kupa Hungarian Cup
MKB	Magyar Kulkereskedelmi Bank Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank
M.K.E.	A Magyar Koztarsasag Elnoke President of the Hungarian Republic
MKE	Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete Association of Hungarian Chemists
MKH	Magyar Kozponti Hirado Hungarian Central News Agency
MKI	Mikroelektronikai Kutato Inteset Microelectronics Research Institute
MKISZ	Magyar Kommunista Ifjusagi Szovetseg Hungarian Communist Youth Association
MKK	Magyar Kepzomuveszeti Kiallitas Hungarian Fine Arts Exhibit
MKK	Magyar Kereskedelmi Kamara Hungarian Chamber of Commerce
MKK	Muszaki Konyvkiado Publishing House for Technical Books
MKK	Muveszet Kis Konyvtara Small Library of Arts (name of publication series)
MKKE	Marx Karoly Kozgazdasagtudomanyi Egyetem Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences
MKKH	Magyar Kulkereskedelmi Hivatal Hungarian Foreign Trade Office
MKKI	Magyar Kulkereskedelmi Igazgatosag Hungarian Foreign Trade Directorate
MKKL	Merestechnikai Kozponti Kutato Laboratorium Central Research Laboratory for Measuring Technology

MKKT	Muszaki Kutatasokat Koordinalo Tanacs Council for Coordinating Technical Research
MKM	Magyar Kabel Muvek Hungarian Cable Works
M.K.M. M.R.T.	Magyar Kozlony, Minisztertanacsi es Miniszteri Rendeletek Tara Hungarian Gazette, Collection of Cabinet and Departmental Decrees
MKOSZ	Magyar Kozalkalmazottak Orszagos Szovetsege National Federation of Hungarian Civil Servants
M. Kozlony	Magyar Kozlony Kiado
MKB	Magyar Kulkereskedelmi Bank Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank
MKP	Magyar Kommunista Part Hungarian Communist Party
mkp.	motorkerekpar motorcycle
MKSZ	Magyar Kerekparos Szovetseg Hungarian Cyclists' Association
MKT	Magyar Kozgazdasagi Tarsasag Hungarian Economic Society
ML	Mechanikai Laboratorium Mechanical Laboratory
ml	milliliter
MLSZ	Magyar Labdarugo Szovetseg Hungarian Soccer League
mm	metermazsa quintal
mm	millimeter millimeter
M.M.	Muvelodesugyi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Cultural Affairs

MMG	Mechanikai Meromuszerek Gyara Measuring Instruments Factory
MMGY	Mechanikai Meromuszerek Gyara Measuring Instruments Factory
MMI	Magyar Munkasmozgalmi Intezet Institute of the Hungarian Working Class Movement
MM 1. Arch.	Munkasmozgalmi Intezet Archivuma Archives of the Institute of the Hungarian Working Class Movement
MMM	Mozdulatelemzes, munkatanulmanyozas, munkakialakitas MTM methods, Time measurements
MMMG	Mosonmagyarovari Mezogazdasagi Gepgyar Agricultural Machine Factory of Mosonmagyarovar
MMMT	Magyar Mezogazdasagi Muvelodesi Tarsasag Hungarian Society for Agricultural Education
MMSZ	Magyar Mezogazdak Szovetkezete Hungarian Farmers' Cooperative
MMT	Magyar Meteorologiai Tarsasag Hungarian Meteorological Society
MMT	Magyar Muveszeti Tanacs Hungarian Council of Arts
MMT	Muszer es merestechnika tanszek Instrument and measurement technology faculty of BME
MMT	microprocessor applications system, developed by above
MMTE	MMT Alkalmazoi Egyesules MMT Users' Association
MMTSzSz	Magyar Mernokok es Technikusok Szabad Szakszervezete Free Trade Union of Hungarian Engineers and Technicians

MN	Magyar Nephadsereg Hungarian People's Army
MNAK	Magyar Nepkoztarsasag Automobil Klubja Automobile Club of Hungarian People's Republic
MNB	Magyar Nemzeti Bank Hungarian National Bank
MNB	Magyar Nemzeti Bizottmany, New York Hungarian National Council, New York
MNDSZ	Magyar Nok Demokratikus Szovetsege Hungarian Democratic Women,s Union
MNDSZ	Magyarorszagi Nemetek Demokratikus Szovetsege Democratic Federation of Germans in Hungary
MNET	Magyar Nepkoztarsasag Elnoki Tanacsa Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic
MNFF	Magyar Nemzeti Fuggetlensegi Front Hungarian National Independence Front
MNK	Magyar Nemzetgyules Konyvtara Library of the Hungarian National Assembly
MNK	Magyar Nepkoztarsasag Hungarian People's Republic
m.n.k.e.m.	Magyar Nepkoztarsasag erdemes muvesze Meritorious Artist of the Hungarian People's Republic
MNKK	Magyar Nephadsereg Kozponti Klubja The Central Club of the Hungarian People's Army
m.n.k.k.m.	Magyar Nepkoztarsasag kivalo muvesze Eminent Artist of the Hungarian People's Republic
MNME	Miskolci Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Heavy Industry Technical University

MNMT	Magyar Nepkoztarsasag Minisztertanacsa Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic
MNOSZ	Magyar Nepkoztarsasagi Orszagos Szabvany Hungarian Peoples Republic National Standards
MNOT	Magyar Nepkoztarsasagi Orszagos Tipusterv National Standards Plan of the Hungarian People's Republic
MNOT	Magyar Nok Orszagos Tanacsa National Council of Hungarian Women
MNOTI	Magyar Nephadsereg Orvosi Tudomanyos Tanacs Scientific Medical Council of the HPA
MNOTI	Magyar Nepkoztarsasag Orszagos Tervezesi Iranyelv Hungarian People's Republic, National Planning Directive
MNOTT	Magyar Nephadsereg Orvosi Tudomanyos Tanacs Medical Council of the Hungarian Army
MNTK	Russian for International Scientific and Technical Committee, VEGA (Haley's Comet program)
MOB	Magyar Olympiai Bizottsag Hungarian Olynpic Committee
MUB	Muemlekek Orszagos Bizottsaga National Committee on Historical Monuments
MODEM	modulator-demodulator
MODEX	Magyar Divataru Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat Hungarian Foreign Trade Enterprise for Fashionwear
mogottes terulet	troop rear area

MOGURT	MOGURT Gepjarmu Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat MOGURT Foreign Trade Enterprise for Motor Vehicles
MOHOSZ	Magyar Honvedelmi Sportszovetseg Hungarian Sports Federation for National Defense
MOHOSZ	Magyar Onkentes Honvedelmi Szovetseg Hungarian Voluntary Home Defense Association
MOHOSZ	Magyar Orszagos Horgasz Szovetseg Hungarian National Anglers' Association
MOK.	Mora Ferenc Kiado Ferenc Mora Publishing House
MOK	Muzeumok Orszagos Kozpontja National Museum Center
MOKI	Magyar Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet Hungarian National Institute of Public Health
MOLAJ	Magyar-Szovjet Olaj Tarsasag Hungarian-Soviet Oil Enterprise
MOM	Magyar Optikai Muvek Hungarian Optical Factory
MONIMPEX	MONIMPEX Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat MONIMPEX Foreign Trade Enterprise
MOPEX	Mozgokep Kiviteli Vallalat Motion Picture Export Enterprise
MORI	Megyei Orvosi Rendelo Intezet County Medical Center
MOS	metal oxide semiconductor
MOS	multi-program operating system (computers)
MOSZ	Magyar Orszagos Szabvany Hungarian National Standards
MOSZ	Magyar Orvos Szovetseg Hungarian Medical Association

MOSZK	Magyar Orszagos Szovetkezeti Kozpont National Center of Hungarian Cooperatives
MOSZSZ	Magyar Orvosok Szabad Szakszervezete Free Trade Union of Hungarian Physicians
MOT	Magyar Orszagos Tudosito Rt. Hungarian National News Agency, Ltd. (prewar)
MOTESZ	Magyar Orszagos Torna Szovetseg Hungarian National Gymnastics Association
MOTESZ	Magyar Orvostudomanyi Tarsasagok es Egyesuletek Szovetsege Federation of Hungarian Medical Science Societies and Associations
MOTI	Magyar Orszagos Tervezesi Iranyelvek Hungarian National Planning Guidelines
MOTIM	Magyarovar Timfold es Mukorundgyar Magyarovar Alumina and Alundum Factory
mozgositas	mobilization
mozsar(agyu)	mortar
MP	Magyar Posztogyar Hungarian Textile Factory
mp	masodperc second
Mp	Megapond Megapond = 1000 kg of thrust (cf. Kp, P)
MPI	Magyar Pamutipar Hungarian Cotton Enterprise
MPII	Magyar Parttorteneti Intezet Irattara Archives of the Hungarian Institute for Party History
MPSZ	Magyar Paraszt Szovetseg Hungarian Peasant Association

MPSZ	Magyar Penzugyi Szindikatus Hungarian Financial Syndicate
mr	miniszteri rendelet ministerial decree (legal)
MRD	motorized rifle division (gepkocsizo lovesz hadosztaly)
MRI	Megyei Rendelo Intezet County Ambulance Station
MRP	Magyar Radikalis Part Hungarian Radical Party
MRSZ	Magyar Repulo Szovetseg Hungarian Aviation Association
MRT	Magyar Radio es Televizio Vallalat Hungarian Radio and Television Enterprise
MSOT	Magyar Sportorvosi Tanacs Hungarian Council of Sports Physicians
MSSZ	Magyar Si Szovetseg Hungarian Skiing Association
m. sz.	maganszektor private sector
MSZ	Magyar Szabvany Hungarian Standard
M. Szabadsagh. Szov.	Magyar Szabadsagharcos Szovetseg Association of Hungarian Freedom Fighters
MSZB	Magyar Szavatossagi Bank Hungarian Insurance Bank
MSZBH	Magyar-Szovjet Baratsag Honap Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Month
MSZBT	Magyar-Szovjet Barati Tarsasag Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society
MSZDSZ	Magyarorszagi Szlovakok Demokratikus Szovetsege Democratic Association of Slovaks in Hungary

MSzH	Magyar Szabvanyugyi Hivatal Hungarian Bureau of Standards
MSZH	Magyar Szovjet Hirado Hungarian-Soviet New Agency
MSZHB	Mezogazdasagi Szovetkezeti Hitelbank Agricultural Cooperative Credit Bank
MSZHSZ	Magyar Szabadsagharcos Szovetseg Association of Hungarian Freedom Fighters
MSZI	Magyar Szabvanyugyi Intezet Hungarian Bureau of Standards
MSZK	Mezogazdasagi Szovetkezeti Kozpont Agricultural Cooperative Center
MSZKI	Meres es Szamitastechnikai Kutato Intezet Measurement and computer technology research institute, of KFKI
MSzKSz	Magyar Szovjet Kozgazdasagi Szemle Hungarian-Soviet Economic Review
MSZMP	Magyar Szocialista Munkaspart Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party
MSZMT	Magyar Szovjet Muvelodesi Tarsasag Hungarian-Soviet Cultural Society
MSZMTEB	Magyar-Szovjet Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyuttmukodes Hungarian-Soviet S&T Cooperation Committee
MSZOSZ	Mezogazdasagi Szakemberek Orszagos Szovetsege National Association of Agricultural Specialists
MSZSZ	Magyar Szabadsagharcos Szovetseg Association of Hungarian Freedom Fighters
MSzSz	Mozgo Szakorvosi Szolgalat Special Mobile Medical Service
MSZSZ	Muveszeti Szakszervezetek Szovetsege Federation of Artists' Trade Unions

MSZSZOSZ	Magyar Szabad Szakszervezetek Orszagos Szovetsege National Federation of Hungarian Free Trade Unions
MSZSZSZ	(Russian) Nemzetkozi Muholdas Tavkozlesi Rendszer International System of Satellite Remote Sensing
MSzT/MSZT	Magyar Szenbanyaszati Troszt Hungarian Coal Mining Trust
MSZT	Magyar-Szovjet Tarsasag Hungarian-Soviet Society
mt.	megyei tanacs county council
MT	Minisztertanacs Council of Ministers
mt	modosito tervezet modified draft
MT	A Munka Torvenykonyve Labor Code
MTA	Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Hungarian Academy of Sciences
MTAK	Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Konyvtara Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
MTAMTO	Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Tudomanyok Osztalya Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Division of Technical Sciences
MTE	Mezogazdasagi es Elelmiszeripari Tudomanyos Egyesulet Scientific Institute for Agriculture and the Food Industry
M.T.E.	Minisztertanacs Elnoke Prime Minister, Chairman of the Council of Ministers
MTE	Munkas Torna Egylet Workers' Athletic Association

MTE	muszaki-tudomanyos egyuttmukodesi
MTEKSZ	Magyar Tekezo Szovetseg Hungarian Bowling Association
M. Term. tud. Tars.	Magyar Termeszettudomanyi Tarsasag Hungarian Natural Science Association
MTESZ	Muszaki es Termeszettudomanyi Egyesuletek Szovetsege Federation of Technical and Scientific Associations
Mth.	Minisztertanacs hatarozata Resolution of the Council of Ministers
Mt. h.	Minisztertanacsi hatarozat Council of Ministers resolution (legal)
MT H.	Munkaerotartalekok Hivatala; A Munkaerotartalekok Hivatala elnokenek vegrehajtasi utasitasa Office of Labor Reserves; Decree of the President of the Office of Labor Reserves
MTI	Magyar Tavirati Iroda Hungarian Telegraph Agency
MTK	Magyar Tanacskoztarsasag Hungarian Soviet Republic
MTkI	Mernoki Tovabbkepzo Intezet Institute for Extension Courses in Engineering
MTKI	Munkavedelmi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet Scientific Research Institute for Labor Safety
MTKJ	Mezogazdasagi Termekek Kereskedelmi Jegyzeke Commercial Register of Agricultural Products
MTR	Magyar Telefonhirmondo es Radio Rt. Hungarian Telephone News and Radio Company, Ltd.
MTS	Magyar Testnevelesi es Sportmozgalom Hungarian Physical Education and Sports Movement

MTSB	Megyei Testnevelesi es Sportbizottsag County Physical Education and Sports Committee
MTSE	Munkas Testedzo es Sport Egylet Workers' Physical Education and Sports Association
MTSH	Magyar Testnevelesi es Sporthivatal Hungarian Office of Physical Education and Sports
MTST	Magyar Testnevelesi es Sport Tanacs Hungarian Council for Physical Education and Sports
MTSZT	Magyar Termeszetbarat Szovetseg Tanacsa Council of the Hungarian Nature Study Association
MTT	Magyar Tarsadalomtudomanyi Tarsulat Hungarian Social Science Association
MTT	Magyar Tudomanyos Tanacs Hungarian Scientific Council
MT TH	Minisztertanacs Tanacsi Hivatala Bureau for Local Councils of the Council of Ministers
MTTT	Magyar Termeszettudomanyi Tarsasag Hungarian Natural Science Association
M. Tud. Akad.	Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Hungarian Academy of Sciences
mtv.	megyei tanacs ala rendelt varos town administered by a county council
mu.	munkas worker
mu.	muszaki technical, engineering (adj.)
MUAKI	Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet Industrial Research Institute on Plastics

MUART	Muszaki Arut Ertekesito Vallalat Commercial Enterprise for Machines, Machine Tools, and Machine Products
MUCSO	Munkakepesseg Csokkentes Reduced Work Ability
MUDOK	Muszaki Dokumentacios Kozpont Technical Documentation Center
MUDOSZ	Muveszeti Dolgozok Orszagos Szakszervezete National Trade Union of Artists
muegy.	muegyetem technical university
MUFA	Muszaki Fejlesztesi Alap Technical Development Fund (at disposal of the National Technical Development Committee)
MUFI	Muszaki Fizikai Kutato Intezet Technical Physics Research Institute
MUG	Muszaki Gumigyar Industrial Rubber Factory
MUGI	Melyepitoipari Uzemgazdasagi Iroda Industrial Management Bureau in Civil Engineering
muh.	muhely workshop
MU K.	Muszaki Kiado Publishing House of Technical Literature
Mu. M.	Munkaugyi Miniszter Minister of Labor
mu. m.	a munkaugyi miniszter rendelete, utasitasa Decree of the Minister of Labor
MUM	Munkaugyi Miniszterium Ministry of Labor
MUNOSZER	Mutragya- es Novenyvedoszer Ertekesito Szovetkezeti Vallalat Cooperative Enterprise for Selling Fertilizers and Plant Protection Products

MUOSZ	Magyar Ujsagirok Orszagos Szovetsege National Federation of Hungarian Journalists
mus.	musor schedule, program
MUSZ	Magyar Uszo Szovetseg Hungarian Swimming Association
MUSZ	Magyar Uttorok Szovetsege Hungarian Pioneers' Association
musz.	muszak work shift
musz.	muszaki technical, technological
MUSZ	Muszentermelo Vallalat Synthetic Coal Production Enterprise
musz.	muszeresz mechanic
muszaki csapatok	engineer troops
muszaki fejlesztesi alap	fund for technological development
muszaki-gazdasagi fejlesztesi koncepcio	concept of technological-economic development.--It is a document drawn up by the competent branch ministry for a determined sphere of activity, e.g., a branch industry.
MUSZI	Mezogazdasagi Ugyvitelszervezesi Iroda Office for the Organization of Agricultural Business Management
musz. tud. doktora	muszaki tudomanyok doktora Doctor of Technical Sciences
muvez.	muvezeto foreman, chief of factory unit
m.v.	mint vendeg visiting artist
M.V.A.	Magyar Vasuti Arudijszabas Hungarian Railroad Freight Rates

MVE	Matravideki Eromu Power Plant of the Matra Region
MVG	Magyar Vagon- es Gepgyar, Gyor Railroad Car and Machine Factory, Gyor
MVK	Magyar Voroskereszt Hungarian Red Cross
MVM	Magyar Vegyimuvek Hungarian Chemical Factory
MVMT	Magyar Villamosmuvek Troszt Hungarian Electric Works Trust
MVSSz	Magyar Vandorsport Szovetseg Hungarian Tourists Association
MVSZ	Magyarok Vilagszovetsege World Federation of Hungarians
MVSZ	Magyar Vivo Szovetseg Hungarian Fencing Association
MVSzPE	Magyar Vasuti Szemely-, Poggyasz- es Expresszarudijszabas Hungarian Railroad Passenger, Luggage and Freight Rates
MVSZSZ	Magyar Vasutasok Szabad Szakszervezete Free Trade Union of the Hungarian Railroad Workers
M.V.Y.	Magyar Vitorlas Yachtszovetseg Hungarian Sailboat and Yachting Association
MWG	Magyar Waggon- es Gepgyar, Ltd. Hungarian Railroad Car and Machine Plant, Ltd.
MZSZ	Magyar Zenemuveszek Szovetsege Association of Hungarian Musicians

-N-

n.	nagy great, big
n.	nemzeti national
nagyker. v.	nagykereskedelmi vallalat wholesale commercial enterprise
NAK	Novenyvedelmi es Agrokemiai Kozpont Plant Protection & Agrochemical Center
NAKA	valakinek a partfogoltja; X. Y. elvtarsNAK A KAdere someone's protege (slang)
NAKI	Nagynyomasu Kiserleti Intezet High Pressure Testing Institute
nap.	naponkent daily
napk.	napkozi during the day, daytime, day-care center
NAU	Nemzetkozi Atomenergia Ugynokseg International Atomic Energy Agency
NB	Magyar Nemzeti Bizottmany, New York Hungarian National Council, New York
nb.	nagybecsu esteemed
NB	Nagy-Britannia Great Britain
NB	Nemzeti Bajnoksag National Championship, National League (soccer)
NB	Nemzeti Bank National Bank
NB	Nepbirosag People's Court
NB	Nepbolt People's General Store

NBS	Nemzetkozi Barati Sportjatekok International Friendship Games
NC	numeric control (szamvezerlesu)
NDB	Non-Directional Beacon
NDK	Nemet Demokratikus Koztarsasag German Democratic Republic
NDN	Nemzetkozi Demokratikus Noszovetseg International Federation of Democratic Women
NDNSZ	Nemzetkozi Demokratikus Noszovetseg International Federation of Democratic Women
ne.	nemet German
-ne	Mrs. (when it follows a name, e.g., Molnar Jozsefne or Molnarne = Mrs. Jozsef Molnar or Mrs. Molnar)
NE	Nepi Egyuttes Folk Ensemble
NEFB	Nemzetkozi Ellenorzo es Felugyelo Bizottsag International Commission of Control and Supervision (of Vietnam)
NEB	Nepi Ellenorzesi Bizottsag People's Control Committee
neh.	nehai late
Nehezip. K.	Nehezipari Kiado Publishing House on Heavy Industry
NEKOSZ	Nepi Kollegiumok Orszagos Szovetsege National Association of People's Colleges
nem.	nemet German

nem kereskedelmi arfolyam	non-commercial rate of exchange: rate at which foreign currencies can be bought from or sold to the National Bank in the tourist traffic or for payments, transfers not belonging to the foreign trade.
Nemzetbiztonsagi Ugynokseg	National Security Agency (of the USA)
nemzeti	national (adj.)
nemzeti jovedelem	national income
nemzk.	nemzetkozi international
nepgazdasag	national economy
NEPMUV. MIN.	Nepmuvelesi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Public Education
nepsz.	nepszeru popular
NESZ	Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgalata Health Service of the People's Army
NESZEK	Information Office Coordinating International Computer Technology Cooperation (combines SZKBGT, KSZENT, SZATKI, SZEMKI, SZKISZ)
N.E.T.	Nepkoztarsasag Elnoki Tanacsa Presidium of the People's Republic
N.E.T.h.	Nepkoztarsasag Elnoki Tanacsanak hatarozata Resolution of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic
NETI	Nehezipari Epulettervezo Iroda Construction Designing Office for Heavy Industry
netto jovedelem	nett/clear income
n. ev.	naptari ev calendar year

NEVIKI	Nehezvegyipari Kutato Intezet, Veszprem Research Institute for the Heavy Chemicals Industry, Veszprem
nevl.	nevleges nominal
NF	Nemzeti Front National Front
NGB	Nemzeti Gondozo Bizottsag National Welfare Committee
NGEB	Nemzetkozi Gazdasagi Egyuttmukodesi Bank International Bank for Economic Cooperation (CEMA)
NGH	Nepgondozo Hivatal People's Welfare Office
NGKB	Nemzetkozi Gazdasagi Kapcsolatok Bizottsaga Committee of International Economic Relations
NGSZ	Nemzetkozi Gazdalkodo Szervezet Internationally Operating Organization (a CEMA component designed for long-term cooperative undertakings)
NHF	Nemzeti Harci Front Militant National Front
NHH	Nagy Honvedo Haboru Great Patriotic War (of the USSR)
NHQ	THE NEW HUNGARIAN QUARTERLY (an English language publication)
Nl	Nepmuvelesi Intezet Institute of Public Education
NIK	Nehezipari Kozpont Heavy Industry Center
NIKE	Nitrokemia Ipartelepek Nitrochemical Industrial Plants

NIKEX	NIKEX Nehezipari Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat NIKEX Foreign Trade Enterprise for Heavy Industry Products
NIM	Nehezipari Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Heavy Industry
NIMDOK	Nehezipari Miniszterium Muszaki Dokumentacios es Fordito Iroda Ministry of Heavy Industry Bureau of Technical Documentation and Translation
NIME	Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Technical University for Heavy Industry [Miskolc]
NIMIGUSZI	Nehezipari Miniszterium Ipargazdsagi es Uzemszervezesi Intezet Ministry of Heavy Industry Institute of Industrial Economics and Systems Analysis
NIM Kvt.	Nehezipari Miniszterium Muszaki Konyvtara Technical Library of the Ministry of Heavy Industry
Nip M	Nehezipari Miniszter Minister of Heavy Industry
NJSZT	Neumann Janos Szamitastechnikai Tarsasag Janos Neumann Society of Computer Technology
NJSZT	Neumann Janos Szamitogeptudomanyi Tarsasag Janos Neumann Society of Computer Technology
nk.	nemzetkozi international
NKFV	Nagyalfold Koolaj es Foldgastermelo Vallalat Great Plains Petroleum and Natural Gas Producing Enterprise
NKK	Nepkonyvtari Kozpont Administrative Center for People's Libraries

NKP	Nemet Kommunista Part German Communist Party
N Kr	norveg korona Norwegian krone
NLB	Nepkoztarsasag Legfelso Birosaga Supreme Court of the People's Republic
NM	Nepjoleti Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Public Welfare
N.M.M.	Nepjoleti es Munkaugyi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Public Welfare and Labor
NMM	Nepmuvelesi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Public Education
NMSZ	Nemzetkozi Munkaugyi Szervezet International Labor Organization
N.N.	ismeretlen nevu anonymous
NNN	Nemzetkozi Nonap International Women's Day
NOB	Nemzetkozi Olimpiai Bizottsag International Olympic Committee
NOSZF	Nagy Oktoberi Szocialista Forradalom The Great October Socialist Revolution
NOT	Magyar Nok Orszagos Tanacsa National Council of Hungarian Women
NOT	Nepbirosagok Orszagos Tanacsa National Council of People's Courts
notl.	notlen unmarried
NOTO OSZV	National Organization for Technical Servicing and National Computer Technology Enterprise
nov.	november November

NpM	Nepmuvelesi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Adult Education
NPP	Nemzeti Parasztpart National Peasant Party
NPT	Non-Proliferation Treaty
n-pu. npu.	nehezpuska heavy rifle
NRA	Nemzeti Repulo Alap National Aviation Fund
NS	Nemzeti Segely National Relief
NSB	Nemzeti Sport Bizottsag National Sports Committee
NSI	Nemzetkozi Statisztikai Intezet International Statistical Institute
NSZE	Nemet Szocialista Egysegpart Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED)
NSZEP	Nemet Szocialista Egysegpart Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED)
NSZK	Nemet Szovetseges Koztarsasag Federal Republic of Germany (FRG)
nt.	nem tenyleges nonprofessional, irregular (mil.)
NT	Nepgazdasagi Tanacs People's Economic Council
NTMIR(K)	Nemzetkozi Tudomanyos Muszaki Informacios Rendszer (Kozpont) International Scientific-Technical Information System (Center)
nto	netto net
NU	Nepugyeszseg Office of the People's Attorney
NUB	Nacizmus Uldozotteinek Bizottsaga Committee of the Victims of Nazism
nulla szaldo	zero balance

NV	Nemzetkozi Vasar International Fair
N.V.A.	Nemzetkozi Vasuti Arudijszabas International Railroad Freight Tariff
nvkf.	nemzeti vallalat korlatolt felelosseggel national enterprise with limited liability
NWICO	New World Information and Communication Order

- NY -

ny.	nyilvanos public
ny.	nyilvantartas record, register
ny.	nyugalmazott retired
NYAK	nyomtatott aramkor printed circuit
nyereseg	profit
nyeresegado	profit tax
nyeresegreszesedes	profit sharing
nyersanyag	raw material
nyilv.	nyilvanos public
nyilv. rend	nyilvanos rendes full (professor)
ny. kotv.	nyeremenykotveny premium bond
NYKV	Nyersborgyujto es Keszletezo Vallalat Raw Hide Collection and Storage Enterprise
nyomjelzos lovedek	tracer projectile

nyomt.	nyomtatta printed by
nyomtatv.	nyomtatvany printed matter
Nyomtell.	Nyomtatvanyellato Vallalat Office Stationery Supply Enterprise
nyomtv.	nyomtatvany printed matter
NYPDOSZ	Nyomda- es Papiripari Dolgozok Szakszervezete Trade Union of Workers and Employees of the Printing and Paper Industries
ny. r.	nyllvanos rendes full (professor)
ny. rk.	nyilvanos rendkivuli associate (professor)
Nyug. pu.	Nyugati palyaudvar West Railway Station (Budapest)

-O-

o.	oldal page
o	ora hour, time
O	Orszagos national (adj.)
o.	orvos physician
o.	osztaly class, department, division
oa	orszagos allatvasar national livestock fair
OAAH	Orszagos Anyag es Arhivatal National Material and Price Office
OAB	Orszagos Atomenergia Bizottsag National Atomic Energy Committee
OAD	Orszagos Autobuszmenetrend es Dijszabas National Bus Timetable and Rate List
OAFT	Orszagos Allattenyesztesi es Takarmanyozasi Felugyeloseg National Animal Breeding and Fodder Inspectorate
OAH	also known as OAAH
oak	orszagos allat- es kirako vasar national livestock and merchandise fair
o.a.k.	orszagos allat es kirakodo vasar national fair and livestock auction
o. all.	osszeallitotta compiled by
O-as	nullas finest quality
OB	Olympiai Bajnoksag Olympic Championship

OB	Orszagos Bekebizottsag National Peace Committee
OBB	Orszagos Bali Bizottsag National Social Dancing Committee
OBKE	Orszagos Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet National Association for Mining and Metallurgy
OBKI	Orszagos Balneologiai Kutato Intezet National Research Institute of Balneology
OBNI	Orszagos Bor- es Nemikortani Intezet National Institute for Dermatology and Venereal Diseases
OBNYH	Orszagos Bunugyi Nyilvantarto Hivatal National Office of Criminal Records
OBT	Orszagos Beketanacs National Peace Council
OCR	optikai karakter olvaso optical character reader
OCSI	Onkoltseg Csokkentesi Hitel Credit for Reducing Basic Costs [Now called rovidlejaratu hitel--short-term credit]
OCV	Orszagos Cirkusz Vallalat National Circus Enterprise
ODI	Orszagos Dietetikai Intezet National Dietetic Institute
ODK	Orszagos Dokumentacios Kozpont National Documentation Center
ODOT	Orszagjaro Diakok Orszagos Talalkozoja National Meeting of Touring Students
OEA	Orszagos Energiagazdalkodasi Alap National Fund for Power Economy
O.E.A.	Orszagos Epuletjavitasi Alap National Fund for Building Repairs

OEDOSZ	Orvos-Egeszsegugyi Dolgozok Szakszervezete Trade Union of Medical Service Workers and Employees
OEE	Orszagos Erdeszeti Egyesulet National Forestry Association
OEF	Orszagos Erdeszeti Foigazgatosag National Directorate of Forestry
OEFJ	Orszagosan Egyseges Foglalkozasi Jegyzek Nationally Uniform Employment Register
OEGH	Orszagos Energiagazdalkodasi Hatosag National Energy Management Authority
OEH	Orszagos Energiagazdalkodasi Hatosag National Energy Management Authority
OEH	Orszagos Epitesugyi Hivatal National Construction Office
OEI	Orszagos Epitoipari Igazgatosag National Directorate of the Building Industry
O.E.K.	Orszagos Epitesugyi Kormanybiztos National Commissioner of Construction
O.E.K.	Orszagos Epuletjavitasi Kozpont National Center of Building Repairs
oes	osztrak schilling Austrian schilling
OESz	Orvos-Egeszsegugyi Szakszervezet Medical Sanitation Trade Union
OET	Orszagos Epitesugyi Tanacs National Council on Construction
OETI	Orszagos Elelmezes- es Taplalkozastudomanyi Intezet National Institute of Food and Nutrition
OETTI	Orszagos Elelmezes- es Taplalkozastudomanyi Intezet National Institute of Food and Nutrition

OFB	Orszagos Foldbirtokrendezo Birosag Central Court for Land Redistribution
OFBT	Orszagos Foldbirtokrendezo Tanacs National Council for Land Redistribution
OFFI	Orszagos Fordito es Forditashitelesito Iroda National Office for Official Translations and Affidavits
OFH	Orszagos Foldhivatal National Land Office
O.F.1.	Orszagos Foldhitelintezet National Agricultural Credit Bank
OFMI	Orszagos Foldmerestani Intezet National Institute of Land Surveying
OFOTERT	Optikai, Finommechanikai es Fotocikkeket Ertekesito Vallalat Marketing Enterprise for Optical, Fine Mechanical and Photographic Items
OFSZSZK	Orosz Federativ Szocialista Szovjet Koztarsasag Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic
O.F.T.	Orszagos Foldbirtokrendezo Tanacs National Council for Land Redistribution
OFT	Orszagos Foldmuvelesugyi Tanacs National Agricultural Council
OFTH	Orszagos Foldugyi es Terkepeszeti Hivatal National Bureau of Geodesy and Cartography
OG	Obudai Gazgyar Gas Works of Obuda
og.	osztag detachment, squad
OGA	Orszagos Geodeziai Adattar National Documentation Center for Geodesy

OGIL	Koolaj es Foldgazbanyaszati Ipari Kutato Laboratorium Oil and Natural Gas Exploring Industrial Research Laboratory
OGT	Orszagos Gazdasagi Tanacs National Economic Council
Ogy.	Orszaggyules National Assembly
OGYE	Orszagos Gyogyszeresz Egyesulet National Association of Pharmacists
OGYIT	Orszagos Gyermek- es Ifjusagvedelmi Tanacs National Council for the Protectio of Children and Youth
OGySSzK	Orszagos Gyogynoveny- es Selyemguboforgalmi Szovetkezeti Kozpont National Cooperative for Medicinal Plants and Silk Cocoons
OHB	Orszagos Honvedelmi Bizottmany National Defense Council
OHE	Orszagos Hitelvedo Egylet National Credit Protection Association
OHF	Orszagos Halaszati Felugyeloseg National Fishing Inspectorate
OHH	Orszagos Hadigondozo Hivatal National War Relief Office
OHKI	Orszagos Husipari Kutatointezet National Meat Industry Research Institute
OHT	Orszagos Halgazdasagi Tanacs National Council of Fisheries
OHT	Orszagos Hitelugyi Tanacs National Council on Credit
OHV	Osszetett Honvedelmi Verseny Combined National Defense Competition

OI	Orvostovabbkepzo Intezet Institute for Postgraduate Medical Training
OIH	Orszagos Idegenforgalmi Hivatal National Tourist Office
OIOT	Orszagos Ifjusagpolitikai es Oktatasi Tanacs National Youth Policy and Education Council
OISB	Orszagos Ifjusagi Sport Bizottsag National Committee for Physical Education of the Youth
OIT	Orszagos Idegenforgalmi Tanacs National Council on Tourism
OIT	Orszagos Iparoktatasi Tanacs National Council on Industrial Training
OITI	Orszagos Idegsebeszeti Tudomanyos Intezet National Scientific Institute on Neurosurgery
OK	Orszaggyules Konyvtara Library of the National Assembly
ok	orszagos kirako vasar national merchandise fair
OK	Orszagos Kozpont National Center
ok.	osszekoto liaison, contact
OKBK	Orszagos Konyvforgalmi es Bibliografiai Kozpont National Book Circulation and Bibliography Center
OK(b)P	Oroszorszagi Kommunista (Bolsevik) Part Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks)
OKBT	Orszagos Kozlekedesbiztonsagi Tanacs National Traffic Safety Council

ok. csop.	osszekoto csoport liaison group
OKET	Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Tanacs National Council of Public Health
OKF	Orszagos Kereskedelmi Fofelugyelos Main National Trade Supervision
OKGT	Orszagos Koolaj es Gazipari Troszt National Oil and Gas Industry Trust
OKH	Orszagos Kozellatasi Hivatal National Office of Public Supply
OKH	Orszagos Kozponti Hitelszovetkezet National Central Credit Society
OKI	Orszagos Kardiologiai Intezet National Institute of Cardiology
OKI	Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet National Institute of Public Health
OKISZ	Kisipari Szovetkezetek Orszagos Szovetsege National Federation of Artisan Cooperatives
OKK	Orszagos Kereskedelmi Kamara National Chamber of Commerce
OKK	Orszagos Konyvtari Kozpont National Library Center
OKKFT	Orszagos Kozeptavu Kutatas-fejlesztesi Terv National medium range research and development plan
okl.	okleveles certified, possessing a diploma [e.g., okl. gepesz mernok = certified mechanical engineer]
OKL	Optikai es Finommechanikai Kozponti Kutato Laboratorium Central Research Laboratory for Optics and Precision Mechanics
OKP	Olasz Kommunista Part Italian Communist Party

okt.	oktober October
OKT	Orszagos Konyvtarugyi Tanacs National Council on Libraries
OKT	Orszagos Kozmuvelodesi Tanacs National Public Culture Council
OKT	Orszagos Koznevelesi Tanacs National Council on Public Education
OKTH	Orszagos Kornyezet & Termeszetvedelmi Hivatal National Environment and Nature Protection Bureau
OKTI	Orszagos Koranyi Tbc Intezet National Koranyi Tuberculosis Institute
OKU	Ozdi Kohaszati Uzemek Ozd Metallurgical Works
OKVB	Osszoroszorszagi Kozponti Vegrehajto Bizottsag All-Union Central Executive Committee (USSR)
OKVT	Orszagos Kornyezetvedelmi Tanacs National Council of Environmental Protection
ol.	olasz Italian
OL	Orszagos Leveltar National Archives
Olajert. Kirend.	Olajertekesito Vallalat Kirendeltsege Branch Office of the Oil Distribution Enterprise
OLAJTERV	Koolaj es Gazipari Tervezo Vallalat Petroleum and Gas Industry Planning Enterprise
OLB	Orszagos Letszambizottsag National Census Committee
old.	oldal page

oldalozo lovegallas	flank emplacement (milit.)
oldalszog/azimut	azimuth
oldalved	flank guard
OLHSZ	Orszagos Lakasepitesi Hitelszovetkezet National Credit Cooperative for Housing Construction
OlKP	Olasz Kommunista Part Italian Communist Party
OLP	Orszagos Legvedelmi Parancsnoksag National Air Defense Command
olszv	orszagos lo- es szamarvasar national horse and donkey fair
olv.	olvasd read
olv	orszagos lovasar national horse fair
OM	Oktatasugyi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Education
OMB	Orszagos Munkavedelmi Bizottsag National Labor Safety Committee
OMB	Orszagos Munkabermegallapito Bizottsag or Orszagos Munkaber Bizottsag National Wage Board
OMBKE	Orszagos Magyar Banyaszati es Kohaszati Egyesulet National Hungarian Association of Mining and Metallurgy
OMCE	Orszagos Magyar Cecilia Egyesulet National Hungarian Cecilia Association (music)
OMEH	Orszagos Munkaerogazdalkodasi Hivatal National Labor Institute
OMEK	Orszagos Mezogazdasagi es Elelmezesipari Kiallitas es Vasar National Agricultural and Food Industry Exhibition and Fair

OMETI	Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet National Institute of Workers' Health Protection
OMF	Orszagos Muemlekvedelmi Felugyeloseg National Inspectorate for Preservation of Historic Buildings/Monuments
OMFB	Orszagos Muszaki Fejlesztesi Bizottsag National Technical Development Committee
OMFI/OMFKI	Orszagos Mezogazdasagi Fajtakiserleti Intezet National Agricultural Type Experimentation Institute
OMFT/OMFMT	Orszagos Mezogazdasagi Fajtaminosito Tanacs National Agricultural Type-Classifying Council
OMGH	Orszagos Munkaero Gazdalkodasi Hivatal National Manpower Office
OMgK	Orszagos Mezogazdasagi Konyvtar National Agricultural Library
OMH	Orszagos Meresugyi Hivatal National Scaling Office
OMI	Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet National Institute for Workers' Health Protection
OMIH	Orszagos Magyar Idegenforgalmi Hivatal Hungarian National Office of Tourism
OMIKE	Orszagos Magyar Izraelita Kozmuvelodesi Egyesulet Hungarian National Jewish Educational Association
OMIKI	Orszagos Mezogazdasagi Ipari Kiserleti Intezet National Agricultural Experimental Station
OMIKK	Orszagos Muszaki Informacios Kozpont es Konyvtar National Technical Information Center and Library

OMK	Orszagos Muszaki Konyvtar National Technical Library
OMKDK	Orszagos Muszaki Konyvtar es Dokumentacios Kozpont National Technical Library and Documentation Center
OMKER	Orvosi Muszer es Fogaszati Cikk Kereskedelmi Vallalat Commercial Enterprise for Medical and Dental Instruments and Appliances
OMM	Orszagos Magyar Munkasbizottsag National Committee of Hungarian Workers
OMMI	Orszagos Mezogazdasagi Minosegvizsgalo Intezet National Research Institute on Quality Standards in Agriculture
OMRE	Orszagos Magyar Repulo Egyesulet Hungarian National Aviation Association
OMSZ	Orszagos Mento Szolgalat National Ambulance Service
OMSZ	Orszagos Meteorologiai Szolgalat National Meteorological Service
OMSzK	Orszagos Meheszeti Szovetkezeti Kozpont National Center of Beekeepers' Cooperatives
OMTK	Orszagos Magyar Tejertekesito Kozpont National Hungarian Center for Milk Distribution
ONCSA	Orszagos Nep- es Csaladvedelmi Alap National Welfare Fund
ONI	Orszagos Nevelestudomanyi Intezet National Pedagogical Institute (Kecskemet)
onjaro loveg	self-propelled gun
ONT	Orszagos Nepmuvelesi Tanacs National Council of Adult Education
OOI	Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet National Oncological Institute

OOK	Orszagos Orvostorteneti Konyvtar National Library of Medical History
OOT	Orszagos Osztondij Tanacs National Council on Scholarships
o.p.	olvadaspont melting point
OP	Opus Pacis Opus Pacis (Hungarian Catholic Peace Movement)
OPAKFI	Optikai Akusztikai es Filmtechnikai Egyesulet Optics, Acoustics and Film Technology Association
OPF	Orszagos Penzugyi Felugyeloseg National Inspectorate of Revenue
OPK	Orszagos Pedagogiai Konyvtar National Education Library
OPKI	Onkopatologiai Kutato Intezet Research Institute in Tumor Pathology
OPTI	Orszagos Palyavalasztasi Tanacsado Intezet National Career Selection Advisory Institute
OPW (Russ.)	CEMA's joint railroad car pooling organization directed from headquarters in Prague
or.	orosz Russian
or	orvosi rendelo medical consultation room
ORDOK	Orvostudomanyi Dokumentacios Kozpont Medical Documentation Center
ORF	Orszagos Rendorfokapitanysag National Police Headquarters
ORFI	Orszagos Reuma- es Furdougyi Intezet National Institute on Rheumatism and Curative Spas

orgy.	ornagy major (mil.)
ORI	Orszagos Rendezo Iroda National Staging Bureau
ORK	Orszagos Rendorkapitanysag National Police Headquarters
ORKI	Ontozesi es Rizstermelesi Kutato Intezet Irrigation and Rice Cultivation Research Institute
ORKISZ	Orszagos Ruhaszati Kisipari Szovetkezetek Szovetsege National Association of Small Scale Garment Cooperatives
ORLAK	Orszagos Lakasepitesi Vallalat National Enterprise for Apartment Construction
orm	ormester sergeant
ormester	sergeant
ornagy	major
Orszaggyules	National Assembly
orszagos	national, nationwide (adj.)
orszem	sentry, guard
orszgy. hat.	orszaggyulesi hatarozat resolution of the National Assembly
orsz. ut	orszagut state highway
ort.	orthodox Orthodox
orv.	orvos physician
orvezeto	private first class

OSAK	Orszagos Software Archivum Kovetoszolgalat National Software Archive & Tracking Service
OSH	Orszagos Sporthivatal National Sports Office
OSI	Orszagos Sportorvosi Intezet National Institute of Sports Medicine
osk	orszagos sertes es kirako vasar national hog and merchandise fair
OSTT	Orszagos Sport- es Testnevelesi Tanacs National Council on Sports and Physical Education
OSZB	Orszagos Szakmai Bertablazat National Occupational Wage Table
OSZB	Orszagos Szamviteli Bizottsag National Committee on Accounting
OSZD(b)P	Oroszorszagi Szocialdemokrata (Bolsevik) Part Russian Social Democratic Party (Bolsheviks)
OSZDMP	Oroszorszagi Szocialdemokrata Munkaspart Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party
OSZFSZK	Oroszorszagi Szovjet Foderativ Szocialista Koztarsasag Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic
OSZH	Orszagos Szovetkezeti Hitelintezet National Cooperatives Credit Institute
OSZI	Orszagos Szamitastechnika Alkalmazasi Iroda National Computer Technology Application Office (a component of KSH)
OSZIR	Orszagos Szakmai Informacios Rendszer National Professional Information Center
OSZJ	Orszagos Szakmunkas Jegyzek National Skilled Worker Register

OSZK	Oroszorszagi Szovjet Koztarsasag Russian Soviet Republic
OSZK	Orszagos Szechenyi Konyvtar Szechenyi National Library
OSZK(b)P	Osszszovetsegi Kommunista (Bolsevik) Part All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)
Osz KP	Osztrak Kommunista Part Austrian Communist Party
oszl.	oszlop column (mil.)
OSZP	Olasz Szocialista Part Italian Socialist Party
OSZSZ	Orszagos Szabadsagharcos Szovetseg National Association of Freedom Fighters
OSZSZT	Orszagos Szenbanyaszati Szaktanacs National Coal Mining Council
OSZSZSZK	Orosz Szovjet Szovetsegi Szocialista Koztarsasag Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic
OSZT	Orszagos Szakszervezeti Tanacs National Trade Union Council
O.SZ.T.	Orszagos Szovetkezeti Tanacs National Council of Cooperatives
oszt.	osztaly class, department, battalion
OSZT	Ozdi Szenbanyaszati Troszt Coal Mining Trust of Ozd
osztag	detachment, squad, detail.—A unit or subunit of temporary character and composition designated for completion of a special task and reinforced accordingly. They can be differentiated into advance, flanking, special, flank security, etc. "osztag."
osztalyvezeto/foosztalyvezeto	chief of department/main department

osztatlan erdekeltsegi alapok	undivided incentive fund: profit after deduction of general profit tax which is then placed in the reserve-, the development- and the sharing funds
osztonzok	incentives
osztr.	osztrak Austrian
Osztr KP	Osztrak Kommunista Part Austrian Communist Party
OSZV	Orszagos Szamitogeptechnikai Vallalat National Computer Technology Enterprise
OSZVB	Orszagos Szamviteli Bizottsag National Committee on Accounting
OSZZSD (Russ.)	Organizatsiya Sotrudnichestva Zheleznykh Dorog Organization for Cooperation Among Railroads (of CEMA)
o.t.	orszagos tanacs national council
OT	Orszagos Tervhivatal National Planning Office
OTA	Orszagos Testnevelesi Alap National Fund for Physical Education
OTA	Onkentes Tarsadalom Bistositasi Alap Voluntary Social Insurance Fund
OTAF	Orszagos Takarmanyozasi & Allattenyeszeti Felugyeloseg National Fodder & Livestock Breeding Supervision
O.T.A.H.	Orszagos Tervhivatal, Arhivatal National Planning Office, Office of Price Control
OTH	Orszagos Talalmanyi Hivatal National Patent Office
OTH	Orszagos Tervhivatal National Planning Office

OTI	Orszagos Tarsadalombiztosito Intezet National Institute for Social Security
otk.	onallo tanacsu kozseg village with independent council
OTP	Orszagos Takarekpenztar National Savings Bank
OTrl	Orszagos Traumatologiai Intezet National Institute of Traumatology
OTSB	Orszagos Testnevelesi es Sportbizottsag National Committee for Sports and Physical Culture
OTSH	Orszagos Testnevelesi es Sport Hivatal National Office for Sports and Physical Education
OTSI	Orszagos Testneveles- es Sportegeszsegugyi Intezet National Institute of Physical Education and Sports Hygiene
OTSI	Orszagos Testnevelesi es Sportorvosi Intezet National Physical Education and Sports Physician Institute
OTSZK	Orszagos Tervhivatal Szamitastechnikai Kozpont Computer Center of the National Planning Office
OTTKT	Orszagos Tavlati Tudomanyos Kutatasi Terv National Long-Range Scientific Research Plan
OTVH/OTvH	Orszagos Termeszetvedelmi Hivatal National Bureau of Conservation
OTVT	Orszagos Termeszetvedelmi Tanacs National Council for Plant and Wildlife Protection
OUF	Orszagos Ugyvitelgepesitesi Felugyelet National Business Operations Mechanizing Supervision

OUT	Orszagos Ugyvedi Tanacs National Council of Lawyers
OV	Orszagos Vezetoseg National Directorate
o.v.	osztalyvezeto department head/chief
OVEF	Orszagos Vetomagfelugyeloseg National Seed Inspectorate
OVET	Orszagos Villamosenergiagazdalkodasi Tanacs National Council on the Utilization of Electric Power
OVF	Orszagos Villamosenergia Felugyelet National Electric Power Inspectorate
OVF	Orszagos Vizugyi Foigazgato National Director General for Water Power and Hydraulic Engineering
OVH	Orszagos Vizgazdalkodasi Hivatal National Water Bureau
OVH	Orszagos Vizugyi Hivatal National Bureau of Water Conservation
o.v.h.	osztalyvezetohelyettes deputy department head
OVILLEF	Orszagos Villamosenergia Felugyelet National Electric Power Authority
OVIT	Orszagos Villamostavvezetek Vallalat National Enterprise for Power Line
OVK	Orszagos Vezetokepzo Kozpont National Management Training Center
OVKT	Orszagos Vizgazdalkodasi Keretterv National General Plan on Water Economy
OVSZ	Orszagos Vertranszfuzios Szolgalat National Blood Transfusion Service
OVSZF	Orszagos Vetomag es Szaporitoanyag Felugyeloseg National Seed and Propogation Material Inspectorate

OVSZKTI	Orszagos Vertranszfuzios Szolgalat Kozponti Tudomanyos Kutato Intezete Central Scientific Research Institute of the National Blood Transfusion Service
OVT	Orszagos Villamos Tavvezetek Vallalat National Enterprise for Power Lines
OVTT	Orszagos Vezetotovabbkepzesi Tudomanyos Tanacs National Science Council for Advanced Management Training

-P-

p.	parkolo (hely) parking place
p	pengo pengo
p.	perc minute
P	Pond I gram of thrust (see Kp = kilopond and Mp = megapond)
pancelokol/panceltoro	rocket launcher (bazooka)
pancelos/pancelozott	armored
panceltoro puska	anti-tank rifle
parancs	command (legal)
parsag.	parancsnoksag headquarters (military)
part.	partizan partisan
partalk.	partalkalmazott party employee
partep.	partepites party development
partiinost (Russ.)	party-mindedness
Partsz.	partszervezet party organization
partszerv.	partszervezet party organization
partszolg.	partszolgalat; partszolgalatos Communist party activity; participant in the party activity
pasztazo tuz	sweeping fire, grazing fire (mil.)
PATYOLAT	Vegytisztito Vallalat Dry Cleaning Enterprise

pb	partbizottsag Party Committee
PB	Penzugyi Bizottsag Finance Committee
PB	Politikai Bizottsag Political Committee
PB	propan-butan propane-butane
pc.	pancelos armored
Pcal	a measure of energy consumption; I Pcal = 1012 kcal
PCM	Pulse Code Modulation
pcs.	parancs order, command
pct.	panceltoro armor-piercing, antitank (shell, gun)
pd.	peldany copy
PEK	Pecsi Tudomanyegyetem Konyvtara Library of the University of Pecs
peld.	peldany copy
pent.	pentek Friday
Penzig.	Penzforgalmi Igazgatosag Directorate of Money Circulation
penzugyi hidak	financial bridges: all specific (not generally applied) taxes, levies, price subsidies, etc., which make it possible or necessary to set producer prices lower or higher than what they would be on the basis of their own calculation
PERT	Program Evaluation and Review Technique

PETROBALTIC	an organ of CEMA's ITERMOGEO designed for aiding ocean floor exploration
PETROLBER	Petrolkemiai Beruhazasi Vallalat Petrochemical Investment Enterprise
Pf.	pancelos fegyvernem armored forces
Pf.	penzugyi felugyelo financial inspector, treasury inspector
Pf.	perfelvetel appearance (in the court)
p. fel.	penzugyi felugyelo financial inspector, treasury inspector
PFSZ	Palesztin Felszabaditasi Szervezet PLO
pfvzo	palyafelvigyazo track watchman
PGD	Peace Group for Dialogue
PGTV	Pecsi Geodeziai es Terkepeszeti Vallalat Geodesic and Cartographic Enterprise of Pecs
p.h.	pecset helye seal
ph.	postahivatal post office
PHWR	Pressurized heavy-water moderated and cooled reactor (Nyomott nehezvizzel mersekelt es hutott reaktor)
Pl	Pedagogiai Intezet Pedagogical Institute
pia	booze, liquor (slang)
PIERT	Budapesti Papir es Irodaszer Ertekesito Vallalat Budapest Trade Enterprise for Stationery and Office Supplies

PIR	penzugyi informacio rendszer financial information system
PIV	Pamutszovo Ipari Vallalat Cotton Mill
PJT	Polgari jogi tarsasag civil law association (or partnership)
pk.	parancsnok commander
pk.	partonkivuli non-party
PKI	Piackutato Iroda Marketing Research Office
PKI	Posta Kiserleti Intezet Postal Service Experimental Institute
PKJU	Posta Kozponti Javito Uzem Central Post Office Repair Shops
PKTH	Posta Kozponti Taviro Hivatal Postal Central Telegraph Office
pl.	peldaul for example
pld.	peldany copy, sample
PM	Penzugyminiszterium Ministry of Finance
PMK	Pecsi Moso- es Kokszmu Coal Processing and Coke Plant of Pecs
PN	Peti Nitrogenmuvek Nitrogen Factory of Pet
PNYME	Papir- es Nyomdaipari Muszaki Egyesulet Technical Association of the Paper and Printing Industry
POK	Postai Oktatasi Kozpont Postal Training Center
POK	Problema Orientalt Komplex Problem oriented computer system

POKI	Posta Kiserleti Intezet Postal Research Institute
pol.	politika; politikai politics; political
polg.	polgari civilian
Polgari Torvenykonyv	Civil Code
polg. m.	polgarmester mayor
Politikai Focsoportfonok	Chief of Main Political Directorate
politologia	political science POM Postaugyi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of the Post
POTAB	Postai es Tavkozlesi Aliando Bizottsag Standing Committee for Posts and Communications (CEMA)
POTE	Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Medical University of Pecs
POTI	Postai Tervezo Iroda Postal Planning Office
pp.	polgari perrendtartas civil procedure, code of civil procedure
PP	Pomazi Posztogyar Textile Mill of Pomaz
preferencialis vam	preferential tariff
prof.	professor professor
pro-rector	vice president (of a college or university)
prot.	protestans Protestant
PROVINC	PROVINC Kereskedelmi Egyesules PROVINC Trade Association

psag	parancsnoksag headquarters (military)
PSZ	Pedagogiai Szeminarium Pedagogical Seminar
PSZ	Pedagogus Szakszervezet Teachers Trade Union
psz.	probaszolgalatos on probation
PSzH	pancelozott szalito harcjarmu armored transport vehicle (mil.)
PSZSZI	Posta Szamitastechnikai es Szervezesi Intezet Postal Computer Technology and Organizational Institute
PSZT	Pecsi Szenbanyaszati Troszt Coal Mining Trust of Pecs
PTF	muanyag bazisu vastagreteg aramkor polymer thick-film circuit
pth.	posta- es tavirohivatal post and telegraph office
PTI	Pedagogiai Tudomanyos Intezet Scientific Institute of Pedagogy
PTK	Polgari Torvenykonyv Civil Code
Ptkp.	Postatakarekpenztar Postal Savings Bank
PTO	Part- es Tomegszervezeti Osztaly Party and Mass Organization Department
Pt. O.	Partszervezesi Osztaly Department of Party Organization
PTT	Politikai Tanacskozo Testulet Political Consultative Commission (of the Warsaw Pact)
pu.	palyaudvar railroad station

pu.	puska rifle
PuB	Penzugyi Bizottsag Financial Committee
puskagranat-veto	grenade launcher
PV	programozhato vezerloberendezes programmable control [PC]
PVB	Politikai Vegrehajto Bizottsag Political Executive Committee
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
pvm.	posta vonalmester postal inspector
PVOP	Polgari Vedelem Orszagos Parancsnoksag National Civil Defense Command
pv tpk	polgari vedelmi torzsparancsnok civil defense staff commander
PWR	Pressurized light-water moderated and cooled reactor (Nyomott konnyuvizzel mersekelt es hutott reaktor)

- Q -

q	metermazsa quintal
q/ha	quintal per hectare 100 kg per hectare

-R-

r	referalo reviewing
r.	reggel morning
r.	rendor policeman
R	Rendelet Decree (legal)
ra.	repuloallomas airport, airbase
rad	radioallomas radio station
RADELCOR	Joint Enterprise established by Metrimpex, Radelkisz, and Corning International Corporation
RADELKISZ	Radioaktiv es Elektronikus Merokeszulekeket Kivitelezo KTSZ Artisan Cooperative of Measuring Instruments for Radioactivity and Electronics
radiolokacios jelado	radar beacon
RAF	radiofelderites radio reconnaissance
RAFILM	Radio- es Filmmechanikai Szolgalat Radio and Motion Picture Repair Service
raj	squad
rajz.	rajzolta drawn by
rakasz	ammunition box
rakp.	rakpart dock, embankment
RAM	random access memory
ravasz	trigger

RAVEL	Posta Radioveteltechnikai es Elektroakusztikai Uzeme Post Office Branch for Radio Reception and Acoustics
RAVISZ	Radio es Villamossagi Szolgalat KTSZ Artisan Cooperative for Radio and Electric Service Enterprise
RB	Ruhazati Bolt Clothing Store
rbl	szovjet rubel Soviet ruble
RBV	Radiologiai, Biologiai es Vegyi Vedelem Radiological, Biological and Chemical Defense
R+D	research and development (kutatas es fejlesztes)
REAB	Radiotechnikai es Elektronikai Ipari Allando Bizottsaga (KGST) CEMA Permanent Committee for the Radio Technology and Electronics Industry (CEMA)
rector	president (of a college or university)
ref.	reformatus Reformed (church)
REF	Rendori Felugyelet Police Supervision
reg.	regeny novel
REH	radioelektronikai hadviseles radio electronic warfare
rend.	rendelet decree (legal)
rendelet	decree (legal)
rendelkezes	order (legal)
rendezo palyaudvar	classification (rail) yards

rendk.	rendkivuli extraordinary
rend. p.u.	rendezo palyaudvar marshalling yards (railway)
rep.	repulo flying, flyer, aircraft
repeszbomba	fragmentation bomb
repeszgranat	fragmentation grenade
repter	repuloter airfield
reszesedesi alap	(profit) sharing fund: profits earned by enterprises are divided up into sharing fund and development fund after the appropriate profit taxes.
reszkoncepcio	partial conception (a step in economic plan preparation)
reszl.	reszleg section, detachment
RET	radioellentevekenyseg radio countermeasures
RETE	radioellentevekenyseg elharitasa defense against radio countermeasures
rh	rovid hullamu shortwave
RI	Rendelo Intezet clinic for ambulatory patients, outpatient clinic
rk.	rendkivuli extraordinary
rk.	romai katolikus Roman Catholic
RKIE	Reformatus Kereszteny Ifjusagi Egyesulet Reformed Church Christian Youth Association

rk. kov.	rendkivuli kovet ambassador extraordinary
RKM	Rendorsagi Korzeti Megbizott District Policaman
rkp.	rakpart embankment
RKP	Roman Kommunista Part Romanian Communist Party
RMKI	Reszecske es Magfizikai Kutatointezet Particle and Nuclear Physics Research Institute
RMM	Rakosi Matyas Muvek, Csepel Matyas Rakosi Works, Csepel
RMP	Roman Munkaspart Romanian Workers' Party
RNA	Repulogepes Novenyvedo Allomas Agricultural Air Station
RNK	Roman Nepkoztarsasag Romanian People's Republic
ROLTEX	Rovidaru es Lakastextil Kiskereskedelmi Vallalat State Dry Goods Stores
rom.	roman Romanian
ROM	read only memory
rom. kat.	romai katolikus Roman Catholic
rontg.	rontgen X-ray
rov.	rovat newspaper column
rp.	rakpart embankment
RSV	Rimamurany- Salgotarjani Vasmu Rt. Rimamurany- Salgotarjan Iron Works, Ltd.

RSZ	Repulogepes Szolgalat Aviation Service (of MEM)
RSZ	Repulo Szovetseg Aviation Association
R.T.	Magyarorszagi Rendeletek Tara Collection of Decrees of Hungary
rt.	reszvenytarsasag corporation
rtg.	rontgen X-ray
RTK	Repulestudomanyi es Tajekoztato Kozpont Center for Aviation Science and Information
RTV	Ruhaipari Tervezo Vallalat Designing Enterprise of the Clothing Industry
rubel elszamolasu	ruble accounts
RUM	rugalmas munkaido rendszer flextime
RUVAT	Ruhaipari Anyagellato Vallalat Clothing Industry Supply Enterprise

-S-

s.	seged assistant
s.a.	sajto alatt in press
SA	Salgotarjani Acelarugyar Salgotarjan Steel Factory
saj.	sajat personal, private
sapkarozsa	cap insignia
s.a. rend.	sajto ala rendezte prepared for publication by
sat.	s a tobbi et cetera
savhatar	strip/zone boundary
SCI-L	Szamitastechnikai Informatikai Fejleszto Leanyvallalat Computer Technology Information Developing [affiliate of SZKI]
SDG	Soli Deo Gloria Szovetseg Soli Deo Gloria Association
SE	Sport Egylet Athletic Club
segedado	relay station
s. ell.	segedellenor assistant supervisor
seml.	semleges neutral

seregtest	army formation.--A higher unit (magasabb kotelek) of the armed forces with a strategic or operational-tactical mission made up of all-branch of service and branch of service or armed force type higher units and units and special troops. In addition to the battle personnel it has leading organs and leadership equipment and supply and security services. "Seregtest" can be armies, fronts, fleets, or flotillas.
SF	Sport-Fotanacs Main Sports Council
SFT	Sport Fotanacs Main Sports Council
SGAV	Statisztikai Gepi Adatfeldolgozo Vallalat Enterprise for Mechanical Processing of Statistical Data
sgt.	segedtiszt adjutant, aide-de-camp
SIMD	single instruction, single data stream
s.i.t.	s igy tovabb and so on
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
sk.	sajatkezuleg in one's own handwriting
SK	Sport Kor Sport Club
S K.	Sport Lap- es Konyvkiado Publishers of Sports Periodicals and Books
SKP	Spanyol Kommunista Part Spanish Communist Party
skr	sved korona Swedish krona

SLKV	Sport Lap- es Konyvkiadovallalat Publishing House for Sport Periodicals and Books
SM elj.	Siemens Martin eljaras Siemens-Martin process
SNA	System of National Accounts
sor	line, lane
sorkatona	conscript, soldier
sorkatonai szolgalat	conscript on active military service for the first time
sorkoteles	a person of military age required to report for classification
sorozas	pre-induction classification or selection of persons liable to military service
sorozatveto	rocket launcher (multiple)
sorsz	sorszam serial number
SORTEX	Soroksari Textilipar Rt. Textile Industry of Soroksar, Ltd.
sortuz, szalve	salvo
sot.	sotet dark
SOTE	Semmelweis Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Semmelweis Medical University
sp	spanyol Spanish
sp.	sport sport
spec.	specialis special
SPK	Office for Joint Utilization of Containers in International Traffic

SPSz	Soproni Poszto- es Szonyeggyar Textile and Carpet Factory of Sopron
srac	kid, guy, buddy (slang)
sc.	segedtiszt assistant, aide
STAGEK MEM	Statisztikai es Gazdasagelemzo Kozpont, Mezogazdasagi es Elelmezesugyi Miniszterium Statistical and Economic Analysis Center, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry
Stat. K.	Statisztikai Kiado Statistical Publishing House
stb.	s a tobbi et cetera
sufni	lean-to, shanty
sugarhajtasu repulogep	jet aircraft
sugarzas	radiation
sugarzasmentesites	decontamination
sugarzasmero	dosimeter
sv.	svajci Swiss
sv.	sved Swedish
svfr.	svajci frank Swiss franc
svkr.	sved korona Swedish krona

sz.	szabad free
sz	szakasz platoon
sz.	szazad century, one-onehundredth, military company
sz	szent Saint
sz.	szovetkezet cooperative
sz.	szuletett born
sz. a.	szam alatt number ...
SZAB	Szabvanugyi Allando Bizottsag (KGST) Permanent Committee on Standards (CEMA)
SZAB	Szamitastechnikai Alkalmazasi Bizottsagok Committees for the Application of Computer Technology
szab.	szabalyozo regulating, controlling; regulator, controller
szabad arak	free prices
szabaddevizas elszamolas	convertible currency accounting
szabaduszo	free-lance (in idiomatic usage, but "free style swimming" in literal meaning)
szabalyozok	regulators
szabalyzat	regulation; statutes (legal)
sz. adag	szabvany adag ration

SZAFA	Szamitastechnikai Alkalmazas-fejlesztesi Alap Computer Technology Applications Development Fund
szak	szakasz platoon (mil.), section, detachment
szakasz	platoon
szakaszvezeto	junior sergeant
szakcsapatok	special troops.--Those parts of the armed force types (""haderonem'') which provide the conditions needed for the successful battle of the branches of service ("fegyvernem"). The special troops have their own technical equipment and participate in special training accordingly. The engineering, chemical, signal, radio and radio technology, truck transport, highway, railroad, etc. special troops belong to the land troops.
szakip.	szakiparos skilled craftsman
szaku.	szakuzlet special shop
szall.	szallito carrier, transporting
szallitasi szerzodes	delivery contracts
szam.	szamozott numbered
SZAMALK	Szamitastechnika Alkalmazasi Vallalat Computer Technology Applications Enterprise
SZAMGEP	Szamitastechnikai es Ugyvitelgepesitesi Vallalat Computer Technology and Management Mechanization Enterprise
szamitastechnika	computer technology
szamitastechnikai eszkozok	computer hardware

SZAMKI & SZAMOK	Szamitastechnikai Kutato Intezet Computer Technology Research Institute Szamitastechnikai Oktato Kozpont Computer Technology Training Center [Both Abolished in 1982 and replaced by SZAMALK]
szamvezerlesu	numeric control (NC)
szazad	company, battery (in case of artillery units).--The subunit of branches of service and special troops. A company, battery usually consists of several platoons and belongs to a battalion.
szazados	captain
SZAT	Szamitastechnikai Alkalmazas Fejlesztesi Tarsasag Society for Development of Computer Technology Applications
SZAT	Szamitastechnika Alkalmazasi Tanacs Computer Technology Applications Development Council
SZATKI	Computer Technology Technological and Parts Coordination Office
SZB	Szabadalmi Birosag Patent Court
szb.	szabvany standard, norm
SZB	Szakszervezeti Bizottsag Trade Union Committee
szb.	szerb Serbian
SZBK	Szegedi Biologiai Kozpont Szeged Biology Center
Szb. M	Szenbanyaszati Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Coal Mining
SZBT	Szakszervezetek Budapesti Tanacsa Budapest Council of Trade Unions

szd.	szazad company (infantry), battery (artillery), squadron
SZDP	Szocialdemokrata Part Social Democratic Party
szds.	szazados captain
SZE	Szabad Europa (Radio) Radio Free Europe
sze.	szerda Wednesday
SZEAT	Szamitastechnikai Eszkozok Alkalmazasi Tanacsa Applications Council of Computer Technology Instruments Associated with Szamitastechnikai Kormanykozi Bizottsag Alkalmazasi Tanacsa, Applications Council of the Intergovernment Committee on Computer Technology
SZ.E.B.	Szovetseges Ellenorzo Bizottsag Allied Control Commission
SZEBMGH	Szovetseges Ellenorzo Bizottsag Magyar Gazdasagi Hivatala Hungarian Economic Office of the Allied Control Commission
SZEFU	Szekerfuvarozasi Vallalat Carting Enterprise
SZEK	Szegedi Biologiai Kozpont Szeged Biology Center
SZEK	Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem Konyvtara Library of the University of Szeged
szelessegi fok	latitude
szelessegi tuz	traversing fire
szem. o.	szemelyzeti osztaly personnel department

SZEMKI	Technical Coordination Office for Computer Technology Cooperation
szenb.	szenbanya coal mine
Szepirod. K.	Szepirodalmi Kiado Publishing House for Belles Lettres
szept.	szeptember September
SZER	Szabad Europa Radio Radio Free Europe
szero.	szeroszlop army supply column
szertari szolgalat	ordnance service
szerzodeskotesi kotelezettseg	compulsory contracting
Szerzoi Jogvedo Hivatal	Office for the Protection of Copyrights
SZESZ	Szocialista Egyuttmukodesi Szerzodes Socialist Cooperation Contract
SZESZAB	Belkereskedelmi Szervezesi & Szamitastechnikai Bizottsag Domestic Trade Organizing and Computer Technology Committee
SZET	Szakmunkasok Elokeszito Tanfolyama Skilled Workers Preparatory Course
SZET mozgalom	szakmunkasok egyetemi tanulasa mozgalom "skilled workers to attend university" movement
SZETA	Szegenyeket Tamogato Alap Fund for the Assistance of the Poor
SZETAB	Szervezesi Tarcakozi Bizottsag Interportfolio Organizing Committee
sz. ev	szoko ev leap year
SZF I	Szinhaz- es Filmtudomanyi Intezet Theater and Film Research Institute

SZFKI	Szilardtestfizikai Kutato Intezet Solid Body Physics Research Institute
Sz G	Szabvanygyujtemeny Collection of Standards, List of Standards
szh.	szekhely county seat
Sz. Hi.	Szabvanyugyi Hivatal Office of Standardization
szi.	szemelyiranyito personnel director (office, officer)
szia!	hi!, Hello! (informal greeting)
szig.	szigorlo candidate for doctoral degree
SZIG	Szamitastechnikai Igazgatosag Computer Technology Directorate of Central Statistical Office
szigetelo alapu	insulating substrate
szigoruan bizalmas	top secret
SZIKKTI/SZIKTI	Szilikatipari Kozponti Kutato es Tervezo Intezet Central Research and Planning Institute of the Silicate Industry
SZIM	Szerszamgepipari Muvek Machine Tool Industry Works
SZIM	Szocialista Ifjumunkas Szovetseg Socialist Young Workers' Association
SZIMCS	Szamitastechnikai Ideiglenes Munkacsoport Temporary Work Group for Computer Technology
szinesfemkohaszat	nonferrous metallurgy
szipuzni	to smoke or take a drag [slang from "szipogatni"]--refers to narcotic use

SZIT	Szakszervezeti Ifjumunkas es Tanoncmozgalom Movement of Socialist Young Workers and Apprentices
SZ K.	Szepirodalmi Kiado Fiction and Poetry Publishing House
SzK(b)P	Szovjetunio Kommunista (Bolsevik) Partja Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolshevik)
SZKB	Szamitastechnika Kormanykozi Bizottsag Intergovernmental Computer Technology Committee
SZKB GT	Economic Council of Computer Technology Intergovernment Committee
SZKCP	Szamitastechnika Kozponti Celprogram Central Target Program for Computer Technology
SZKCS	Szovetkezeti Kutato Csoport Cooperative Research Group
SZKFI	Szenhidrogenipari Kutato Fejleszto Intezet R & D Institute for Hydrocarbon Development
SZKFP	Szamitastechnikai Kozponti Fejlesztesi Program Central Development Program for Computer Technology
SZKI	Szamitastechnikai Koordinacios Intezet Computer Technology Coordinating Institute
SZKISZ	Computer Technology Research Information Service
SZKKL	Szervetlen Kemiai Kutato Laboratorium Inorganic Chemistry Research Lab.
SzKP	Szovjetunio Kommunista Partja Communist Party of the Soviet Union

SZKPKB	Szovjetunio Kommunista Partjanak Kozponti Bizottsaga Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
SZKSH	Szovjetunio Kozponti Statisztikai Hivatala Central Statistical Office of the Soviet Union
SZKUBT	Szamitastechnikai Kiserleti Uzem Beteti Tarsulas
szkv.	szakaszvezeto junior sergeant
szkv.	szolgalatonkivuli retired
szla.	szamla invoice
szle	szemle review
SzIKP	Szlovakia Kommunista Partja Communist Party of Slovakia
SZLTE	Szovjetunio Legfelsobb Tanacsanak Elnoksege Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union
SZMBT	Szovjet-Magyar Baratsagi Tarsasag Hungarian Soviet Friendship Society
SZMGSZ	Szovjet Magyar Gazdasagi Szerzodes Soviet-Hungarian Economic Pact
SZML	Szamitogepes Mozgo Laboratorium Computerized Mobile Laboratory
SZMT/szmt	szakszervezetek megyei tanacsa megye (county) trade union council
SZ. N.	Szabad Nep Free People (daily newspaper of the Hungarian Communist Party)
SZN Kvt	Szocialista Neveles Konyvtara Library of Socialist Education

szobafogsag	confinement to barracks
szocdem	szocial demokrata social democrat
SZOE	Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Medical University of Szeged
SZO K.	SZOVOSZ Kiadovallalat (Szovetkezetek Orszagos Szovetsege Kiadovallalata) SZOVOSZ Publishing House (Publishing House of the National Association of Cooperatives)
szolgalati ag	service branch (note difference from "fegyvernem" translated as "branch of service" which means literally "weapon type").—The appropriate part of the services in the organization of units. The service branches ("szolgalati ag") in the supply service are: food, clothing, quarters, and health. Some service branches ("szolgalati ag") can be independent also, e.g., armament "fegyverzeti"), vehicle technology, and cartographic service branches.
SZOMATEX	Szombathelyi Pamutipar Cotton Mill of Szombathely
szomb.	szombat Saturday
SZOSZ	Szakszervezetek Orszagos Szovetsege National Federation of Trade Unions
SzOT	Szakszervezetek Orszagos Tanacsa National Council of Trade Unions
SZOTE	Szeged Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szeged Medical University
SZOVADAT	Computer and Data Processing Center of OKISZ and SZOVOSZ
SZOVARU	Szovetkezetek Orszagos Arubeszerzo es Ertekesito Kozos Vallalata National Joint Enterprise of Cooperatives for Procuring Goods and Sales

SZOVAUT	Kozepmagyarorszagi Foldmuvesszovetkezetek Szallitasi Vallalat Transportation Enterprise of the Agricultural Cooperatives in Central Hungary
SZOVERT	Szovetkezetek Orszagos Felvasarlo es Ertekesito Kozpontja National Purchasing and Marketing Center of Cooperatives
szovetkezetek	cooperatives
szovetseg	federation
SZOVOSZ	Szovetkezetek Orszagos Szovetsege National Federation of Cooperatives
sz. r.	szabalyrendelet bylaw, statute, ordinance
sz. r./SZR	...szamu rendelet decree numbered ...
SzRl	Szakorvosi Rendelo Intezet Center of Medical Specialists
sz. szakszerv.	szabad szakszervezet free trade union
SZSZK	Szovjet Szocialista Koztarsasag Soviet Socialist Republic
SZSZKSZ	Szovjet Szocialista Koztarsasagok Szovetsege Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
SZSZNSZ	Szabad Szakszervezetek Nemzetkozi Szovetsege International Federation of Free Trade Unions
SZSZVSZ	Szakszervezeti Vilagszovetseg World Federation of Trade Unions
SZT	Szakszervezeti Tanacs Trade Union Council
SZT	Szechenyi Tarsasag Szechenyi Association

SzT	Szegedi Textilmuvek Textile Factory of Szeged
Szt.	Szent, szent Saint
SZTA	Szovjetunio Tudomanyos Akademiaja Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union
SZTAKI	MTA Szamitastechnikai es Automatizalasi Kutato Intezet Computer Technology and Automation Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
SZTE	Szilikatipari Tudomanyos Egyesulet Scientific Association of the Silicate Industry
SZTI	Szakfelugyeleti es Tovabbkepzesi Intezet Technical Supervision and Advanced Training Institute
SZTK	Szakszervezeti Tarsadalombiztositasi Kozpont Trade Union Social Insurance Center
sztl.	szamozatlan unnumbered
SZTT	Szovetkezeti Tudomanyos Tanacs Cooperative Scientific Council
SzU	Szovjetunio Soviet Union
szukitett onkoltseg	work shop/plant overhead or manufacturing cost
szul.	szuletett born
SZUMT	Szovjetunio Minisztertanacsa Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union
szupravezetok	super conductors
SZUTA	Szovjetunio Tudomanyos Akademiaja USSR Academy of Sciences

SZUV	Szamitastechnikai es Ugyvitelszervezesi Vallalat Computer Technology and Management Organization Enterprise
szv.	szemelyvonat local train
szv	szovetkezeti vallalat cooperative enterprise
SzVK	Szakszervezeti Vilagkongresszus World Congress of Trade Unions
SZVMKI	Szerves Vegyipari es Muanyagipari Kutato Intezet Industrial Research Institute on Organic Chemistry and Plastics
SZVSZ	Szakszervezeti Vilagszovetseg World Federation of Trade Unions
SZVSZ	Szamitastechnikai Vedelmi Szabalyzat Computer Technology Protection Statutes
SZVT	Szervezesi es Vezetesi Tudomanyos Tarsasag Scientific Society of Organization and Management

-T-

t.	tablazat chart
t.	tag member
t.	tanacs council
t.	terkep map
t.	terulet area
t	tervezet plan, schedule
t.	tisztelt honored
TA	Telepulesi Alap Resettlement Fund
tab.	tabori of or pertaining to field, or camp
TAB	Tanacsi Allando Bizottsag Standing Council Committee
TAB	Tarcakozi Ar es Termekforgalmazasi Bizottsag Interministerial Price & Commodity Marketing Committee
tabl.	tablazat chart
tabori agyusezred	field artillery regiment
tabornagy	field marshal
tad.	tamadas attack, offensive
TAF	remote data processing
TAFGI	Tenyeszallatforgalmi Gazdasagi Iroda Economic Control Office - Livestock Trade

TAF IMCS	tavadatfeldolgozasi ideiglenes munkacsoport remote data processing temporary work group
TAFORG	Takarmanyforgalmi Vallalat Fodder Store
tag.	tagozat section, branch
tajekoztato arak	orientation price, informative price
TA K.	Tankonyvkiado Textbook Publishing House
TAKI	Tavkozlesi Kutato Intezet Telecommunication Research Institute
tanars.	tanarseged assistant to a professor
TANNIMPEX	TANNIMPEX Bor es Szorme Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat TANNIMPEX Foreign Trade Enterprise for Leather and Fur
TAO	Teruleti Adatfeldolgozasi Osztaly Regional Data Processing Department
tappenz	allowance
tarack	howitzer
Tarcakozi Ar- es Termekforgalmi Bizottsag	Interministerial Price and Product Marketing Committee
Tarcakozi Koordinacios Bizottsag	Interministerial Coordinating Committee
tarsasag	society
tart.	tartalekos reserves, of the reserves (mil.)
tart.	tartalom contents
tartalekalap	reserve fund

TASSZ	TASSZ Szovjet Hirugynokseg TASS (Soviet News Agency)
TASZI	Termeloszovetkezetek Aruertekesiteset Szervezo Iroda Producer Cooperative Merchandise Sales Organizing Bureau
TATB	Tarcakozi Ar- es Termekforgalmazasi Bizottsag Interministerial Price and Product Marketing Commission
TAV	Tiszantuli Aramszolgaltato Vallalat Electric Power Enterprise of the Trans-Tisza Region
tavb.	tavbeszelo telephone
taviranyitas	remote control
Tavkut.	Tavkozlesi Kutato Intezet Telecommunication Research Institute
tavolsagi tuz	long-range fire
tb.	targyaban concerning
TB	Teruleti Bizottsag Area Committee
tb.	tiszteletbeli honorary
tbc.	tuberkulozis tuberculosis
tbk.	tabornok general (mil.)
TBKE	Tavkozlo es Biztositoberendezesi Kozponti Ellenorseg Central Supervisory Department of Telecommunication and Safety Equipment
TBND	Tartos Bekeert, Nepi Demokraciaert! For Lasting Peace, for People's Democracy!

TBR	Tiszafoldvari Buzatermelesi Rendszer Tiszafoldvar Wheat Growing System
T.C.	Tisztelt Cim Sir, Madam (in correspondence)
tc.	torvenycikk article (law)
tct.	tucat dozen
TE	Technologiai eloirasok Technological instructions
TE.	Tudomanyegyetem University
TEB	Teruleti Egyezteto Bizottsag Territorial Arbitration Committee
TEBE	Takarekpenztarak es Bankok Egyesulete Association of Savings Institutions and Banks
TECHNOIMPEX	TECHNOIMPEX Gepipari Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat TECHNOIMPEX Foreign Trade Enterprise of the Machine Industry
TEEM	Trans-Europe Express Merchandise
teesz	termeloszovetkezet producer cooperative
TEFU	Teherautofuvarozasi Kozpont Trucking Center
TEHA	Telepfejlesztesi Hozzajarulasi Ado Tax for Area Development
TEHAG	Temperaltvizu Halszaporito Gazdasag Temperate Water Fish Breeding Farm
tek.	tekintetes honorable
TEK	Termeloeszkoz Kereskedelmi Vallalat Capital Equipment Marketing Enterprise
TEK	Terra Kiado Terra Publishing House

TEKOSZ	Textilkereskedok Orszagos Szovetsege National Association of Textile Merchants
tel.	telefon telephone
TELVALL	Televizios Vallalat Television Enterprise
TEM	Trans-European Motorway
teng.	tengeri naval, marine
ter	square
terepfodozet	ground cover
TERIMPEX	TERIMPEX Allat- es Termenyforgalmi Kulkereskedelmi Vallalat TERIMPEX Foreign Trade Enterprise for Livestock and Crops
teritesmentes	free of compensation, without repayment
term.	termeszet; termeszeti nature; natural
termek/termelesi szerkezet	product/production structure
termekforgalmazasi rend	trade regulations
termekosszetetel	product composition
termelesi ado	production tax
termeloeszkozkereskedelmi vallalatok	enterprises trading in the means of production
termeloi ar	producer price
termeloszovetkezet	producer cooperative
TERMERT	Termenyertekesito es Raktarozasi Vallalat Store and Storage Enterprise for Farm Products
TERTA	Telephone Factory

tervcel	plan objectives
tervfeladat	plan target
Tervgazd. K.	Tervgazdasagi Kiado Publishing House on Planned Economy
tervmutatok	plan indicators
tervszeru gazdasagi iranyitas	planned economic management
tervutasitas	plan instruction
TESCO	Muszaki Tudomanyos Egyutmukodesi Iroda Office of Technical-Scientific Cooperation
TESZ	Termeszettudomanyi Egyesuletek Szovetsege Federation of Natural Sciences Associations
TESZI	Termeloszovetkezetek Ertekesiteset Szervezo Iroda Office for Organization of TSZ Sales
teteles ado	fixed-rate taxation
TEVI	Tervezo Iroda Planning Office
TEXFA	Textilipari Fakellektermelo Vallalat Manufacturing Enterprise of Wooden Tools for the Textile Industry
TEXIMEI	Textilipari Minosegellenorzo Intezet Quality Control Institute on Industrial Textiles
Texkut.	Textilipari Kutato Intezet Research Institute of the Textile Industry
TF	Testnevelesi Foiskola College of Physical Education
TFK	tarsadalmi felhasznalasnak utat nyito kutatas research seeking the application or utility by society of the results of basic research

TFKI	Magyar Testnevelesi Foiskola Kutato Intezet Research Institute of the Hungarian College of Physical Education
TGE	tervezo-gyarto-ellenorzo rendszer same as CADMAT, computer aided design, manufacturing and test
tgk.	tehergepkocsi truck
TH/th	tanacsi hivatal office of the council
th.	tavirohivatal telegraph office
TH	Technika Haza House of Technology
th.	teherpalyaudvar freight depot
TH	(Orszagos) Tervhivatal (National) Planning Office
thj. v.	torvenyhatosagi jogu varos municipal borough
thts.	tiszthelyettes senior noncommissioned officer
ti.	tiszt officer
t.i.	tudniillik namely, that is
TI	Tervezo Iroda Planning Bureau
TIFO	Tiszai Koolajipari Vallalat Tisza Petroleum Industry Enterprise
TII	Tudomanyszervezesi es Informatikai Intezet Science Organization and Informatics Institute
TIR	Transport International Routier (French) International Highway Transport

tisztesegtelen haszon	unearned (unfair) profit
tisztesek	junior noncommissioned officers (includes: orvezeto, tizedes, szakaszvezeto)
tiszthelyettesek	senior noncommissioned officers (includes: ormester, torzsormester, fotorzsormester)
tisztjelolt	officer candidate, cadet
TIT	Tudomanyos Ismeretterjeszto Tarsulat Society for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge
TITASZ V.	Tiszantuli Aramszolgaltato Vallalat Electricity Distribution Enterprise of the Trans-Tisza Region
titk.	titkos secret
tiz.	tizedes corporal
tizedes	corporal
tj.	torvenyjavaslat bill (in preparation)
t.k.	tajvedelmi korzet protected conservation area
T K.	Tancsics Kiado Tancsics Publishing House
TK	technologiai kutatas research aiming at the implementation for the purpose of mass production the results of basic research
TKB	Tarsadalmi Kozsegfejlesztesi Bizottsag Social Community Development Committee
TKB	Tarsadalomtudomany Koordinacios Bizottsag Social Science Coordinating Committee
TKI	Tavkozlesi Kutato Intezet Telecommunication Research Institute

TKI	Termeloszovetkezetek Kereskedelmi Irodaja Producing Cooperatives' Commercial Office
TKI	[see also HIKI]
TKM	Tavlati Kutato Munka Long-term research
Tkvkiad.	Tankonyvkiado Vallalat Textbook Publishing Enterprise
T.M.	Tajekoztatasi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Information
TMB	Tudomanyos Minosito Bizottsag Committee on Scientific Qualifications
TMDB	Teruleti Munkaugyi Dontobizottsag Regional Labor Arbitration Committee
TME	Tudomanyos es Muszaki Egyuttmukodes Scientific and Technical Cooperation
TMK	Tarsadalmi Munka Kozpont Social Service Center
TMK	Tervszeru Megelozo Karbantartas Preventive Maintenance (machinery)
TMKKAB	Tudomanyos es Muszaki Kutatasokat Koordinalo Allando Bizottsaga (KGST) Permanent Commission for Coordinating Scientific and Technical Research (CEMA)
TMKKB	Tudomanyos es Muszaki Kutatasokat Koordinalo Bizottsag Commission for Coordinating Scientific and Technical Research
TMTE	Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet Technical and Scientific Association of the Textile Industry
TMVSZ	Tudomanyos Munkasok Vilagszovetsege World Federation of Scientific Workers
TNK	Transznacionalis Korporaciok Transnational Coorporation

TNM	Transznacionalis Monopoliumok Transnational Monopolies
t.o.	tizedes osztalyozas decimal classification (Dewey)
to	tonna ton
TOB	Tarcakozi Operative Bizottsag Interministerial Operating Committee
tobbcsatornas termekforgalmazas	multi-channel system of trade
tor.	torok Turkish
torm.	torzsormester staff sergeant
torveny	law (legal)
torvenyereju rendelet	law decree (legal)
torzsormester	staff sergeant
torzszaszlos	chief warrant officer
TOT	Termeloszovetkezetek Orszagos Tanacsa National Council of Producer Cooperatives
TRI	Termenyforgalmi es Raktarozasi Igazgatosag Directorate for Delivery & Storage of Agricultural Products
ts.	tisztes junior noncommissioned officer
tsa.	tarsa business partner
tsai.	tarsai partners
TSO	Time Sharing Option
TST	Testnevelesi es Sport Tanacs Council for Physical Education and Sports

tsz.	termeloszovetkezet producer cooperative
tsz.	tovabbszolgalo reenlisted
tsz.	tobbesszam plural
tszk.	tanszek department, chair (of a given discipline at a college or university)
TSZKER	Termeloszovetkezetek Ertekesito, Beszerzo & Szolgaltato Kozos Vallalat Producer Cooperative Sales, Buying & Serving Joint Enterprise
tt.	tornaterem gymnasium, drill hall
TTE	Termeszetbaratok Turista Egyesulete Tourist Association of Nature Lovers
TTF	Tudomanyos Technikai Forradalom Scientific-Technical Revolution
TTI	Tervezesfejlesztesi es Tipustervezo Intezet Institute for Planning Development & Model Design
TTI	Tortenettudomanyi Intezet Institute for History
TTIT	Tarsadalom- es Termeszettudonanyi Ismeretterjeszto Tarsulat Popular Educational Association for the Social and Natural Sciences
TTKI	Testnevelesi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet Scientific Research Institute of Physical Education
TTL	Transistor-Transistor Logic
TTOSZ	Tejtermelok es Tejszovetkezetek Orszagos Szovetsege National Association of Milk Producers and Milk Producers' Cooperatives

tts.	tiszthelyettes senior noncommissioned officer
TTSZ	Toxikologiai Tajekoztato Szolgalat Toxicological Information Service
TTT	Termeszettudomanyi Tarsulat Natural Sciences Association
TTT	Testnevelesi Tudomanyos Tanacs Scientific Council of Physical Education
TTT	Tudomanyos Testuleti Titkarsag Scientific Corporate Secretariat
TTTNR	Tarsadalomtudomanyi Tajekoztato Nemzetkozi Rendszere International System for Information on the Social Sciences
tu.	tuzer artilleryman, gunner
tud. egy.	tudomanyegyetem university
T.U.H.	Teljesulesi hatarozat Decision of the full bench (of the Royal Curia)
TUKER	Tuzeloanyagkereskedelmi Vallalat Fuel Trade Enterprise
TUKERT	Tuzifa Kereskedelmi Rt. Firewood Trade Company, Ltd.
TUSPED	Tuzeloanyag Szallitasi Vallalat Fuel Transportation Enterprise
tuzeloolaj	fuel oil
TUZEP	Tuzeloszer es Epitoanyag Ertekesito Vallalat Fuel and Building Material Trade Enterprise
tv.	tehervonat freight train
tv.	terv plan

tv.	torveny law (legal)
tvc.	torvenycikk article of law
TVK	Tiszai Vegyikombinat Tisza Chemical Combine
TVM	Tiszai Vegyi Muvek or Tiszamenti Vegyimuvek [original name] Tisza Chemical Works or Tisza Bank Chemical Works
tvr.	torvenyereju rendelet law decree (legal)

-U-

u.	utan, utani after
u.	utasz combat engineer
u.	utca street
u.	uteg battery
u.	uzem industrial plant
u	uzlet store
ua.	ugyanakkor at the same time, simultaneously
ua.	ugyanaz the same (idem)
UB	Uzemi Bizottsag factory shop committee
ue.	uzemegyseg factory working unit
u.f.	uj folyam new series
UFOSZ	Ujgazdak es Foldhozjuttatottak Orszagos Szovetsege National Association of New Farmers and Recipients of Land
ugyeletes tiszt	duty officer
ugyn.	ugynevezett so-called
ugyoszt.	ugyosztaly department, section
ugyv.	ugyvivo charge d'affaires

u.i.	ugyanigy in the same way
ui.	ugyanis namely, that is
ui.	ugyintezo official in charge, manager
UI	Ujitasi Iroda Office of Innovations (for submission of new ideas)
u.i.	utoirat postscript
ui.	uzletigazgato shop manager
Uj M Kk.	Uj Magyar Konyvkiado New Hungarian Book Publishing Enterprise
ujonc	recruit, draftee
ujratermeles	capital replacement
uk	uzletszeru kejelges prostitution
UKB	Urkutatasi Kormanybizottsag Government Committee on Space Research
UKOB	Ugyvedi Kamarak Orszagos Bizottsaga National Board of the Bar Association
UKP	Ukrajna Kommunista Partja Communist Party of the Ukraine
ULA	uncommitted logic array
u.m.	ugymint namely, that is
U.M.	Ujjaepitesi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Reconstruction
UM	Uttoro Mozgalom Pioneer Movement
UMK	Ugyvedi Munkakozosseg Working Association of Lawyers

u.n.	ugy-nevezett so-called
unit.	unitarius Unitarian
UNV	Ujpesti Novenyolajipari Vallalat Vegetable Oil Industrial Enterprise of Ujpest
uo.	ugyanott in the same place (ibidem)
u.o.	ugyosztaly department
urh	ultra rovid hullamu ultra short wave
urmagassag	ground clearance
ut	road
ut.	utalvany sent by postal order
ut.	utasitas directive
UT	Uzemi Tanacs Factory, Plant Council
utanny.	utannyomas reprint
utasitas	instruction; order (legal)
utca	street
uteg	battery
utja	avenue
utokepesseg/hatekonysag	efficiency, effectiveness
UTORG	Kozlekedes Szervezo es Adatfeldolgozo Egyesules Highway Construction Organizing and Data Processing Association
utosz.	utoszo postscript, epilog, conclusion

utoszeg	firing pin
utoved	rear guard
UTTEFU	Utfenntarto Teherautofuvarozasi Vallalat Road Maintenance Truck Transportation Enterprise
UUKI	Utugyi Kutato Intezet Road Research Institute
UV	Uzemi Vallalat Plant Marketing Department
UVATERV	Ut-Vasuttervezo Vallalat Road and Railroad Planning Enterprise
uza.	uzemanyag fuel
UZBER	Uzletepitesi es Berendezo Vallalat Store Construction and Equipment Enterprise
uzemvez.	uzemvezeto factory manager

-V-

v.	vagy or
v.	valtozas change, changing
v.	vegyes mixed
v.	vezetek line, pipe
v.	volt former, formerly
va	vasutallomas railroad station
vad.	vadaszzaszloalj rifle battalion (army), fighter battalion (air force)
VAFOSZ	Vallalati Alkalmazottak Fogyasztasi Szovetkezete Consumers' Cooperative of Company Employees
VAI	Vakok Allami Intezete State Institute for the Blind
vaktoltes	blank charge
vallalat	enterprise, firm, company
vallalati alapok	funds for enterprises
vallap	shoulder strap, shoulder board
valuta	currency, monetary unit of a given foreign country; sometimes used in the sense of "foreign exchange"
vamok	customs duties
VAOSZ	Varosi, Varmegyei es Kozsegi Alkalmazottak Orszagos Szovetsege National Association of City, County and Village Employees

vas.	vasarnap Sunday
vasarloero	purchasing power
VASERT	Vastomegcikk Ertekesito Vallalat Trade Enterprise for Mass-produced Ironware
VASKUT.	Vasipari Kutato Intezet Iron Industry Research Institute
Vasm. Ei. ES	Vasmegyei Epitoipari Egyesules Building Industry Association of Vas County
VATEKISZ	Vasipari Tervezo es Kivitelezo KSZ Cooperative Enterprise for Planning and Production in the Iron Industry
VATI	Varostervezo Intezet City Planning Institute
VATUKI	Vasuti Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet Railway Scientific Research Institute
VAV	Villamos Allomasszerelo Vallalat Electric Power Station Engineering Enterprise
VB	Vegrehajto Bizottsag Executive Committee
VB	Vilagbajnoksag World Championship
vb h.	vegyesbizottsagi hatarozat (a magyarcsehszlovak lakossagcsere vegrehajtasara alakult vegyesbizottsag hatarozata) Resolution of the Joint Commission (for the Implementation of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Exchange of Population)
VBKM	Villamosberendezes es Keszulek Muvek Electrical Equipment and Appliance Works
VCST	Voros Csillag Traktorgyar Red Star Tractor Factory

vdd.	vadaszdandar fighter plane command (two wings)
VDK	Vietnami Demokratikus Koztarsasag Democratic Republic of Vietnam
VEB	Vallalati Egyezteto Bizottsag Enterprise Arbitration Committee
ved.	vedelem defense
Vedelmi Hirszerzo Ugynokseg	Defense Intelligence Agency (of the USA)
vedokiseret	convoy, escort
vegrahajtasi utasitas	implementing instruction
Vegr. ut.	Vegrehajtasi utasitas implementing directive
vegy.	vegyes mixed
VEGYEPSZER	Vegyimuveket Epito es Szerelo Vallalat Enterprise for Construction and Fitting of Chemical Works
VEGYTEK	Vegyipari Termeloeszkoz Kereskedelmi Vallalat Chemical Industry Production Equipment Marketing Enterprise
VEGYTERV	Chemical Industry Design Bureau
vegz.	vegzes order
VEIKI	Villamosenergiaipari Kutato Intezet Electric Power Industry Research Institute
vendeglato ipar	hotel and catering industry
VERTESZ	Villamos Eromu Tervezo es Szerelo Vallalat Planning and Engineering Enterprise of Electric Power Plants

VEV	Vetomagtermelteto es Ertekesito Vallalat Seed Producer and Sales Enterprise
vez.	vezenyel conductor (music)
vez.	vezeto leader
vezerezredes	colonal general
vezerig.	vezerigazgato director general
vezerigazgato	director general
vezerkar	general staff
vezerkari fonok	chief of the general staff
vezerlestan	cybernetics
vezerornagy	major general
vezeto allasuak erdekeltsege	interest of the enterprise executive staff: consists of profit shares, rewards, premiums
vezrad	vezetekes radio closed circuit transmission
vez. radio	vezetekes radio network radio (closed circuit radio)
vfelv.	vonalfelvigyazo line inspector (railroad)
vfzo	vonalfelvigyazo line supervisor
VGMK	vallalati gazdasagi munkakozosseg enterprise workers' business partnership or work association
vhr.	vegrehajtasi rendelet implementing decree
VHSZ	Villamos Halozati Szolgalat Electric Network Service

vht.	veghatarozat final decision
VIBEG	Vendeglatoipari Berendezes es Felszereles Javito Vallalat Repair Enterprise for Hotel and Catering Trade Equipment
VIDUS	Tatabanyai Szenbanyak Viztisztito es Dusito Berendezesek Gyara Tatabanya Coal Mines Water Purification and Dressing Equipment Factory
VIKER	Vegyipari es Kereskedelmi KFT Chemical Manufacturing and Trade Company, Ltd.
VILATI	Villamos Automatika Intezet Institute of Electrical Automation
VILLENKI	Villamos Energetikai Kutato Intezet Electric Power Research Institute
VILLERT	Villamossagi es Szerelesi Cikkeket Ertekesito Vallalat Marketing Enterprise for Electrical Items and Equipment
VILLESZ	Villanyszerelo Segedipari Vallalat Subsidiary Industrial Enterprise for Electric Engineering Equipment
VILLTESZ	Autovillamossagi es Muszeresz KSZ Cooperative Enterprise for Automobile Electric Equipment and Machine Parts
Vl M.	Vegyipari Miniszter; a vegyipari miniszter rendelete Minister of the Chemical Industry; Decree of the Minister of the Chemical Industry
VISZ	Vegyipari Szakszervezet Chemical Industry Trade Union
VIT	Vilag Ifjusagi Talalkozo World Youth Festival
VITUKI	Vizgazdalkodasi Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet Scientific Research Institute on Water Resources

VIZEP	Vizugyi Epito Vallalat Hydraulic Engineering Enterprise
VIZITERV	Vizugyi Tervezo Iroda Water Resources Planning Office
vizv.	vizvezetek water conduit
v.k.	valasz keretik RSVP; reply requested
vk.	vezerkar; vezerkari (tiszt) (general) staff; general staff officer
VK	Villamosgep- es Kabelgyar Electrical Machine and Cable Factory
vkb.	vezerkarhoz beosztott assigned to the general staff
VKB	Villamositasi Kutatasi Bizottsag Research Committee on Electrification
VKE	Voroskereszt Egylet Red Cross Association
vk f.	vezerkari fonok; vezerkari fonokseg chief of staff; office of the chief of staff
VKP	Vietnami Kommunista Part Vietnamese Communist Party
vki	valaki someone
VKKL	Villamosipari Kozponti Kutato Laboratorium Central Research Laboratory for the Electrical Engineering Industry
VKM	Vallas- es Kozoktatasugyi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of Religious and Educational Affairs
VKM	Varos- es Kozseggazdalkodasi Miniszterium/Miniszter Ministry/Minister of City and Community Management

	Villamos Kismotorgyar Factory for Small Electric Motors
	Vaskohaszati Kemenceepito Vallalat, Szekesfehervar Metallurgical Furnace, Building Enterprise Szekesfehervar
vm	valogatott muvek selected works
VMTV	Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat Designing Enterprise for Chemical Plants
vo.	vesd ossze compare
voda	aviation fuel, kerosine (milit. slang)
von.	vonal line (in transportation, communication)
von.	vonat train
vonalm.	vonalmester line supervisor
VOP	Vallalati Optimalis Program Optimal Enterprise Plan
vorgy.	vezerornagy major general
VOSZ	Vakok Orszagos Szovetsege National Association of the Blind
VOSZK	"VOSZK" Kereskedelmi, Ipari es Szolgaltato Szovetkezeti Vallalat "VOSZK" Servicing Cooperative Enterprise of Trade and Industry
VPOP	Vam es Penzugyorseg Orszagos Parancsnoksaga National Command of the Customs and Internal Revenue Police
VPV	Vidam Park Vallalat Amusement Park Enterprise
VSK	Vietnami Szocialista Koztarsasag Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV)

VSZK	Vietnami Szocialista Koztarsasag Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]
V. Sz. Sz.	Vasuti Szemelyfuvarozas Szabalyzata Regulations for Railroad Passenger Transportation
VSZT	Vallalati Szakszervezeti Tanacs Factory Trade Union Committee
VSZT	Varsoi Szerzodes Tagallamai Warsaw Pact Member States
VSZV	Vegyimuveket Szerelo Vallalat Chemical Works Equiping Enterprise
vt.	valamint as well as
VT	Varosi tanacs City Council
VTKI	Vasuti Tudomanyos Kutato Intezet Scientific Research Institute of the Railroads
vtp.	villanytelep electric power station
VTSB	Varosi Tarsadalmi Sport Bizottsag City Mass Sport Committee
VTTI	Varosepitesi Tudomanyos es Tervezo Intezet Scientific, Planning Institute for Urban Construction
VTV	Varosepitesi Tervezo Vallalat Planning Enterprise for Urban Construction
VTV	Videki Tejipari Vallalatok Provincial Dairy Enterprises
V.U.SZ.	Vasuti Uzletszabalyzat Railroad Regulations
vut.	vegrehajtasi utasitas implementing directive
VVE	Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem Chemical Industry University of Veszprem

-W-

WAPOR	World Association for Public Opinion Research
WM	Weiss Manfred Muvek Manfred Weiss Factory
WP Muvek	Wilhelm Pieck Muvek, Gyor Wilhelm Pieck Factory in Gyor

-X-

X.Y.	(Mr.) So-and-so; (Mr.) X.Y.Z.

-Y-

Yubileynaya (Russ.)	Soviet wheat variety grown in Hungary

-Z-

zarotuz	barrage of fire
zaszloalj	battalion.—The fundamental tactical subunit of all branch of service troops. It can be independent or in other units. The battalion is made up of companies, batteries (in case of artillery units) or other subunits.
zaszlos	warrant officer
ZIM	Zomancipari Muvek Enamel Industry Works
Z. K.	Zenekiado Music Publishing House
zkr	zenekar orchestra
zl	lengyel zloty Polish zloty
zlj.	zaszloalj battalion
zls.	zaszlos warrant officer
ZMKA	Zrinyi Miklos Katonai Akademia Miklos Zrinyi Military Academy
ZOLDEX	Zoldseg-Gyumolcs Exportra Termelteto es Felvasarlo Szovetkezeti Vallalat Producers' and Buyers' Cooperative Enterprise for the Export of Vegetables and Fruit
ZOLDKER	Zoldseg- es Gyumolcskereskedelmi Vallalat Trade Enterprise for Vegetables and Fruit
ZOLDSZOV	Zoldseg- es Gyumolcs Termelteto es Felvasarlo Szovetkezet Producers' and Buyers' Cooperative for Vegetables and Fruit
ZR K.	Zrinyi (Honved) Kiado Zrinyi (Military) Publishing House

ZT	Zugloi Textilgepalkatreszgyar Factory of Textile Machine Parts in Zuglo
zubbonyhajtoka	collar patch

zs.	zsido Jew, Jewish
zs.	zsoltar psalm
ZsVK	Zsido Vilagkongresszus World Congress of Jews

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21 JULY 1986

East Europe Report

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EAST EUROPE REPORT

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ALTERNATIVE FUELS DEVELOPED FOR USE IN AGRICULTURAL VEHICLES

Compressed, Liquefied Methane Used

East Berlin AGRATECHNIK in German Vol 36 No 4, Apr 86 pp 147-150

[Article by I. Irmscher, Dr.-Ing., KDT, Engineering College Berlin-Wartenberg, Dept. of Plant Production Mechanization: "Perspectives for the Application of Alternative Fuels in GDR Agriculture"]

[Text] National Economic Results and Trends for the Perspective Use of Combustion Engines

In many sectors of national economy, drive systems of unlimited mobility are an absolute must. Among these is agrotechnology (particularly agriculture and transportation). According to the state of the art and science this task can be met on a national economic scale--until the year 2000 and possibly far beyond--only by the piston combustion engine. This observation results from the assessment of mobile engine systems according to the following criteria:

--Characteristic of energy conversion

- $M_{max} = f(n)$
- $N_{tot} = f(M, n)$

--Mass, volume, model

--Energy availability

- Delivery to operator and to the machine
- Energy storage (amount, mass, volume)

--Cost for acquisition, operation and repair

--Control and maintenance expenditure,

automation capability

--Reliability, useful life, suitability for regeneration or repair, respectively

--Starting performance

--Availability

--Protective quality

--Noise and substance emission

--Oscillation behavior

--Intermittent operating behavior.

The chief advantage of combustion engines versus electromotors consists in the effective possibilities for storing energy in a chemically combined form in preferably liquid hydrocarbons which can be carried in simple tanks as Diesel or carburetor fuels,respectively. The predominant role played by Diesel and Otto-motors as compared to other combusion motors, as e.g. rotary piston engines and gas turbines, can be found in a variety of advantages. Among these are efficiency, reliability and useful life, as well as overall cost.

One should not underestimate the fact that the existing infrastructure is geared toward vehicles and self-propelled machines equipped with liquid fuel reciprocal piston engines. Basic conversions would affect broad sectors of the national economy: the power industry, fuel industry, motor industry including their specialized subcontractor industries, the gas station system, the maintenance operations and the user himself.

The following development trends are obviously of significance:

--The economical use of conventional fuels is of exceptional significance. Therefore a worldwide effort is being made

- to reduce to practice on a broad scope a new generation of motors with noticeable improvements with regard to their fuel economy and anti-pollution properties.
- to critically increase overall efficiency of machine systems, the objective being, where motors are concerned, operation within a range of lowest specific fuel consumption
- to perform service and maintenance in such a way as to always make possible a technically troublefree operation
- to design utilization such that overall energy consumption is minimal with maximum results that are still affordable from a national economical aspect.

--Because of the fossil character of the basis of conventional fuels the fuel industry makes a great effort toward more effective exploitation of available (preferably local) energy carriers and those liberated by substitution in other sectors. A process is underway, long-term, of a transition to partial production of conventional fuels from alternative raw materials. This includes synthetic fuels from coal and in a certain sense also more indepth cracking of crude oil.

--The exploitation of non-fossil energy carriers in the mobile sector is limited primarily to regrowing raw materials, i.e. biomass. First consideration as fuels or starting products for these is given to biogas, ethanol and plant oils. However, availability of these energy carriers is limited. Intelligent decisions will therefore have to be made regarding their use as alternative fuel.

--Commercial and economically advantageous production of hydrogen or hydrocarbons based on water and carbon dixoide with the help of nuclear energy sources can achieve fundamental significance viewed long-range, but numerous related problems have yet to be solved (manufacture, marketing, storage and warehousing, motor combustion).

--As a temporary solution for the longer range, previously less utilized fossil energy carriers are being discussed as fuels for specific requirements and are in fact used already or else refined to obtain these (propane-butane liquid gas, natural gas, methanol). As a result it is possible to at the same time achieve positive effects with respect to the reduction of the emission of pollutants.

Demands Upon Fuels for Engines with Internal Combustion

During the course of the more than 100-year development of the piston combustion engine the widely used carburetor and Diesel fuels have proven to be the optimum ones. Because of their fossil base and the in part toxic waste gas constituents the other fuels--though previously known and even tried and tested in part, yet until now more disadvantageous overall--are being discussed as alternative fuels under evaluation criteria of changed emphasis. Table 1 contains a comparison among various fuels.

Because of the internal combustion process, Diesel and Otto engines place relatively high demands upon the quality of the fuels to be used. The fuels can be rated according to the following criteria:

--Energy storage capacity
High lower calorific value; high density; adequate shelf life

--Favorable properties regarding supply from the energy storage to the combustion chamber, good mixture-forming capacity, dosing capability

Defined viscosity; defined distillation characteristics; defined, not too great a heat of vaporization; defined vapor pressure; possibly lubricity (injection elements, two-stroke gasoline lubrication); non-aggressive, non-residue forming; no undissolved impurities; pure substances or homogenous mixtures of substances, respectively; cold- and heat-resistance

--Reaction characteristics
Theoretic air requirement and mixture calorific value; ignition limits; defined ignition behavior, i.e., high anti-knock resistance (RON/MON) for Otto engines or good capacity for auto-ignition (CaZ) for Diesel engines; defined burn-through behavior; complete combustion into non-toxic or only slightly toxic fluid, primarily gaseous products which neither separately nor together have an aggressive or residue-forming effect

--Manageability
Protective quality; low toxicity; cold- and heat-resistance; storing stability; scope of required special technology; flame and explosion hazard

--Availability and cost.

Alternative Energy Sources in the Agricultural Sector and Their Rating as Base Materials for the Manufacture of Fuels

The alternative energy sources in the agricultural sector are based on the constantly regrowing biomass, i.e. they are regenerative energy sources. Principally, a large number of agricultural products and waste matter is suited as energy carrier. The priority given to food and fodder production limits energetic exploitation, however. The following energy carriers in particular are being discussed internationally:

--Biogas derived from the anerobic fermentation of vegetable waste, from liquid manure, sewage and domestic refuse

--Ligneous waste

--Starchy biomass and that containing sugar and cellulose as base material for ethanol fermentation

--Vegetable oils.

TABLE 1. Review of Various Fuels for Combustion Motors (as per [1 to 7]).

Fuel	MON/RON	H_u MJ/kg	H_u MJ/m^3 i.N.	Tank(Example)	Energy Density in Tank MJ/l net	MJ/l gross	MJ/kg gross
Liquid Fuels							
DK 1,* TGL 4938	CaZ=45	40.6...44.4	-	Sheet Metal Tank	35.5	35.3	40.5...44.3
VK,** TGL 6428	84/88...92	42.7...43.6	-	Sheet Metal Tank	31.4	31.2	42.6...43.5
Methanol	95/114	19.7	-	Sheet Metal Tank	15.7	15.5	19.6
Ethanol	95/111	26.8	-	Sheet Metal Tank	21.3	21.1	26.7
Rape Seed Oil		40.6	-	Sheet Metal Tank	35.3	35.3	40.5
Gas Fuels							
Methane	115/125	49.9	35.8	Pressure Tank(20 MPa)	7.1	6	5.7
				Cryotank(80% filling)	16.5	≈ 13	≈ 13.5
Propane-Butane-Liquid Gas, TGL 3073	97...103/125	46.1		Pressure Tank for Liquid Gas	20.9	16	20
Generator Gas	90...100		5	Wood Container (Beech)	11.5 8 1)		(Trailer) 11.5 8 1)
Hydrogen		119.6	10.8	Pressure Tank(20MPa)	2.15	1.8	1.7
				Cyrotank(80% filling)	6.8	5.5	5.5
				Metal Hydride Tank			2.4...10
				as a comparison:Lead Accumulator		0.35	0.1

---

1) Effective value at a carburetion effieiency of 0.7

* DK = DF = Diesel fuel

** VK = CF = Carburetor fuel or motor fuel

It is apparent from this listing that only biogas is actually of interest to the GDR. In other countries, however, who have more abundant vegetation and a surplus of agricultural products, the options are more favorable including the growing of field crops for the purpose of energetic exploitation as well as biogas fermentation for which certain temperature regimes are optimum. A study done by the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the GDR [8] shows that in GDR agriculture there are 209 sites where the production of biogas based on liquid manure from animal production facilities is expedient, i.e. a gross production of 200 million m^3 i.N. annually would be possible. All restrictions, especially conservation of soil fertility through proper manure management, were taken into account. Furthermore, a biogas yield of up to 65 million m^3 i.N. annually is possible from water resources [9] and garbage dumps. Net biogas production could thus reach a ratio in the GDR's energy balance on the order of magnitude of 0.1 percent. With the same biogas volume one percent, at the most, of the present demand for conventional fuels could be replaced. Nevertheless, the non-fossil energy carrier biogas should not be underestimated for it is high-quality, simultaneous treatment of liquid manure surplus is combined with its generation from liquid manure, and it occurs as byproduct in water-resource and municipal management.

The simplest utilization of biogas is for heating purposes. Another possibility is the so-called power-heat coupling, with biogas being employed as fuel for a stationary combustion engine normally used to drive a generator, and the heat that is discharged via the coolent and the waste gases being used for heat purposes. In this case the total efficiency is very high (0.7 to 0.9). By employing a heat pump instead of a generator a maximum of effective heat can be made available.

Another possible application is the use of biogas as alternative fuel for mobile combustion engines. This requires a refining process:

1. Refinement Stage: Methane Compressed Gas
The biogas must be desulfurized and subject to CO_2-scrubbing. If necessary, additional attendant materials, e.g. water and solid particles, have to be removed in order to obtain sufficiently pure methane. For storage in mobile machines a compression to 15 to 20 MPa is expedient. Nevertheless, considerable losses are unavoidable with respect to the stored amount of energy (roughly 50 percent) and because of mass and volume of the pressure gas cylinders. It is inadequate for mobile farm machinery except for transport vehicles operated within the area of the respective biogas plant site. Mobile refueling systems are not sensible for energy reasons [10, 11].

2. Refinement Stage: Methane Liquid Gas
Due to the liqueification of methane and its storage in cryotanks it is possible to very advantageously store methane in a vehicle or self-propelled farm machinery, respectively. A high degree of purity is required for the methane used. One must also take into account the expenditure for liquefaction and refueling technology including the

required safety measures. In spite of this, this concept appears to be promising. Steinmetz [12] reports on initial solutions of vehicular engineering. Mobile refueling is also conceivable.

3. Refinement Stage: Methanol

Theoretically, methane lends itself to methanol synthesis as it is commonly practiced. Methanol is viewed as a promising alternative fuel to be handled similarly to commercial Diesel and carburetor fuels. However, research has revealed that methanol synthesis is not meaningful unless it is done on an industrial scale. Facilities on the order as would be suitable for the largest biogas plants (production or processing of 10,000 m^3 i.N. of methane daily) are not realizable from the aspect of chemical engineering.

Overall, it becomes evident that biogas should be used primarily as a heating gas as well as also in power-heat coupling. Application as alternative fuel for mobile combustion engines is of secondary significance: if the entire biogas production of agriculture were used to substitute DF (Diesel fuel) and taking into account an expenditure of energy of 8 percent for comparison, an energy loss of 8.5 percent resulting from the reduction of effective mass and 10 percent for other losses resulting from decreased efficiency as compared to the Diesel process plus additional trips for more frequent refueling, then a replacement could be achieved of 57,000 metric t annually of DF. Because of the other utilization possibilities for biogas a substitution might be practically possible of 0.5 to 1 percent of today's DF consumption by the GDR agriculture.

In agriculture and forestry especially a relatively high number of ligneous wastes are available which cannot be used otherwise. Therefore, the utilization of this waste for the operation of vehicle wood gas generators has been discussed and practiced at times. It has to be noted, though, that conventional wood gas generators place specific demands upon the wood. This applies both for the type of wood and the size of the pieces, meaning that actually waste wood would first have to be cut accordingly, dried and, in many cases, made into briquets. Furthermore, compared to DF or CF (carburetor fuel), because of the low calorific value and the conversion losses in a wood gas generator, five times the mass of wood has to be carried along, which--if packing is such that there is no space loss--amounts to about six to eight times the volume of the tank. In addition, a wood gas generator has to be installed with gas cooler, gas purifier and other auxiliary equipment for which 8 to 16 kg of mass per kW of engine output have to be calculated [13]. Engine output is reduced by 20 to 30 percent.

Ethanol and vegetable oils can be manufactured by conventional methods. Because of its specific characteristics, ehtanol requires a special engine, with conditions of use closely approximating those for methanol. The lower calorific value compared to conventional fuels can be balanced by a correspondingly larger tank and dosage. The higher vaporization heat requires special measures for mixture formation. The use of additives to DF and CF is possible while using solubilizers, if necessary.

Vegetable oils have properties closely approaching those of DF. Problems are being anticipated, however, from their tendency toward esterification and a higher viscosity. Until now only results from short-term tests are known, which were positive but indicated problems resulting from deposits in the engine [1].

Table 2. Possible Uses for Alternative Fuels

Engine, Mode of Operation	Gases, such as methane, biogas, generator gas	Alcohols such as methanol, ethanol	Vegetable Oils
Otto Engine liquid fuel plant, alcohol-resistant		up to 20% in CF	
Otto Engine as alcohol engine		up to 100% $_{max} = 14$	
Otto Engine as CF-gas multifuel engine	x		
Otto-Engine as gas engine	x $\varepsilon_{max} = 14$		
Diesel-Engine		as additives with solubilizer	possibly with additives
Diesel-Engine as pilot injection gas engine	x		possibly as ingition fuel
Diesel-Engine as injection engine		x	possibly as ignition fuel

Table 1 contains a comparison among the listed alternative fuels. With the exception of vegetable oils they are antiknock Otto gasolines, so that utilization is possible according to Table 2. In case of multifuel operation, energy losses are to be expected since an engine can only be optimized for one mode of operation. Of course, these problems can be compensated for by targeted development efforts which likewise could serve to further improve conventional engines. Significant advantages compared to the gasoline engine can be achieved with high-compression alcohol or gas engines with regard to energy savings. In spite of this, they are normally not competitive compared to Diesel engines. Although jet-ignition operation (dual fuel mode) offers the advantage of alternate use of DF or DF as ignition fuel (always 5 to 25 percent of the DF full-load amount) plus gas or alcohol as primary fuel, it does incorporate the contradiction between the Diesel engine with internal mixture formation and the jet-ignition engine with partial external mixture formation.

TABLE 3. Technical Differences for Alternative Fuel Engines Versus CF or DF Engines (incl. Energy Storage)

Description	Biogas-Methane Operation	Alcohol Operation
Energy storage	Gas pressure cylinder1) Cryotank1	Resistant tank, about double the volume
Refueling	Gas station with special safety provisions, liquefaction or compression plant1), resp.	Gas station or tanker car similar to DF,CF
Fuel Supply to engine	Pipe-rupture safeguard1,2) Pressure reducer1,2) Heat exchanger1) Filter Pressure regulator Fittings Pressure lines	Fuel plant, resistant
Mixture formation	Flashback arresting, explosion-pressure-proof gas-air mixture equipment	Alcohol carburetor or vaporizer, respectively, or alcohol injection
Mixture dosing Jet-ignition process	Quality regulation Choke element, coupled to the regulating system of the injection system (DF); safety-interolocked gas supply; partial quality regulation possible	Quality regulation Choke element or dosing, coupled to the regulating system of the injection pump(DF); partial quality regulation possible
Mixture dosing Spark ignition principle	Quantity control Gas dosing together with air (choke valve), mixture depletion in part-load range, mixture enrichment in full-load range, safety-interlocked gas supply	Quantity control Carburetor with choke valve or dosing dependent upon air flow (e.g. of injection)
Special safety requirements	-System of safety controls -Hermetic seal of cabin -Improved ventilation and exhaust of crankcase -Explosion- and flame-proof design (electrics, venting, etc.) -Protection against pressure loss -Annual revision	-like CF/DF note health hazard!

1) none with stationary gas engines
2) only with compressed-gas systems

Merely in the case of direct alcohol injection this contradiction might be easier to solve, with the possibility that high vaporization heat might have a negative effect. As previously noted, the use of mixed fuels is also possible. This might result, especially in the case of motor fuels, in improved quality.

Methane as gas fuel promotes--compared to liquid fuels--the process of mixture formation which is predominately an external one. Gas Otto engines therefore clearly have a lower (and lead-free) pollutant emission than the respective CF-design. Jet-ignition engines run virtually smokeless. Pure gas motors and jet-ignition motors with low charging movement in the cylinder are characterized by an outstandingly soft combustion process, while intense charging motion, which is characteristic for most of the other Diesel engines, results in a hard-running motor. This is confirmed by own experience as well as that described in literature.

Table 3 contains a review of technical details for gas and alcohol engines. Gas operation requires a corresponding gas system entailing, especially in the case of multifuel engines, considerable additional investments. High cost result primarily from the gas tank designed as pressure cylinder, furthermore the gas controls, particularly the pressure regulator. With alcohol engines, the mixture formation system is relatively costly. When using mixed fuels with alcohol the additional cost are low when compared to a conventional engine.

SUMMARY

Alternative fuels, also those on a non-fossil base, are gaining significance but will play a secondary role overall. Within the framework of expanded coal liquefaction the use of methanol as mixture constituent or possibly even as fuel proper might be anticipated.

Looking ahead, methane could be employed as alternative fuel to a limited degree within the agricultural sector of the GDR near the locations of biogas plants. The operation of stationary gas engines to drive generators and heap pumps could assume a larger scope, i.e. in every larger facility.

For the farm engineer the chief problems in the use of the combustion engine remain the employment of the Diesel engine in areas of low specific fuel consumption, high-quality maintenance, as well as expert and energy-optimum utilization of all machines.

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Processing Technique Detailed

East Berlin AGRARTECHNIK in German Vol 36 No 4, Apr 86 pp 150-153

[Article by W. Steinmetz, Dr sc. techn.; KDT/Prof K. Muehrel, Dr sc. agr., KDT Institute for Energy and Transportation Research Meissen/Rostock of the AdL of the GDR; J. Franz, Dr agr., VEG (Z) Animal Husbandry Nordhausen: "Liquefied Biogas as Alternative Fuel"]

[Text] 1. Introduction

Worldwide, biogas has once more captured interest as an energy carrier in general and as an alternative fuel in particular. Biogas is generated by anaerobic fermentation of organic waste products as they occur in animal production, in municipal sewage plants and garbage dumps. It therefore represents regenerative energy.

Given the daily liquid manure yield in the GDR, it would be possible to erect major biogas plants at 290 sites of animal production. With the total potential of biogas derived from these facilities, approximately 8 percent of the DF (Diesel fuel) consumption in agriculture could be replaced.

Biogas is a gas mixture comprised essentially of 60 to 70 percent methane and 30 to 40 percent carbon dioxide. Like natural gas, it is an ideal fuel for Otto engines. Compared to premium gasoline it has a much higher knock rating. Waste gases from biogas-driven motors contain significantly fewer amounts of pollutants than the waste gases from conventional motors. Technical difficulty is encountered, however, with the storage of biogas in vehicles. Basically, nothing has changed for 50 years with regard to storage technology. Biogas is desicated, purified and compressed as high-percentage methane.

The compressed methane is stored in the vehicle in pressure cylinders under pressure of 15 to 20 MPa. The same method is also used for compressed natural gas. The term "CNG" (Compressed Natural Gas) has been adopted internationally; it has also been adopted for compressed biogas.

Disadvantages are the large mass of the pressure cylinders and the radii of action of the CHG-vehicles, which are too small. To avoid the disadvantages of compressed biogas, the Institute for Energy and Transportation Research

Meissen/Rostock attempted fo find, within the framework of a research topic, a more effective method of biogas storage [1].

Biogas liquefaction appeared to be a promising variation. For this purpose, biogas would have to be transformed to pure methane by purification and subsequently liquefied by cooling to 161.5 °C. Facilities for such liquefaction of biogas are not known to date. A technology that is somewhat similar is already being used, however, in the natural gas industry on a commercial scale. For two decades natural gas reduced to a fluid state has been transported by sea on special tanker ships. For liquefied natural gas the acronmy "LNG" (Liquefied Natural Gas) is used internationally. Although liquefied biogas differs in composition from liquefied natural gas, the same term "LNG" shall be applied because of the primary constituent methane contained in both products.

The specifications for the above mentioned research effort can be pinpointed in two focal points:

--Building and testing of various prototypes of LNG vehicles

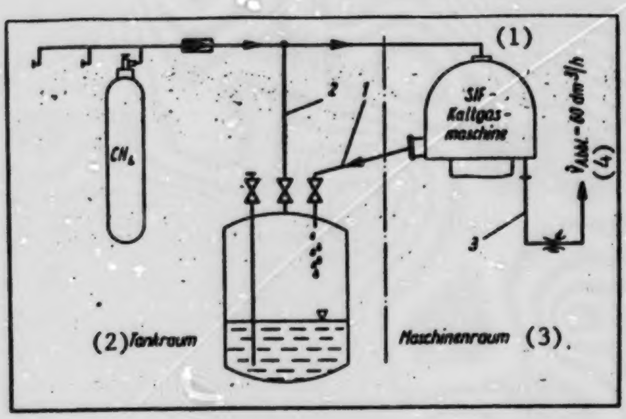
--Internal manufacture of LNG.

2. Small-Scale Facility for Methane Liquefaction

For testing LNG vehicles the critical question was supplying them with liquid methane (LNG). Therefore, the first problem was the in-house production of LNG from pure methane. Pure methane was purchased in a compressed state from VEB Leuna-Werke to be liquefied subsequently in a small unit to be erected.

The small-scale unit for methane liquefaction (KTAM) developed in the Institute for Energy and Transportation Research Meissen/Rostock is shown in Fig. 1 in a simplified process diagram. The KTAM is based on a Soviet cold-gas machine of the type SIF 1000 operating according to the Stirling process.

Fig. 1. Schematic Diagram of a Small-Scale Unit for Methane-Liquefaction; Description in text.



Key:

1. Cold-gas machine
2. Tank room
3. Machine room
4. Release pipe

Gaseaous methane is stored in a bank of cylinders under 15 MPa pressure. From the storage bottle the methane passes, via a pressure-reducing valve, into the liquefier head of the cold-gas machine. The liquefier head represents a heat exchanger to which -200 °C cold helium is applied on its primary side and methane gas on its secondary side. The liquefied methane leaves the liquefier head at -161.5 °C at the lowest point and flows through flexible insulated pipe 1 by natural gravity into the cryotank. Methane which revaporizes in the tank can flow back into the liquefier head through a second flexible and insulated pipe 2. The whole system from the pressure-reducing valve on is under equal pressure of roughly 10 to 20 kPa (EP). Drive and regulating element for the system is the gravity of the liquefied methane. Release pipe 3 is important for troublefree operation of the KTAM. It governs the controlled discharge of those gases from the liquefier head, whose boiling point is lower than that of methane. Even in the case of pure methane the presence of such low-boiling constituents is not completely out of the question. Failure to discharge them causes them to accumulate at the highest point of the liquefier head which freezes because of solidified methane.

In a state of equilibrium, i.e. when the system is cold, 13 l/h of liquid methane were produced with the KTAM. This corresponds to a refrigeration capacity of Q_o = 1.26 kW.

3. Small-Scale System for Biogas Liquefaction

A proposed concept for expansion of the KTAM into a small-scale system for biogas liquefaction (KTAB) is shown in Fig. 2. For TT-compliant biogas purification a pressureless adsorptive and single-stage process of complex gas

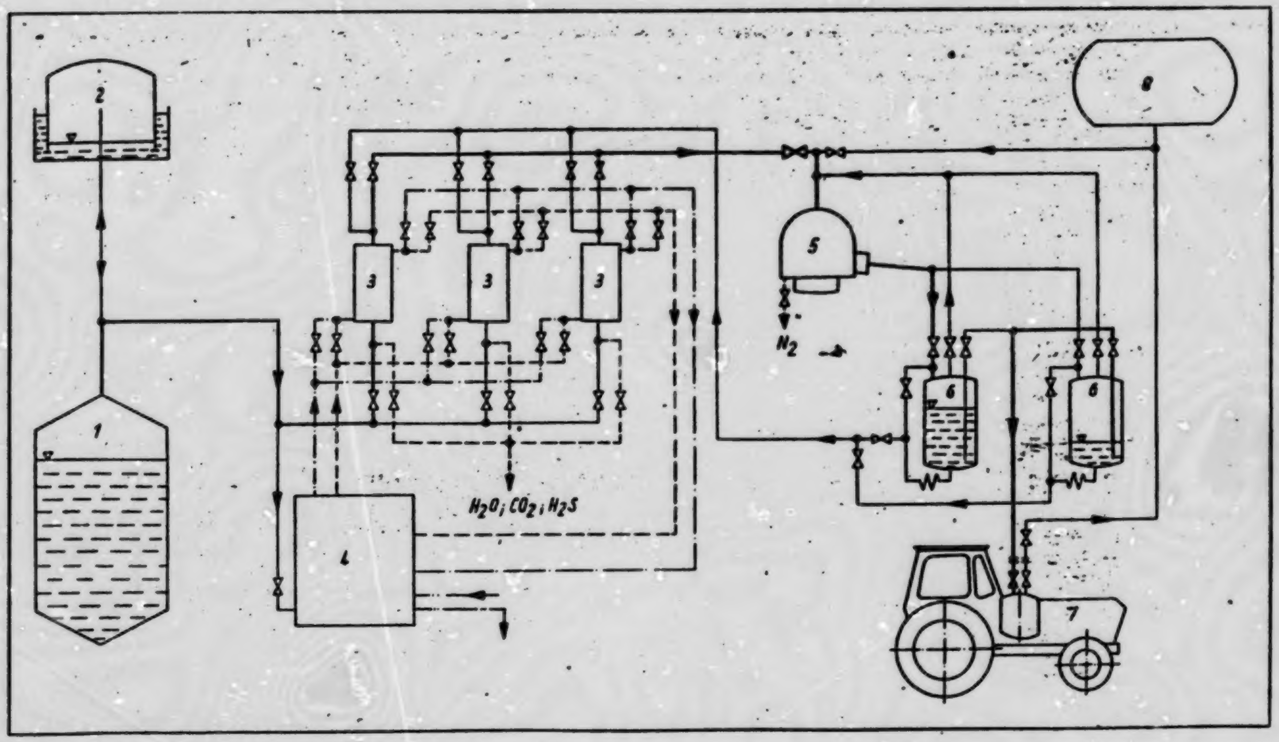


Fig. 2. Schematic Diagram of a Small-Scale System for Biogas Liquefaction; Description in text.

three adsorbers 3 to be operated in cyclic permutation in the phases "adsorption," "heating" and "cooling." This is a TSA-process (Temperature-Swing-Adsorption). For indirect heating and cooling of the adsorbers a heat transfer unit 4 is provided. It makes available a heat transfer medium that is 250 °C hot and about 20 °C cold.

Biogas is produced by anaerobic fermentation of liquid manure in the biogas reactor 1 for intermediate storage in gasometer 2. A partial flow of the biogas is burned in the boiler of the heat transfer system 4. Complex purification in one of the adsorbers 3 removes from the biogas its constituents CO_2, H_2O, H_2S and NH_3. The purified biogas containing only N_2 enters the liquefier head 5 of the cold-gas machine and from there flows as liquefied methane (LNG) at -161.5 °C into the LNG-tank 6. The entire chain from biogas reactor 1 all the way through to cryotank 6, which is in the process of being filled, is under nearly the same pressure of 3 to 4 kPa (EP = excess pressure) which the gasometer impresses upon the system. By contrast, the second cryotank 6, from which the vehicles 7 are filled, is under a higher pressure.

4. LNG-Vehicles

The basic principle of the LNG vehicles developed as prototypes at the Institute for Energy and Transportation Research Meissen/Rostock is shown in Fig. 3. The chilled liquefied methane is stored in a double-wall, vacuum-insulated cryotank 1 at pressure ranging from 0.15 to 0.5 MPa (EP). When the vehicle is operated the methane is removed through two withdrawal lines 2; 3 either from the gaseous or the fluid phase. If tank pressure is in excess of $p_T = 0.20$ MPa (EP), solenoid 4 remains open. Methane is withdrawn from the gas storage via line 3 only. As a result, tank pressure is reduced continuously. When tank pressure drops below $p_T = 0.15$ MPa (EP), solenoid 4 closes automatically. Then methane is withdrawn from the fluid phase only and pressure is no longer reduced. The methane removed from the cryotank either in a liquid or gaseous state is then heated or vaporized in a vaporizer. The methane gas heated to roughly 40 °C is finally brought down to approximately atmospheric pressure in the pressure regulator and is admixed to the intake air of the combustion motor through the mixer.

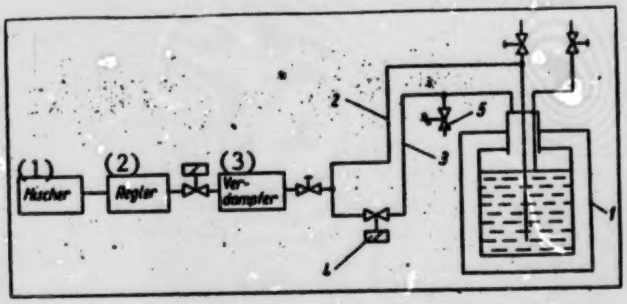


Fig. 3. Function Diagram of LNG Vehicle; Description in text.

Key:

1. Mixer
2. Regulator
3. Vaporizer

The basic problem with LNG-vehicles is the insulation integrity of the cryotank. Because of the admission of heat into the cryotank, tank pressure rises during a prolonged standstill of the vehicle until the actuation pressure of safety valve 5 is reached. Then the cryotank starts to release gas. Important to the vehicle operator is the standstill period without loss in which the safety valve does not yet respond. Depending on tank size and production quality a loss-free idle period of 1 to 7 days has been achieved so far for the vehicles described. It is estimated that this period can be extended and stabilized with structural and technological improvements to the cryotanks.

Three prototypes of LNG vehicles are described below.

4.1. LNG Passenger Car "Polski FIAT"

In the trunk of a passenger car (PC) "Polski FIAT" 1500 a specially designed LNG tank with a net volume of 60 1 was installed. This quantity corresponds to a gasoline equivalent of 40 1. The tank mass is 51 kg. The average distance covered per tankful was determined to be 400 km. Maximum driving speed at 135 km/h is lower than with gasoline operation (150 km/h). So far, the LNG PC has been functionally tested over a distance of 7,000 km.

The reduction of the trunk space no doubt is a disadvantage compared to a conventional PC. However, compared to a CNG PC the advantages are still evident. For one, the natural-gas car based on CNG as conceived by Ford is only a two-passenger car in order to guarantee acceptable mileage. A PC "Wartburg" converted to the CNG-principle has a cruising range of only 70 km, for example. Additional mass for the pressure cylinders amounts to 55 kg. This demonstrates that with the LNG PC "Polski FIAT," with the additional mass almost the same, it was possible to realize roughly 6 times the cruising radius.

4.2. LNG-Commercial Vehicle (CV) W 50

An LNG CV W 50 was built in cooperation with VEB IFA-Motorenwerke Nordhausen. A standard upright tank was modified such that it could be installed horizontally below the truck bed. With an LNG content of 165 dm^3 and a tank mass of 115 kg, cruising radius and useful mass of the standard Diesel CV are retained. If, on the other hand, the LNG CV W 50 is compared to a CNG CV W 50, the CNG-version requires installation of roughly 5 times the tank mass per 100 km of distance covered.

The LNG CV W 50 is equipped with a pilot injection gas engine [2]. In this case a partial amount of diesel fuel, which amounts to roughly 10 to 15 percent of the remainder of the full-load volume, is injected. This so-called ignition jet serves to ignite the gas-air mixture. The advantage of the pilot injection gas engine is the fact that the motor output does not drop as compared to pure diesel operation. In addition, change-over from gas to diesel operation is possible at any time. Expenditure for control technology and the adjustment sensitivity are higher, however, than with an Otto engine converted to gas.

4.3. LNG-Tractor ZT 300

The LNG tractor ZT 300 was the most important for the economy of biogas to be developed in the Institute for Energy and Transportation Research. The specially measured cryotank with a net content of 200 l was integrated into the tractor design in such a way that it neither obstructs the view of the driver nor can be damaged should the tractor overturn. The filling connections are located at an easily accessible, but protected spot on the left side of the vehicle. All other LNG fittings and units were installed--combined as a functional unit—on the right side below the tank.

Table 1 shows a comparison between the LNG and the CNG version of tractor ZT 300. It shows that using LNG yields an operating time of 11.4 per tankful at mean load, which guarantee more than one shift of average plowing. The advantage of the LNG tractor versus the CNG version is especially evident in the last column which shows the tank mass to be installed for each full-load hour. When using compressed gas more than 7 times the tank mass has to be tolerated for the same operating time.

The LNG tractor ZT 300 is a novelty internationally as well. The biogas tractors recently developed by various West European companies are based on the CNG-principle. They only achieve an operating time of 3 to 4 h per tankful.

Like the LNG CV W50, the LNG tractor is equipped with a pilot injection gas engine. A high-compression gas Otto engine is being developed as another variation for the LNG tractor. Among others, this engine has the advantage of operating strictly with gas, i.e. without additinal diesel injection. This reduces the retrofitting cost related to the substituted diesel fuel. While these specific modification costs amount to 14 Pfennig/l DF for the LNG tractor with pilot injection gas motor, they decrease to 8 Pfennig/l DF for a gas Otto engine. The disadvantage is, however, that alternative operation with a suitable substitute fuel is not possible with the gas Otto engine.

Table 1. Parameter Comparison for Tractor ZT 300 as CNG- and LNG-Version

Version	Gas Pressure MPa (EP)	Gas Volume m^3 (N)	Gas System Mass kg	Operatg. Time at Full Load h	Operatg. Time at Mean Load h	Mass/Operating Time at Full Load kg/h
CNG-Tractor	20	38	257	1.95	3.6	131.8
LNG-Tractor	0.5	120	114	6.17	11.4	18.5

A further point of interest in the overall assessment of LNG-technology is the comparison to other alternative fuels or storage technologies. If the energy content of various fuels is related to the mass of the tank including fuel contents, one obtains the comparison represented in Fig. 4. With liquefied methane a mass-related storage density is obtained that--with 21.3 MF/kg--matches, or almost matches, the known alternative fuels ethanol, propane-butane and methanol.

5. Economy of Biogas Liquefaction

Like all the other alternative fuels, liquefied biogas cannot yet compete with the conventional fuels CF and DF, given present fuel prices in the GDR. For the fictitious example of a relatively large LNG facility having a biogas throughput of 6000 m^3/d [3] and a fleet of 100 LNG tractors, the total costs were calculated at 2.50 Mark/l of DF. Of these, 1.01 M/l DF go to the production of biogas, 1.35 M/l DF to the liquefaction of biogas and 0.14 M/l DF to tractor retrofitting cost.

At most of the possible sites for biogas liquefaction facilities, however, considerably smaller plants would be feasible. For these smaller plants liquefaction cost are going to be higher. To compare: in the case of coal liquefaction net cost of 3.10 M/l DF are being calculated.

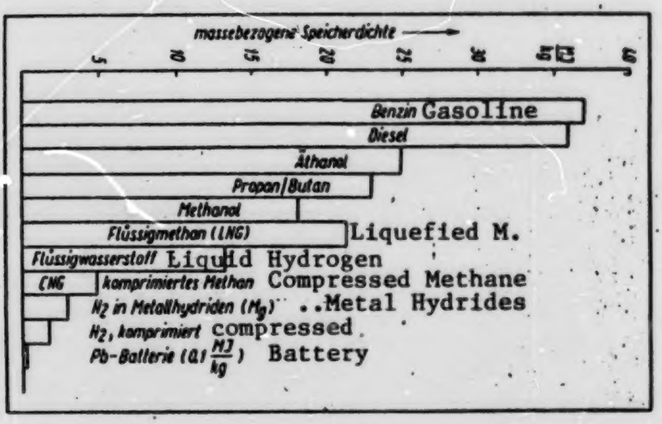


Fig. 4. Storage Density Relative to Mass for Various Fuels

6. Summary

Like natural gas, biogas is a high-grade engine fuel. However, its storage on vehicles presents a technical difficulty. Biogas liquefaction presents a better solution than the previously common storage in a compressed state. In a liquefied state, biogas or methane can be stored at -161.5 °C in highly insulated cryotanks as so-called "LNG." With equal range, these tanks have only 1/5 to 1/7 the mass of pressure cylinders for compressed biogas or methane. The Institute for Energy and Transportation Research Meissen/Rostock has designed and tested various types of vehicles for operation with liquefied biogas. A small-scale unit for the liquefaction of methane and natural gas has been developed and operated. Like all the other alternative fuels, liquefied biogas at present is still more expensive than DF and VC.

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13011/12859
CSO: 2300/327

COMMISSIONS TO EVALUATE STATUS OF CROPS IN FIELDS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 12, 10 Mar 86 pp 1-20 (Excerpts)

[Decree of the State Council on Assessing Agricultural Crops in the Fields]

[Excerpts] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Chapter I

General Regulations

Article 1--The purpose of evaluating the status of agricultural crops is to determine, monitor, and record the evolution of crops and to assess the quantity and quality of production. The evaluation will be carried out in all the socialist agricultural units, in other units holding agricultural land, and in private farms.

The crops will be evaluated according to the products envisaged in annex no 1, "The List of Agricultural Vegetable Crops," in accordance with the methodological and technical norms of evaluation featured in annexes no 2,3, and 4 of the present decree.

Article 2--The committees and executive bureaus of people's councils are responsible for all evaluation activities, for which purpose they are obligated to ensure the precise implementation of the present decree concerning the evaluation of agricultural crops.

Chapter II

The Organization of Agricultural Crops Evaluation

Article 3--A central commission of evaluation of agricultural crops is organized for the purpose of establishing and coordinating evaluation procedures; the commission is attached to the Council of Ministers.

The commission will be formed of representatives of the leaderships of ministries and central bodies, as envisaged in annex no 5 a).

The chairman of the central commission of evaluation of agricultural crops will be one of the first deputy prime ministers of the government.

The secretariat activities of the central commission will be carried out by the Central Directorate of Statistics.

Article 4--A commission of evaluation of agricultural crops will be organized in each county and in the Bucharest municipality; these commission will be attached to the executive committee of the county people's council and of the Bucharest municipality.

The commission will be formed of representatives of the leadership of the bodies and units listed in annex no 5 b).

The chairman of the county commission and of the Bucharest municipal commission will be the chairman of the executive committee of the people's council.

The secretariat activities of the commission will be carried out by the county directorates of statistics and the Bucharest municipal directorate.

Article 5--Commissions of evaluation of agricultural crops will be organized in each municipality, town, the Ilfov agricultural sector, the Bucharest municipal sectors, and the communes; these commissions will be attached to the executive committees or bureaus of the respective people's councils.

The commissions will be formed of representatives of the bodies and units listed in annexes no 5 c) and 5 f).

The chairmen of the evaluation commissions will be: the chairman of the executive committee of the people's council in municipalities; the chairmen of the executive bureaus or committees of the people's councils, according to case, in towns, in the Ilfov agricultural sector, the Bucharest municipal sectors, and in communes.

The secretariat activities of the commissions will be carried out by the apparatus of the executive committees or bureaus of the respective people's councils.

Article 6--A subcommission of evaluation of agricultural crops will be established in each socialist agricultural unit, formed of representatives of the bodies and units listed in annex no 5 g).

The chairman of the subcommission will be the representative of the people's council.

Article 7--The commissions will carry out ongoing activities to ascertain the state of vegetation and maintenance of the crops, and will suggest appropriate measures to the socialist units and people's councils with a view to achieving the agricultural productions envisaged in the plan.

Chapter III

The Duties of the Commissions and Subcommissions of Evaluation of Agricultural Crops

Article 8--The central commission guides and supervises the activities of the county and municipal commissions, the commissions of the Bucharest municipality, the Ilfov agricultural sector, and the town, communal, and unit commissions and subcommissions, and will ensure their ongoing operation; it also supervises the manner in which crops are evaluated in the production units, for which purpose it will:

a) verify that all the areas envisaged to be cultivated have been sown on schedule, and checks the quality of the work performed, the density of the plants, and the evolution of the crops' germination; it oversees the manner in which crop records are kept and takes technical and organizational measures to fulfill the plan tasks;

b) organizes and is responsible for the training of the county and Bucharest municipality commissions of evaluation of agricultural crops, with a view to ensuring that the work is carried out in keeping with the methodological and technical norms of evaluation;

c) supervises the evaluation of agricultural crops in agricultural production units and verifies the reliability of the data reported;

d) examines the data concerning the evaluation of agricultural crops reported by the county and Bucharest municipal commissions, centralizes them, and, following an inspection, establishes its own conclusions on the level of evaluation of the crops;

e) on the dates established, reports to the Council of Ministers the results of the evaluation of the agricultural crops and suggests the measures to be taken.

Article 9--The county and Bucharest municipality commissions are responsible for the precise implementation of the methodological and technical norms of evaluation of agricultural crops by the municipal commissions, the commissions of the Bucharest municipal sectors, the Ilfov agricultural sectors, and the communes, and by the unit subcommissions, and for the correctness of the data reported to the central commission, for which purpose they:

a) monitor, supervise, and verify whether the areas planned to be cultivated have been sown on schedule, the quality of the work carried out, the density of the plants, and the cleaning, sowing, and additional sowing of pastures and natural hayfields, and the evolution of the crop germination; they also take measures to achieve the productions envisaged in the plan;

b) inspect the manner in which agricultural crops are evaluated in all the categories of units and privately cultivated fields with a view to ascertaining the correctness of the data reported and enforcing the schedules established;

c) examine, verify, and centralize the data at the level of the entire county or of the Bucharest municipality respectively, and compile reports on the evaluation of agricultural crops for the executive committee of the county people's council or of the Bucharest municipality and the central commission;

d) instruct the members of the municipal and town commissions, of the Ilfov agricultural sector, the Bucharest municipality sectors, and the communal commissions, as well as the subcommissions of the socialist agricultural units.

Article 10--The municipal commissions, of the Bucharest municipality sectors, the Ilfov agricultural sector, the town, and communal commissions carry out ongoing activities to ascertain and enforce the optimal sowing periods, the germination status and maintenance of the crops, and suggest to the unit managements and people's councils measures to achieve the planned production; they are responsible for the correctness of the data gathered and for reporting them on schedule to the county commission and the Bucharest municipality commission, for which purpose they:

a) monitor the fulfillment of the tasks envisaged in the plans of the socialist agricultural units and other units holding agricultural land concerning the on-schedule sowing of the cultivated areas, the quality of the work performed, the sowing and aditional sowing of pastures and natural hayfields, and the quantitative and qualitative fulfillment of the planned production;

b) evaluate the agricultural crops on privately cultivated plots and fields and enforce the methodological and technical norms of evaluation;

c) guide and permanently monitor the activities of the subcommissions of the socialist agricultural units;

d) finalize and are responsible for the correctness of the data concerning the evaluation of agricultural crops, and present them to the executive committee of the municipal people's council, of the Bucharest municipality sectors, the Ilfov agricultural sector, and respectively to the executive bureau of the town or communal people's council and of the county commission or Bucharest municipality, on the dates established.

Article 11--The subcommissions working in socialist agricultural units are responsible for correctly and on schedule evaluating the agricultural crops, thereby enforcing the methodological and technical norms of evaluation, and carry out ongoing activities to ascertain the germination stage and maintenance of the crops; they take measures to achieve the planned production, for which purpose they:

a) monitor the on-schedule sowing of the areas planned to be cultivated, the quality of the work performed, the density of the plants, and the cleaning, fertilization, sowing, and additional sowing of pastures and natural hayfields with a view to ensuring the quantitative and qualitative fulfillment of the planned production;

b) monitor the evolution of the crops germination and the recording of the data concerning the technologies employed in the crops ledgers;

c) report to the county commissions and of the Bucharest municipality the results of the evaluation of the agricultural crops approved by the communal and town commissions, of the Bucharest municipality sectors, the Ilfov agricultural sector, or the municipal commissions, as the case may be.

The commissions forward in writing the agricultural production ascertained at the most recent evaluation to the managements of the units and the farm or team heads.

The managements of the agricultural units, farm or team heads affix their signature on the agricultural production that is to be obtained according to the most recent evaluation.

Chapter IV

Sanctions

Article 12--The violation of the provisions of the present decree incurs disciplinary, material, civil, contraventional, or penal sanctions, according to case, for persons assigned tasks concerning the performance and monitoring of evaluation work and the reporting of data concerning the status of agricultural crops.

Article 13--The following actions constitute contraventions, unless they are committeed in conditions which the penal law views as infractions:

a) the failure of the members of regional evaluation subcommissions and commissions to observe the schedules envisaged in the methodology of evaluating agricultural crops;

b) the destruction of documents concerning the evaluation of agricultural crops.

The contraventions listed under letter a) are punished by fines ranging between 500-2,000 lei, and those under letter b) by fines ranging between 1,000-2,000 lei.

Contraventions are ascertained and fined by delegates of the central commission and of the county commissions and the Bucharest municipality commission of evaluation of agricultural crops.

The provisions of Law No 32/1968 on establishing and sanctioning contraventions are applicable to the contraventions listed under the present decree.

Chapter V

Final Dispositions

Article 14--The chairmen of the executive committees and bureaus of the people's councils, the managements of socialist agricultural units, and the entire personnel involved in the evaluation of agricultural crops are obligated to declare in writing that they have taken note of the provisions of the present decree and will ensure its precise implementation.

Article 15--Annexes No 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 a)-5 g) constitute an integral part of the present decree.

Article 16--On the date of the present decree, decree no 79/1973 on the evaluation of agricultural crops in the field is abrogated.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucahrest, 6 March 1986

No 77

[passage omitted]

Annex No 5 a)

The Composition of the Central Commission of Evaluation of Agricultural Crops

Chairman:	First deputy prime minister of the government
First deputy chairmen:	The secretary of the RCP Central Committee in charge of the agricultural section The minister of agriculture
Deputy chairmen:	The first deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee The chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives The deputy minister of food industry and procurement of agricultural produce The chairman of the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry The director general of the Central Directorate of Statistics
Members:	The minister secretary of state and head of the department of state agriculture The president of the Academy of Agricultural and Silvicultural Sciences The deputy chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Problems The deputy minister and state secretary in charge of the coordination of agricultural production at the Ministry of Agriculture The deputy minister of finance The rector of the N. Balcescu Agricultural Institute of Bucharest
Secretary:	The deputy director general of the Central Directorate of Statistics

Annex No 5 b)

Composition of the County and Bucharest Municipality Commissions of Evaluation of Agricultural Crops

Chairman:	The chairman of the executive committee of the county people's council or of the Bucahrest unicipality
First deputy chairmen:	The secretary of the RCP county committee in charge of agricultural matters

The director general of the general directorate for agriculture

Deputy chairmen: The chairman of the county union of agricultural production cooperatives
The director of the council for the industrialization and procurement of agricultural produce
The director of the directorate of statistics

Members: The director in charge of grain, industrial crops, and land stock of the county general directorate for agriculture
The head of the planning, development, and organization section of the executive committee of the county people's council or of the Bucharest municipality
The director of the trust of state agricultural enterprises
The director of the horticultural trust
The director of the county enterprise for contracting, purchasing, and storing agricultural produce
The director of the branch of the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry
Two-three directors of research and production institutes or stations in charge of agricultural crops

Secretary: The deputy director of the county or Bucharest municipality directorate of statistics

Annex No 5 c)

Composition of the Municipal (Town) Commission of Evaluation of Agricultural Crops

Chairman: The chairman of the executive committee or bureau of the people's council

Deputy chairman: The chairman of the joint state and cooperative agroindustrial council

Members: The chairmen of the agricultural production cooperatives

The directors of the state agricultural enterprises and the research and production stations

The chief engineers of the agricultural production cooperatives
The directors of intercooperative economic associations and cooperative and state economic associations

Secretary: The secretary of the executive committee or bureau of the people's council

Annex No 5 d)

Composition of the Commission of Evaluation of Agricultural Crops of the Ilfov Agricultural Sector

Chairman: The chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of the Ilfov agricultural sector

First deputy chairmen: The secretary of the party committee in charge of agricultural matters of the Ilfov agricultural sector
The director in charge of grain, industrial crops, and land stock of the general directorate for agriculture of the Bucharest municipality

Deputy chairman: The deputy chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of the Ilfov agricultural sector

Members: The director of the trust of state agricultural enterprises of the Bucharest municipality
A representative of the local branch of the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry
A representative of the Bucharest enterprise for contracting, purchasing, and storing agricultural produce
The directors of the intercooperative economic associations and of cooperative and state economic association in charge of agricultural crops

Secretary: The secretary of the executive committee of the people's council of the Ilfov agricultural sector

Annex No 5 e)

Composition of the Commission of Evaluation of Agricultural Crops of the Bucharest Municipality Sectors

Chairman: The chairman of the executive committee of the people's council

Deputy chairman: The deputy chairman of the executive committee of the people's council

Members: The technician in charge of the agricultural ledger

Secretary: The secretary of the executive committee of the people's council

Annex No 5 f)

Composition of the Communal Commission of Evaluation of the Agricultural Crops

Chairman: The chairman of the executive bureau of the communal people's council

Deputy chairman: The deputy chairman of the executive bureau of the communal people's council

Members:
The representative of the joint state and cooperative agroindustrial council
The chairmen of the agricultural production cooperatives
The directors of the state agricultural enterprises and agricultural research stations
The chief engineers of the agricultural production cooperatives

The directors of the intercooperative economic associations and state and cooperative agricultural associations

The chairmen of fruit growers' associations and associations of pasture amelioration in non-cooperative areas

The agricultural (horticultural) engineer of the agrozooveterinarian district

Secretary: The secretary of the executive bureau of the people's council

Annex No 5g)

Composition of the Subcommission of Evaluation of Agricultural Crops of Agricultural Units

Chairman: The representative of the communal, town, or municipal people's council

Members:
- A representative of the general directorate for agriculture
- A representative of the county branch of the Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry
- A representative of the county enterprise for contracting, purchasing, and storing agricultural produce
- The manager of the agricultural unit
- The chief accountant (economist) of the agricultural unit
- Farm heads

Secretary: The chief engineer

12782
CSO:2700/190

FORESTRY EXPERT LAMENTS REDUCED LUMBER PRODUCTION CAPACITY

Leipzig LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG in German 10/11 May 86 p 11

[Interview with Prof Dr Horst Kurth, provincial chief forest ranger, by LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG staff member Harald Lachmann: "Use Forest Heritage Well and Continue to Increase it; Interview on Development and Productivity of Our Forests"; date and place not given; first five paragraphs are LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG introduction]

[Text] By its natural vegetation form, the GDR is woodlands. This economic system has been maintained for us on 2.9 million hectares, over a quarter of our territory. Is that enough for us for lumber production and the strategy of environmental ecology? Do we live at the expense of our forests? Is it possible to obtain higher yields from the forest soil by intensification? Do the environmental ecology functions of this form of vegetation take second place to lumber production? Is it possible to effectively protect the forests from industrial waste products? Questions that we posed to a leading authority intimately acquainted with European forests, Prof Dr Horst Kurth, the Tharandt forestry forecaster.

Our interview partner:

Provincial Chief Forest Ranger Prof Dr Horst Kurth is director of the field of forest establishment and the study of forest yields at Dresden Technical University, Tharandt forestry section.

Born in Halberstadt in 1930, where he became an SED member in 1948; after graduation from high school he studied forestry in Tharandt. He took his doctorate in 1959, then worked as a brigade director in the Potsdam Forest Project Planning VEB. Since 1965, teaching activity in Tharandt; four years later postdoctoral lecturing qualification. Appointed professor in 1970, for many years active as section director and/or as dean of the faculty for building, water and forest matters at Dresden Technical University.

Guest professorships took him to Finland, Sweden, the USSR, France, and Cuba. In 1984, Helsinki University conferred an honorary doctorate on him. Prof Dr Kurth is chairman of the Dresden Bezirk executive of the Society for Nature and Environment in the GDR Cultural League.

Our interview partner is married and father of two sons.

[Question] What has become of Germania's gloomy forests which Rome's historian Tacitus in days of old described terrifyingly and which covered over 90 percent of our territory?

Prof Kurth: They were cut down. Man has increasingly made use of them. The historians distinguish between three large waves of clearing over the past thousand years. Wars did the rest. At any rate, wood was the principal fuel, thus main energy source for mankind, for thousands of years and moreover principal building material. Forest land was sacrificed when new arable land was needed, larger settlements and towns arose, when transportation system and industry developed, mining gained in importance. It was preserved where it appeared unsuitable for all that because of relief, location or soil quality or it was needed as medieaval town forest, as forest for construction of log cabins or as royal forest for protection against avalanches.

[Question] On GDR territory, that constitutes all of 27 percent. Is that enough for a developed industrial nation?

Prof Kurth: It could be said that a quarter isn't that bad even though we are thus below the world and European average. Considerably more disturbing appears to me to be the differences within our country. Leipzig Bezirk with 13.5 percent ranks last as regards forested area; however in Suhl this area is nearly half. A decisive dictate of the hour--incidentally legally established by the GDR soil use decree--can only be for us not to permit further reduction of this ecosystem vital to mankind. And I am very happy that extraordinary efforts are being made especially in Leipzig Bezirk to increase the share of forest again. But as to your question: Yes, 27 percent forest area is not much, but it can meet our requirements as regards a stable lumber production as well as with respect to the strategy of environmental ecology.

Greater Lumber Imports Are no Solution

[Question] Industry's lumber demand, despite new sources of energy, modern materials, intensive production technologies, continues to grow worldwide and also in the GDR. Wouldn't it be preferable for us to meet this demand by imports?

Prof Kurth: That would be neither profitable nor necessary, someday also no longer possible. All speculations of the sixties to operate the domestic forests as parkland proved to be incorrect. Lumber cannot be effectively transported over long distances, it must be domestically produced. Soon it will no longer be available on the world market, not even in the Soviet Union.

[Question] You said lumber imports of this magnitude are not even necessary.

Prof Kurth: Of course, a country that is in 87th place in the world as regards its share of forest area but is in 11th position for lumber consumption depends on imports. But our forests are extremely rich in wood. Regarding per hectare yield we achieve international top value. The GDR foresters harvest 1.3 times the European average for comparable areas, we surpass the world average fivefold.

That puts us in the position to cut 11 million cubic meters a year--two-thirds of industry's annual demand--in domestic forests. But what we are going to need beyond the present level in the long run must also be met from our own forests. Of course, only according to the natural possibilities. Greater improvement and economical handling also for the raw material wood. By the way, 12,000 different products are made from it in the GDR.

[Question] With a demand like this, is it realistic to expect that the productive capacity of our forest will not be reduced in the course of decades?

Prof Kurth: We do not live at the expense of our forests. On the contrary. For the past 30 years we can record a continuous increase of their living wood reserves. Two-thirds of the increase are harvested every year. While in 1950 forests had an average of 110 cubic meters of wood per hectare, the present stands are 183 cubic meters of wood. We would like to double current yields in 100 years. For since there has been forest management, its fundamental ethical principle has been always to think ahead, to utilize this form of vegetation effectively. What we foresters harvest in the forests must be in constant accord with the striving to pass it on more and more productively to our children and grandchildren.

For me this principle has been the moral imperative of a communist attitude towards nature ever since I received long ago responsibility for the forest of the 21st century as a young brigade leader for forest project planning. Or, in line with Marx's words, we foresters "like good family fathers" want "to leave the earth in improved condition to the subsequent generations."

[Question] Lasting effect in the management of the forests--that signifies concretely that there has been a break with the centuries-old habit of exploitation, to put it better: destructive exploitation, of the resource wood?

Prof Kurth: You could call it that. About 1800 a start was made to use the holdings of trees economically; it was realized that wood--like no fossil raw material--is inexhaustible if correctly handled. However, that was done less in the interest of the forests which were then in a catastrophic condition but more in the interest of the increasing demand for wood for the sake of the developing capitalist industry. And thus man changed within a few decades the natural German mixed beech and oak forests into vast coniferous wood monocultures because they met his economic interests better. The ecologically far more attractive red beech was retained here on all of 8 percent of the forest area.

[Question] Our forest, as we find it now, thus is manmade. Nothing will change that any longer. But what is socialist forestry undertaking to shape this anthropogenic effect in the interest of man and nature?

Prof Kurth: Let us adhere to the principle of lasting effectiveness. This includes not removing from the forest any more biomass than necessary to reproduce itself steadily and adequately. That includes utilizing the free forces of nature, sunlight, water and carbon dioxide, striving for maximum growth, choosing the optimum structure as to types of trees and the optimum afforestation density and to apply, among other things, modern breeding and gene technology. It is especially in this area that we see tremendous reserves, for in our forests there grow as a rule plants that have not yet been genetically influenced by man. Furthermore, this includes a favorable spatial organization of the holdings which helps in effective management of the forest and at the same time protects it from dangers, e.g., storms, and finally a reasonable ratio between young, medium and old wood.

[Question] The forest, as we had already touched on, serves man by far not solely as a source of raw material.

Prof Kurth: It can even be said that the part of our forests in which ecological, cultural-esthetic, and social hygienic functions restrict the priority of lumber production is growing. At present, shelter woods--erosion-endangered slopes, parks, national parks, and coastal protected areas--as well as protected and special forests preferred for health, recreation, water management and scientific purposes already constitute 16 percent. Views according to which ecological obligations are being fulfilled in the wake of lumber production are not in accord with socialist forestry.

[Question] Are there reliable parameters for the ecological utility value of this ecosystem?

Prof Kurth: Here forestry science has a need to catch up, particularly since the ecological expectations on the forest at times are too general and lack precision. But it is undisputed that the ecological benefit exceeds that of lumber production. Forests produce oxygen, bind dust, store and purify water, are climate stabilizing, and not least offer innumerable animals and plants biosphere and a basis for existence. Forests create esthetic pleasure, provide recreation, influence body, mind, and soul of man. Thus enough reasons not to permit the share of forests to decline any further. Rather the ecological conditions for stable agricultural production require expanding the forest or the tree population in the open landscape. Our agricultural area ought to have just short of one percent of trees: in the interest of more fertile soil as well as in the interest of conservation, of the habitat for fauna and flora.

Great Efforts for the Protection of Nature

[Question] An intact natural environment thus is only guaranteed by adequately intact forests. On the other hand, industrial waste products pollute this ecologically beneficial ecosystem quite a bit.

Prof Kurth: Even more than that. Pollutants in the air impair not only the forest as such but they also restrict its positive effects for a clean environment. The damages caused by emission constitute a serious problem. Society has now recognized that and the efforts made, especially in the GDR, in recent years, are very great. They result internationally in considerable successes as experts from all over assure us time and again. I think of the Duebener Heide, in the midst of the Leipzig/Halle area of industrial concentration. It continues to fulfill its tasks as lumber supplier and recreational area, owing to the efforts of forestry....

[Question] ...and because surrounding combines succeed in reducing emission step by step, e.g., by installation of filtration plants. Is there any other alternative?

Prof Kurth: There is no other. Nature can not and will not adapt. We will not be able to develop any really smoke-resistant types of trees. Also occasionally heard theories to reduce industrial production in the future are of course unrealistic. But what is involved is not only protection of the forests alone. For the matter that escapes through chimneys or waste channels into the air and waters frequently contains valuable substances, which thus are lost to further economic use. When we set the goal for ourselves in the GDR to reduce discharge of sulfur dioxide by nearly one third by the early nineties, one of the factors behind that is that we have to import sulfur at great expense. The directive to the new 5-year plan requests industry to change to relatively closed substance cycles. Key technologies can only be low-polluting technologies. The forest demonstrates that to us. For thousands of years the production-consumption-destruction cycle of matter has functioned in it and the result is--even with today's human influence--no pollution but gain for the environment.

Exotic Conifers Enrich Forests

[Question] There will not be such a thing as a tree not sensitive to smoke. But scientists of your section are engaged in making the forest more resistant.

Prof Kurth: That is true. Obviously we are interested hereby in minimizing damages that have already occurred, maintaining the forest function. For this purpose, we take, e.g., measures against biotic pests, determine how use of lumber and reforestation as well as care, fertilizing, and amelioration must take place. There are also experiments for breeding plants less susceptible to environmental effects, and not only against industrial ones. For emission effects frequently cause problems to forests only in insidious combination with extreme temperatures, snow burdens, storms, and forestry pests. Furthermore we want to increase again the stock of deciduous trees, above all to reduce the share of spruce trees from more heavily polluted zones. On one tenth of our forest area we acclimatize moreover exotic conifers, including Douglas firs, special pine trees, and larches.

[Question] In conclusion, a look ahead. In less than one tree generation, our fossil carbon sources--oil, coal--will be exhausted. Are they then going to be replaced by the constantly self-reproducing carbon source wood?

Prof Kurth: Absolutely, even though not by wood alone. But what the forests of the earth produce in wood in one year exceeds in its weight the world annual production of steel, cement, aluminum, copper, and plastics combined. In 12 months, biomass grows again in the ecosystem, which corresponds to seven times the annual world oil production. In wood, complex macromolecules are already performed. Here nature accomplishes every day anew with the help of sun, carbon dioxide, and rain at normal pressure and low temperatures for which mankind requires great chemical production complexes. The production costs for one ton of forestry biomass, by the way, amounts to only one tenth of the import costs for a ton of oil.

[Question] Whereby, however, our lumber fund is additionally polluted.

Prof Kurth: Undoubtedly scientific-technical progress will discover other energy and substance sources. But in the future we must quite simply handle the attractive raw material wood more responsibly. Too much biosubstance--from sticks up to barks, branches, pine needles, leaves--is not taken into consideration, wood residue is generously discarded as waste by industry, cellulose waste liquor is discharged into rivers, reserves which, properly used, could save millions of cubic meters of lumber from being cut. But I am sure that here, too, we will have taken a decisive step forward by the turn of the century. We have no other choice.

12356
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OFFICE COMPUTERS, DATA PROCESSING AID WHOLESALE COMBINES

East Berlin DER HANDEL in German Vol 36 No 2, 1985 pp 26-27

Movement of Goods Directed from Work Place

Klaus-Juergen Grundlach, engineer, Central Economic Commission Wholesale Sector, director of microprocessing technology department for electronic data processing, Adolf Gerecke, mathematician, Berlin Wholesale Combine Sector, director of data processing organization department.

[Text] A uniform data processing system with discrete projects for the fifteen combines is currently being used to track the total movement of basic wholesale use. This is achieved by means of regional data processing centers (DPC's) equipped with ESER-mainframe computers. Not only does this organizational structure increase efficiency and effectiveness in

-- preparing and implementing processes related to the movement of goods,
-- directing, planning and monitoring supply, and
-- accounting and statistics,

but it also has another advantage. In the more than 250 operating units of the wholesale combines the recording of transactions and data on punch cards remains decentralized at their place of origin. The punch cards must then be loaded onto trucks and transported to the fifteen regional data processing centers where they are incorporated into the centralized project work. The gathering of the previous day's results (lists and tables) is linked to the delivery of the new data storage media. In the wholesale sector today, more than 1.2 million punch cards for transactions concerning outgoing goods are generated daily, with an additional 10% during peak supply times. Moreover, all other transactions and data must also be recorded on punch cards for central processing. The necessary technical equipment (card punchers and verifiers, punch card duplicators), in addition to years of moral wear and tear, is increasingly subject to physical wear and tear. This problem will intensify rapidly in coming years, as this equipment ceased being manufactured more than fifteen years ago and as the necessary spare parts have also been out of production for years.

Office Computer as Alternative Solution

The introduction of the office computer in accordance with international trends compels the wholesale sector to establish an alternate data processing organization without delay. From today's business perspective there is only one possible way to solve the problems mentioned above: Technical development based on microelectronic components must provide for decentralized, on site data processing on type A5120/A5130 office computers. Using these computers at the wholesale combines themselves means data processing must be integrated into the system where the movement of goods is actually occurring. These office computers come with CAM-work stations.

The scheduled development of the ZADIB (recording of rise and fall in stock, disposition and inventory accounting) office computer project for the wholesale sector fulfills this alternate data processing organization requirement. With the accelerated application of microelectronics more than 1000 CAM-work stations will be used in the future. Average productivity (computer time) will be 10-15 hours/day for the complex processes related to the turnover of goods and for supply requirements in the purchasing and information centers (EIZ).

Program with Three Expansion Phases

The computer solutions in the first expansion phase of the ZADIB discrete project include:

1. A complete and complex inventory for all items based on order number and organized according to all available types of stock, all available repackaging or crate sizes and all available pallets and types of empties. Inventory accounting is the final transaction related to the movement of goods, which makes the current stock report available as supply and management information without any time delay. Thus such things as changes in stock status as well as inventory taking are implemented by means of very efficient programmed solutions.

2. The processing of all transactions involved in the delivery and other movement of goods (such as transfers, inventory discrepancies, lost goods records, return deliveries, other receipt of goods, complaints, etc.).

3. The sales disposition as core of the project. This includes catalogue sales, sales with immediate printing of delivery slips, delivery and sale of consignment goods, standing orders including stock availability, to include among other things immediate inventory balancing after each transaction as well as the processing of supplementary price changes.

4. Recording data for transactions which do not alter merchandise inventory.

5. Permanent data pertaining to goods, clients and suppliers.

6. Software to save data files and data in case of computer malfunction.

7. Conversion of data for processed transactions onto 1/2" magnetic bands to safeguard the off-line link to ESER-projects, which further process the data in accordance with allocated processing.

8. Programs of a user-business system to handle start routines, program control, data file control and the safeguarding of user and access rights to individual programs.

The second expansion phase, dependent on a printer under development by the Robotron combine (for which the SD 1157 mosaic printer is the necessary technical basis) will provide the computer solution. With this printer the necessary tables and lists for movement of goods transactions can be produced on the office computer work stations. This includes individual accounting for delivery of goods to clients (also partially used as order processing slip for sorting and order processing sections) and the sorting and order processing tables and lists in all technical variants.

The third expansion phase finally makes it possible to follow the entire chain of events, including inventory accounting, all the way to the warehouse (location of paletts). This makes it possible to manage, plan and direct the movement of goods according to warehouse location and age of goods.

Complex On Site Solution

The three expansion phases (of which the first is already being used by six of the wholesale sector combines and the second and third are still under development) create computer solutions for the discrete project. These solutions ensure on site data processing for all transactions concerning movement of goods. The break in activity caused by centralized stock processing (exclusively centralized data processing in the DPC's causes a two to three day lag per chain of events) will be eliminated in the future. Thus, the office computer will accomplish all the complexities that ensure the immediate processing of transactions. All other jobs will be fed to the data processing centers according to the principle of allocated processing, there to be centrally processed on ESER-systems. Measured against the 100% ESER-processing today, the future work load will still be 80% of the total.

The primary data gathered with the office computer project can also be applied to future projects. In this way all data need only be gathered once, ensuring a delimitation in both content and time.

Follow-up projects will include:

-- daily routing optimization,
-- monitoring of contract fulfillment,
-- management of warehouse organization, process guidance systems,
-- handling of packing materials and rented empties.

Far-reaching Organizational Changes

The universal use of office computers forces fundamental changes in the entire previous organizational structure. These changes make human labor redundant, cut down on jobs and time, lower material consumption, release total commodities available and reduce both average merchandise inventory and costs.

The redundancy of human labor applies primarily to backup and card file activities as well as to the recording of data and the processing of slips. Most time is saved in processing slips (original versus key-punched card), in comparing original slip with computer listing and in separating and disseminating of ESER lists and tables. Material consumption is reduced because punch card are no longer used at all and less paper is used in ESER lists (data are current and can be called up on the screen at any time).

The release of total commodities available and the reduction of average merchandise inventory is achieved by no longer interrupting the flow of incoming and outgoing goods every two to three days. This, in turn, shortens the ordering and delivery process.

The effort that is no longer expended in the data processing centers will be put to more efficient and effective use in the future in operating the decentralized office computers. Data processing costs are reduced as a result of different types of expenditures.

When all costs and usage factors are compared (gain in relation to unique expenditures) and given broadest possible consideration, the recoupment period is 1.52 years.

13233
CSO: 2300/331

ECONOMY ROMANIA

MEASURES TO INCREASE USE OF WOOD RESOURCES

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 16, 18 Apr 86 pp 5-6

[Article by Gheorghe Badescu: "Increasing the Degree of Utilization of the Wood Resources"]

[Text] The better utilization of all natural resources is one of the main objectives of the policy of comprehensively developing the national economy. Among these resources, wood is particularly important due to both its economic value and its regenerative properties. Consequently, conserving, tending, and developing forests is important for exhaustively and better utilizing wood resources, and for environmental protection--two priority requirements for ensuring rational exploitation and utilization of this important economic resource.

Continuously increasing the volume of wood used for industrial purposes, ensuring the exhaustive utilization of the wood resources, rationally exploiting the existing forests, promoting appropriate technical, technological, and organizational solutions in the process of efficient utilization of wood resources, improving environmental conditions, and preserving the ecological balance are some of the major tasks of the Bucharest Wood Exploitation Central and its enterprises. The basic technology involved in the production process of those enterprises involves the exploitation of whole or parts of crown trees, priming operations on preparatory platforms, and finally transportation to sorting and preindustrial treatment centers. The organizational concept governing this modern exploitation technology promoted by the central enterprises is in line with the general principles of streamlining production processes; the technological processes involved are of an industrial character, technological operations proceed in a continuous flow toward the final point of the production process, internal handling and transportation are reduced to a minimum, and the entire production process is subjected to complex mechanization.

The fulfillment of the above mentioned tasks is closely linked to the manner in which each enterprise fulfills the production and efficiency indexes established in the plan. From this viewpoint, the overall achievements of the central show that in the first quarter of 1986 the plan was fulfilled 103.7 percent in the area of production, 100.9 percent in the area of labor productivity, 104.5 percent in the area of wood volume put into production, and so forth. All the enterprises of the centrals contributed to these achievements, in particular the Rimnicu Vilcea, Piatra Neamt, and Bacau forestry exploitation and transportation enterprises. In highlighting the main factors that permitted these results we want to primarily mention the positive impact of last year's results, and thorough understanding of the production plan for this year.

Concerning the first aspect, in 1985 the gross volume of wood put into production exceeded 22,200,000 cubic meters, the necessary stockpiles were ensured for a smooth production flow in the first quarter of the current year, and the degree of utilization of the wood was higher by 30 lei/cubic meter than in 1984. On the other hand, the analysis of the plan tasks that highlighted some of the characteristics of the production plan for this year--the timber volume envisaged for production is lower than in 1985 by 3.7 percent, whereby greater reductions were recorded at enterprises in the southern parts of the country, where oak and acacia exploitations have been pared down; the share of secondary products is increasing, as is the volume of wood resources derived from wooded pastures; the volume of products with a limited degree of processing, delivered as such, will be increased (timber for cellulose, mine timber, etc.), and the volume of sawn timber logs will be reduced; the production-commodities of new facilities (furniture, panels, veneers, etc.) will total about 334 million lei, and the degree of utilization of wood resources will be higher than in 1985 (by 32 lei/cubic meter, i.e., by 4.4 percent), etc.--allowed us to issue the most appropriate technical, technological, and organizational measures required to better utilize the internal resources available for an increased production.

Within the framework of the actions envisaged in order to fully achieve the objectives established in the plan for this year, those designed to increase labor productivity are of a particular importance. This year, by ensuring a labor productivity of at least 3 cubic meters/man/day we expect to expend about 30 percent less than in 1985 for each cubic meter of timber put into production.

Along this line, activities at felling areas, priming platforms, and transportation centers will be centered on concentrating the means of production and manpower with a view to completing the various operations on schedule and as rapidly as possible, and with a minimum expenditure of manpower and materials. Also, steps are being taken to ensure that manpower and fuel intensive operations (sectioning, cleaving, barking, etc.) are transferred toward the final point of the production process, to soring and preindustrial treatment centers, where the resources can be used in a more complex and superior manner. At the same time, we plan to expand the utilization of large capacity means of transportation so as to be able to carry trees of maximum length to the sorting and preindustrial treatment centers where they are turned into products ready for industrial use.

One of the multiple-effect actions that is now in progress is the modernization of working technologies, which is currently in effect at 14 timber enterprises of the central. One of the purposes of this action is to introduce interphase transport telesorters at the Curtea de Arges, Toplita, Lunca Ilvei, Lunca Bradului, and other plants; feed resinous logs on highly aggregated technological lines at the Toplet, Piatra Arsa, Lunca Bradului, and other plants, and purchase and equip the plants with 15 Portal-type cranes, whereby we expect to achieve personnel savings of over 700 men. Simultaneously, steps are being taken to modernize working technologies at 12 sorting and preindustrial treatment centers (at Mineciu, Brasov, Risnov, Rimnicu Sarat, Paltinoasa, Piatra Arsa, etc.) which this year are expected to handle (sort and process) over 1.2 million cubic meters of wood. The measures are aimed at mechanizing unloading operations by expanding the utilization of Portal cranes, fixed point sectioning installations, and cable installations. A relatively important saving of personnel--more than 1,900 men--will be achieved by implementing standardized technological processes at felling areas and differentiated maximum tarrifs according to the nature of the work, geographical area, and terrain conditions.

The value of the production-commodities will be increased and the degree of utilization of the wood resources will be raised especially by expanding production sharing both among timber processing enterprises and between them and customer enterprises. For this purpose, measures have been taken to ensure stocking and drying facilities (for natural and artificial drying) with a view to ensuring stockpiles of dry timber for the production of prefabricated and semifabricated items, using crate sections, doors, windows, and cut timber (which became available following cuts in the plan for such products) to produce prefabricated and semifabricated timber products.

In view of the specific characteristics of our work and of the need to better utilize the wood resources, special attention will be paid to providing the necessary conditions for utilizing recoverable resources derived from technological processes at forestry plants (bark, needles, branches, etc.) and at sorting and preindustrial treatment centers (bark, sawdust, splinters, etc.). This year, the volume of such resources is expected to total over 394,000 cubic meters, to be employed as follows: 20 percent for obtaining cellulose, tannic acid, essential oil, and needle flour through chemical processing; 35 percent for chipboards and fiberboards; and 45 percent to be used as fuel by the respective plants and other enterprises. Along the same line, efforts will be continued and expanded to promote small bulk wood processing at mechanized stations located at sorting and pre-industrial treatment centers, thus ensuring a considerable percentage of the raw material required for packing materials and other products featured on the plan of the central enterprises, and making available considerable volumes of timber for export and for domestic consumers.

The above actions constitute only part of the general measures planned to be implemented in order to fulfill the plan tasks for this year. Their precise implementation, in conjunction with the elimination of certain shortcomings (the utilization of cable installations at felling areas below capacity; failure to observe maintenance, inspection, and repair schedules; oversized work teams, etc.) can provide the necessary conditions for smooth operations and for obtaining better results in all the aspects of timber utilization.

12782
CSO:2700/193

STEPS TO INCREASE COAL PRODUCTION SUGGESTED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No16, 18 Apr 86 p 6-7

[Article by Lucian Berceanu, deputy minister of mines: "More Coal by Increasing Labor Productivity"]

]Text] In order to emphasize the intensive aspects of socio-economic development, better utilize material and human resources, and more markedly increase labor productivity we must efficiently use the technical potential and the time allotted to the achievement of the material production. In line with the general efforts being made, the mining enterprises are carrying out extensive actions to continuously increase labor productivity as a decisive condition for obtaining the highest possible volumes of coal and ores. This year, labor productivity is envisaged to rise throughout the Ministry of Mines by 10.7 percent (see table) as compared to 1985, which means productivity increases of 18.8 percent for brown coal, 9.5 percent for underground coal, and 10.5 percent for quarry lignite.

The main factor influencing productivity in the mining industry is technical progress. In the past 5-year plan, the mining industry was allocated important investment funds for speeding up the process of mechanization of the production, procuring highly productive technical equipment--mechanized cutting installations, advance combines, excavators with large buckets, crushing machines, and well and gallery perforating and digging installations--automating the operation of certain installations, mechanization of auxiliary and service operations, modernization and improvement of mine opening and preparation technologies, and so forth.

This year, too, as throughout the 1986-90 5-year plan, this process of promoting technical progress will continue at an intensive pace. However, the most important is that the efforts made to increase the degree of mechanization and automation of production processes should be fully utilized and that the production of coal and ores should rapidly increase, thus better meeting the requirements of the national economy. In 1985 labor productivity will increase by promoting technical progress at a 6.3 percent rate. Among the actions envisaged for this purpose we will mention those concerning:

--increasing the degree of utilization of technological excavation-transportation-dumping lines in lignite quarries, particularly in the Oltenia basins. This will be achieved by: improving working technologies in teh quarries; providing the quarries with means of mechanization and semi-mechanization; reorganizing maintenance and repair activities; providing technological equipment with control, meansurement, and command devices; organizing spare parts and subassembly stores in the vicinity of the quarries, with a view to increasing repair efficiency; improving the skills of the working personnel, etc.;

--increasing the average speed of advance in mines equipped with mechanized cutting-loading-support installations from 17-18 meters a month in the past year to 25-26 meters a month in 1986 in bituminuous coal mines, and from 30-32 meters a month to 40-42 meters a month in lignite mines. In view of the varying levels of production and productivity achieved at mining exploitations, steps will be taken to expand the good results attained and to promote progressive technologies, so that the measures planned can be implemented in the shortest possible time;

--expanding the mechanization of difficult and labor intensive operations underground and on the surface of the mines (the transportation of materials, equipment, and subassemblies; drawing the broken chain on the underside of scraper elevators; loading-unloading and handling operations in coal stores, etc.);

--generalizing the mechanized extraction of coal from the underground from 2,480,000 tons in the past year to 4 billion tons in 1986 (161.3 percent) in bituminous coal mines, and from 8,515,000 tons to 9,840,000 tons (115.6 percent) in lignite and brown coal mines;

--organizing underground stores of vital spare parts in all the large mines, with a view to efficiently carrying out the repair and maintenance of mechanized mining equipment, cutting combines, loading machines, perforation installations, etc.;

--carrying out the operations envisaged in the plan for opening new coal production capacities this year. For this purpose, an additional 21 rotor excavators and 12 dumping machines will be installed and put into operation this year at the lignite quarries of the Rovinari, Motru-Jilt, Husnicioara-Mehedinti, and Horezu-Vilcea basins.

Group of factors	Labor productivity increase	Relative personnel savings per factor
Total	10.7	X
of which:		
-- technical progress	6.3	54
-- improved management, production, and labor	4.2	36
-- improved personnel skills	1	9.2

An important role in ensuring the productivity increases envisaged for this year will be played by measures to improve the organization of management, production, and labor, which are expected to raise this index by 4.2 percent. Proceeding from the specific conditions prevailing at the mining units and the precise determination of the resources available, concrete actions, schedules, and responsibilities have been established; these can be divided into two major categories:

1) Apportioning and allocating the labor force according to activities and categories of personnel with a view to: ensuring the operation of directly productive mine areas (mine faces, mine opening and preparation operations) at full capacity; eliminating bottlenecks and ensuring the transportation of the deposits extracted in mines and quarries.

2) Standardizing the organization of mine surface activities and establishing new norms for these activities with a view to reducing the number of personnel; establishing revised and improved tasks for each worker or team employed in auxiliary surface work.

Continuously improving working technologies and handling modern and highly complex equipment require appropriate personnel training at all the levels, both for operating the machines, equipment, and installations and for their maintenance, repair, and inspection. At the level of the entire branch and its units such training is provided through vocational schools and special highschools, and through the measures implemented to recycle, improve, and specialize the entire working personnel. Alone in the current year, for example, it is envisaged to train 27,850 skilled workers, out of which 5,400 will be trained at vocational schools and industrial mining highschools, and 22,450 will be trained on the job.

All the measures and actions planned for this year are designed to contribute to increasing labor productivity and creating the necessari conditions for achieving the entire production planned for 1986 at a high qualitative level. In point of fact, by the end of the first 2 months of this year, the results obtained at the majority of the coal enterprises showed a considerable increase in production, achieved mainly through increased labor productivity. The important thing now is that all the mining enterprises and exploitations continue to fully, regularly, and on schedule implement all the proposals formulated and approved under their own plans of measures to increase labor productivity.

12782
CSO: 2700/193

NEW LAW ON WORKERS' REMUNERATION ANALYZED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 16, 18 Apr pp 11-12

[Article by Nicolae Nita: "The Overall Contract System and the Direct Contract System as Important Elements of Implementing the Principle of Distribution According to Work"]

[Text] The intensive program of developing and modernizing the Romanian economy has been continuously dynamized by the concepts, theses, and ideas of a great theoretical and practical value featured in normative documents and acts that provide the necessary framework and conditions for improving the economic-financial mechanism, bolstering self-management and self-administration, and actively exercising the prerogatives of the revolutionary workers' democracy.

The law concerning work remuneration under the overall and direct contract systems, debated and approved at the recent session of the Grand National Assembly, is the outcome of the scientific, revolutionary, daring, and original thinking of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a profound and far-sighted thinker and bold promoter of what is new, at whose initiative and under whose direct leadership it was developed. The law reflects the realism and clear-sightedness of our party secretary general and of a dialectical and manysided analysis of the ways to improve the socialist relations of work and distribution, carried out in the light of the requirements of intensively developing the economy and emphasizing its qualitative aspects.

Conceived in a broad perspective designed to strengthen the link between incomes and the results of work and thus to increase economic efficiency and the contribution made by each unit to fully utilizing our technical and human potential, the law on remuneration under overall and direct contract systems takes into account the general interests of the national economy as well as those of each working person, and constitutes an eloquent expression of the permanent attention paid by our party and state to ensuring the necessary conditions for achieving the 13th party congress objectives concerning the rapid development of the

Romanian economy and doubling labor productivity in the course of the 1986-90 5-year plan.

The new regulations are designed to both more markedly stimulate creative efforts and to enhance the responsibility of the working people as owners, producers, and consumers for fulfilling the plan and judiciously managing the material and financial resources provided by the society for the production sector. The law puts a greater emphasis on qualitative aspects, thereby promoting the contribution of the collectives of working people to better utilizing the technical, economic, and human potential at their disposal.

The provisions of the law have been correlated to the national actions that are being carried out in economic units to organize and modernize the production processes with a view to capitalizing on scientific research, modern technology, and material and labor resources, and doubling labor productivity in the course of this 5-year plan, raising the technical and qualitative level of products, reducing material and energy consumption, enhancing economic efficiency, and thus increasing the incomes of the working people.

The recently adopted law provides a legal framework for improving the organization of labor and remuneration so as to resolutely implement the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity, quality, and social importance of work, which requires that the entire working personnel should be paid according to their contribution to the production and the results obtained in their work. The new overall and direct contract systems provide incentives for the entire working personnel to fulfill and exceed the planned itemized production and the production for export, to better utilize raw and other materials, increase the percentage of high quality products achieved, reduce the specific consumption of raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, operate the machines and equipment at capacity, and improve the organization of the production and labor.

By capitalizing on the superiority of our production relations, the law provides incentives for all the categories of working personnel to obtain the largest possible volume of production at a minimum expenditure of material and labor, i.e., to enhance the efficiency of the labor expended by the society for producing new assets. Similarly, the implementation of the overall contract system permits us to more closely link the organization of production and labor to work norms and to the working people's incomes.

In view of the increased incentive possibilities created by the overall contract system, the law stipulates that this system should be implemented in all economic activities, to all the categories of personnel, and at all organizational levels, beginning with the basic ones--work teams, installations, workshops, and sections--up to the level of factory, plant, and enterprise, as well as industrial centrals and ministries. Within the overall contract system, the direct contract remuneration system is applied in all the cases in which the quantity of products or the volume of work carried out by one person or one team can be determined on the basis of time or production norms. A direct linkage is thus achieved between the work done and the results obtained and the due remuneration.

The governing principle featured in the law on the overall and direct contract systems is that the incomes of the working people are established in direct relationship with the fulfillment of the itemized production in the planned range structure or with the work performed, and are not subject to any limitation either when the plan tasks are exceeded or not fulfilled. This serves as a forceful incentive for the working people to fulfill and exceed the itemized production in the range structure envisaged in the plan, and to secure domestic or foreign markets for it.

At the same time, the working people's incomes can increase more considerably when the production is fulfilled within a shorter time or with a smaller number of personnel than envisaged in the norms, in keeping with the legal principle that the amount of money envisaged in the overall contract system does not change regardless of the number of personnel and the time required to fulfill the contract.

Also, the law creates the possibility of providing additional incentives for workers, foremen, engineers, and other categories of personnel in production sections and workshops to exceed the production for export. In view of the particular importance of fulfilling and exceeding the production earmarked for export--a decisive element for the entire national economy--the law stipulates that by exceeding the production for export and planned exports, the personnel employed in the management of enterprises, centrals, and ministries and other categories of personnel carrying out tasks connected to export can obtain monthly bonuses according to the percentages envisaged by the law; conversely, they incur appropriate penalties when these tasks are not fulfilled.

The law also features important provisions concerning stronger material incentives to fulfill the objective requirements of the current stage of qualitative-intensive development of the material production. For this purpose, the law provisions encourage increases in the degree of utilization of raw materials with a view to obtaining larger volumes of finished products or products of a higher quality. Similarly, remunerations can be raised or cut in keeping with the degree of fulfillment of certain quality indexes, such as: the utilization or productivity index, and increased percentage of products of a higher quality. In order to encourage continuous reductions of production expenditures, the working personnel can be awarded bonuses for saving raw and other materials, fuel, and energy.

The provisions of the law on the overall and direct contract systems are also aimed at strengthening plan discipline and at ensuring the fulfillment of the itemized production in the range structures planned. According to this provision, the planned itemized production is viewed as fulfilled only if all the ranges envisaged in the plan have been produced and the production for export has been completely fulfilled.

The law on the overall and direct contract systems pays special attention to improving the organization and norms of production and labor, which must precede and ensure all the conditions necessary for correctly and profitably implementing the overall contract system. The amounts of money established in payment for the products and work stipulated in the overall contract are determined on the basis of the work norms and regulations scientifically calculated in direct relationship with the planned tasks of raising labor productivity and average salaries. The correct and efficient implementation of the law provisions requires a prior analysis of each job, of machine load capacity, and of the working time utilization by each working person and the establishment of new and scientific production and time norms and personnel regulations reflecting the new technical conditions and the better organization of production and labor, and conducive to cutting back on indirectly productive and service personnel and channeling it toward directly productive activities.

Within each economic unit, the general meeting of working people debates and adopts decisions concerning the implementation of labor organization and remuneration under the overall and direct contract systems.

In order to organize the implementation of the overall contract system, aside from the provisions concerning the methods of determining remuneration rights, the law features the obligations incumbent on the managing personnel of enterprises, factories, and plants and of their operation sections concerning the allocation and supervision of the quantitative and qualitative production tasks envisaged in the plan, the establishment and application of technologies and consumption norms, improving organizational structures, raising the skills of the manpower, and so forth.

As a decisive condition for the resolute and correct implementation of the overall contract system, the law stipulates the responsibilities, tasks, and obligations of the managements of enterprises, industrial centrals, ministries, and other central and local bodies for itemizing and securing contracts for the entire planned production, simultaneously with ensuring an exact correlation among the itemized production, production-commodities, increased labor productivity, size of personnel, and remuneration fund. The managements are required to take measures to fully utilize the production capacities of their units in each shift. Similarly, they are responsible for supplies, for adopting advanced production technologies, for the training and professional advance of the working people. and for resolutely implementing labor norms and regulations.

The law on remuneration under the overall and direct contract systems obligates the industrial centrals, ministries, and other central and local bodies to efficiently intervene whenever disruptions occur in the production process of units and to take the appropriate measures to enable the working people of each unit and work place to completely fulfill the plan tasks and all their duties. To ensure that the working people produce, and thus secure the average salaries envisaged in the plan, the law states that if the working personnel do not obtain at least 80 percent of the tarrif remuneration established for the duration of a month, the immediately superior bodies--industrial centrals or ministries --are obligated to examine the causes that led to that situation and to take the due measures so that the working people can fully discharge their duties and secure the remuneration for the following periods.

If the economic units cannot secure production tasks for their entire capacity and provide work for their entire personnel, the unit management will take measures to redetermine the size of the personnel in keeping with the conditions of fulfillment of the plan tasks; the personnel becoming available as a result thereof will be reallocated to other productive activities in the same enterprise or in other units. According to the law on remuneration under the overall and direct contract systems, the industrial centrals and central or local bodies are obligated to work together with the economic units so that the reallocation should be channeled toward activities and units that can utilize this personnel within the plan indexes alloted to them.

In point of fact, labor remuneration under the overall contract system consists of a collective of working people undertaking to produce certain products or work derived from the plan, on the basis of an overall contract, whereby the respective products or work are expressed in physical units speciric of the respective activity or workplace and established per year, quarter, month, and day. The amounts of money envisaged in the overall contract are the ones established for the fulfillment of the production (products or work) contracted for by the work teams, workshops, sections, and other similar formations. These amounts are determined on the basis of tariffs per unit of product or work (for both directly productive workers and for the rest of the personnel, including the subunit managers in sections with homogenous production), quotas per 100 lei wirth of work corresponding to the production under contract (for subunit managers, foremen, engineers, subengineers, technicians, and indirectly productive workers), or quotas established for 1,000 lei of production-commodities by the immediately superior body (for the personnel included in the overall contract system at the level of the enterprise).

In every case the tariffs and quotas established on the basis of labor regulations must ensure that the planned annual remuneration fund and the task to increase labor productivity are not exceeded. They may be modified only if, through the implementation of technical or organizational measures, the necessary labor expenditure is reduced or if the prduction or work that are to be carried out are different from the ones envisaged upon the signing of the overall contract.

The overall contract is signed by the work teams and the management of the production subunits to which they belong, while the latter sign contracts with the management of the enterprise. The contracts feature:

1. The itemized production or the volume of work that is to be carried out (whereby the production for export is specified separately) and the amount of money due in payment.

2. The criteria according to which remunerations may be increased or reduced: a)the planned index of utilization of raw and other materials or the products achievement index, the purpose of which is to obtain the largest possible value or quantity of finished products for the same quantity of raw or other materials; b) the planned percentage of products of a higher quality in cases in which the production is divided into quality categories.

3. The conditions whose unfulfillment incurs remuneration cuts: a) the planned indexes of utilization of machines and installations; b) specific consumption norms for raw and other materials, fuel, and energy, in the cases in which they do not constitute criteria for increasing or cutting remunerations.

The amount payable to the working personnel is directly linked to the quantity of finished products or volume of work performed. However, it must be remembered that the planned itemized production is viewed as fulfilled only if all the ranges envisaged have been manufactured; failure to produce one range cannot be compensated by producing another in excess of the plan. Also, the itemized production is viewed as fulfilled only if the production earmarked for export has been fulfilled, which cannot be made up for by producing products or work for domestic consumers in excess of the plan provisions.

The personnel of subunits which do not have an itemized production established for export will receive an additional 1 percent for each percentage point by which this production is exceeded, and is penalized 0.5 percent for each percentage point by which it is not fulfilled (point 1 above). The amount payable for the itemized production and export production achieved is increased or cut within 10 percent by 1 percent for each percentage point by which the two criteria are exceeded or not fulfilled (point 2 above), taken together. If the conditions are not fulfilled (point 3 above), the amount determined in keeping with the above for each percentage point of nonfulfillment of these conditions, taken together, is cut by 1 percent. The amounts payable to the work team according to the above system is distributed among the team members in keeping with each one's contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks, the tariff remuneration, and the actual amount of time put it.

In a future issue we will discuss additional aspects of this matter.

12782
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MORE EFFICIENT DISTRIBUTION OF TASKS IN ENTERPRISES NEEDED

Bucharest REVISTA ECONOMICA in Romanian No 16, 18 Apr 86 pp 18-19

[Article by Dr. Panaite Nica: The Correlation Between the Organizational Structure of the Enterprises and the Requirements of the New Economic-Financial Mechanism"]

[Text] The implementation of workers' self-management within the context of continuously expanding socialist democracy has been taking a concrete shape in a series of measures apt to contribute to improving the management of economic units in close correlation with the requirements of the new economic-financial mechanism, the efforts made toward the intensive development of the economy, and increased efficiency in all areas.

The legal framework--created mainly through the RCP Central Committee decision of 22-23 March 1978 on improving the management and economic-financial planning, and enacted principally through Law No 5/1978 on the organization and management of state economic units--makes the enterprise into the basic unit of the national economy, and assigns it particular responsibilities for raising economic efficiency and the qualitative level of the production. Along this line, the enterprise has the authority to take decisions, as well as responsibilities in the area of accruing and utilizing funds, establishing production plans, and applying methods of scientific organization of management, production, and labor.

The clearly superior qualitative objectives of the present day enterprises--compared to the enterprises of 10-15 years ago--also require an appropriate organizational framework capable of generating attitudes geared on quality and on improving all activities in keeping with the requirements imposed by our country's transition to a new stage of economic development, at which great stress must be put on intensive development and on the better and more efficient utilization of all material, financial, and human resources.

The current organizational structures of the industrial enterprises are based on standard organigrams, which in turn are based on Decree No 162/1973 concerning the establishment of standard structure norms for the economic units. The subsequent transition from financing to self-financing, from economic administration to sefl-administration, from collective management to self-management, and, essentially, from the old economic mechanism under which this legal act was developed, to the new economic-financial mechanism, involves certain modifications in the configurationa and operation of the organizational structures.

The party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, stressed at the RCP Central Committee plenum of 13-14 November 1985: "We must continuously improve the forms of management and planning of all the sectors of activity... We must never come to believe that what we have achieved is all that can be achieved. We must keep in mind the fact that as the society's production forces develop, as science and culture develop, we must find new forms of management and planning, but which must always proceed from the socialist principles and from the need to strengthen and develop state and cooperative property. We must develop the bodies of collective leadership and strengthen their role in the management of all the activities."

Shortcomings Which Hamper Increases in Efficiency

Proceeding from the guidelines issued on improving the management of all the economic sectors and from the need to correlate all the aspects of such activities in accordance with the new economic-financial mechanism, we believe that a number of shortcomings can be perceived concerning the organizational structures of the industrial enterprises.

--The enterprise director is directly in charge--together with his three deputies (technical and production deptuty director, commercial deputy director, and chief accountant)--of a number of operation compartments, too, and, together with the technical deputy director is also responsible for the production activities of the manufacturing sections. While in the conditions in which the current standard organigrams were established the duties of the director were much simpler in that he was mostly passing on decisions coming from his superiors, currently, by virtue of the prerogatives conferred by the new economic-financial mechanism, he is directly responsible for adopting the most efficient decisions for the enterprise, something that requires far more intensive planning and forecasting work. Because of the large number of areas for which he is responsible, an enterprise director will often have to spend all his time on current and routine problems or on solving controversies among the people under him.

--As a rule, it is the director who forges a cohesive line between the two facets of economic activities, marketing and accounting.

Since in the majority of the enterprises the position of commercial deputy director is filled by a technocrat, the technical view often predominates over the economic one, while the second facet is limited to mere record-keeping, supervision, and preventing superfluous expenditures, thus allowing precisely the essential issues raised by the new mechanism, namely efficiency and optimal utilization of all categories of resources, to escape the attention of the management.

--The hierarchic organization (the management norm and the number of structural elements under the direct influence of the three deputy directors) is unbalanced. While the technical and production deputy director exercises his authority over 60-70 percent of the number of structural components of the enterprise, the other two (the commercial deputy director and the chief accountant) are in charge of the remaining 30-40 percent.

--Already under the old economic mechanism, the chief accountant, who is also a deputy director, was put in charge of the basic aspect of economic activities, namely of managing the assets entrusted to the administration of the enterprise. According to the new economic-financial mechanism, the basic aspect of economic activities is to increase these assets and enhance the efficiency if all activities, and this is reflected in various concrete responsibilities which are dispersed among various management cadres. However, it should be mentioned that simultaneously with the transition to the new economic-financial mechanism, the essence of the job and responsibilities of the chief accountant was not subjected to all the changes required by the new system.

--The manner in which the structural elements are conceived, and in particular the utilizations of computers is aimed primarily at keeping track of the existing situation, while improving activiites still holds a relatively lowly position. Only an insignificant number of general applications is actually used for optimizing the utilization of resources, which means that currently we are still at the stage of using computers especially for record-keeping purposes. The situation is also compounded by the fact that the policy and structure of the enterprise do not always ensure a complex view of optimizing the utilization of resources and designing strategies conducive to a maximum economic efficiency and competitiveness, although, as is known, the technical competitiveness of a product does not as a rule presuppose economic competitiveness, too.

--Additional correlation failures stem from the manner of development and application of organigrams, such as: throwing together in the same compartment activities that pertain to different functions; some structural compartments are oversized, while others are undersized, as a result of which some people actually work in other compartments than those to which they belong;

production and CTC compartments are subordinated to the same direct supervisor; filling economic positions in the management of enterprises with technical cadres.

--Another aspect that bears analysis is that, while over 60 percent of the problems debated by the working people's councils, and especially by its executive bureau, are of an economic nature, the majority of its members have a predominantly technical training, which means that among the solutions and decisions adopted, the economic problems are considered only from the viewpoint of obvious aspects, as a rule from the angle of general results, while causal aspects, which are more difficult to perceive from "the outside," are allowed to escape attention.

Improvements Necessitated by Current Requirements

In the wake of studies carried out in a number of industrial enterprises we believe that the phenomena noted above can be remedied by improving the organizational structure in close correlation with the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism.

Below follow the main improvements that we believe can be made.

1. Ensuring the fullest possible accordance between the composition of the collective bodies of management and the issues tackled, simultaneously with making greater use of the specialized commissions existing in enterprises (according to Law No 5/1978) and of certain teams of experts, with a view to obtaining a more thorough analysis of the problems that require decisions. Our technical, economic, and other faculties train highly competent specialists whose abilities are insufficiently utilized for devising solutions to these problems. The enterprise managements are dutybound to select the best among these specialists and to involve them in the process of complex decisionmaking.

2. Alleviating, according to case, the unbalanced duties of managerial personnel, by having the director delegate some of his current responsibilities--namely those that do not directly pertain to the essence of his position--to economic managers.

3. Appointing accountants at factory or production section level, simultaneously with decentralizing the economic record-keeping with a view to increasing efficiency, and extensively utilizing electronic computers in keeping with the means currently available to the economic units.

4. Organizing and employing technological research and design workshops--which currently are of a purely technical nature--so as to broaden their concerns and ensure that technical considerations are complemented by economic and social ones. In the activities

of these compartments, economic criteria should play an essential role in guiding efforts designed to improve technologies and production processes, introducing new materials and substitutes, discovering and utilizing efficient means of recovering, reconditioning, and reutilizing secondary resources, etc., in permanent correlation with efforts to raise the technical and qualitative level of the products. Along this line, improving existing products and designing new products and technologies must be more markedly based on economic criteria. The present procedure, whereby certain economic cadres merely endorse technical designs, contributes nothing to guiding research and design activities, since economic endorsements often occur at the final stages of the projects and are of a purely formal nature. In keeping with the specific character of the economic unit, these compartments must employ, aside from the most capable technical specialists, cadres with extensive training in economic, psychological, and sociological areas. Naturally, the proportion of personnel categories must remain in accordance with the specific work of the enterprise.

5. The collective in charge of prices and economic analyses within the financial service should offer solutions for increasing economic efficiency, aimed at: more markedly increasing labor productivity, better utilizing material and energy resources, reducing costs, and increasing profitability. Such studies should also be of use to the planning and development compartment for the purpose of working out optimized versions of the production plans.

6. The CTC-laboratory compartment should be subordinated to the enterprise director to a limited extent from a hierarchical viewpoint, and to the spciealized state bodies from an operational viewpoint. In order to ensure that it bears a greater responsibility for the activities it carries out, the index showing the "production-commodities passed by the technical quality control but rejected by the customer for quality reasons" should be taken as the main remuneration criterion for the compartment personnel.

7. Scientific norms are required for the appointment of managerial personnel and executive personnel in functional compartments, and the lack of clarity concerning the specialized training of the person in charge must be eliminated. According to certain provisions currently in effect, some economic positions may be filled by cadres with either economic or technical training, something that in practice influences the manner in which the respect position is carried out. At the same time, certain economic positions that require specialized university studies, are filled by persons lacking the appropriate training, a fact that often constitutes a handicap in the discharge of the relevant duties. The increasing complexity of the activities carried out by economic units and the increasingly complex scientific knowledge required by both the technical and economic branches require an harmonious

cooperation and a dialectical coordination between them, instead of surbodination or substitution, thus ensuring that all activities are carried out in conditions of maximum efficiency, in keeping with the great development and modernization needs of the national economy.

Naturally, all these observations and suggested solutions must be complemented by additional studies and analyses which, through the contribution of experts in economic theory and practice, should provide the outline of improved organizational structures with a view to ensuring a greater efficiency in the current economic-financial mechanism, in accordance with the guidelines and tasks issued by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the 1-2 April 1986 RCP Central Committee plenum and with the requirements of intensively developing our economy and ensuring a greater efficiency in all activities.

12782
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ANTIAIRCRAFT RADAR SYSTEM DESCRIBED

East Berlin VOLKSARMEE in German No 14, 1986 (signed to press 31 Mar 86) p 8

[Article by G.N. under the rubric "Technology from 30 Years of the NVA: "The P-35 Ground Radar Station"]

The mobile P-35 radar station is foreseen for air reconnaissance and fighter guidance as well as target allocation for the antiaircraft missile forces. The station makes it possible not only to identify missiles on the boundaries of the detection zone and to make out the azimuth angle, the slant range and the characteristic curve but also to determine the affiliation of aircraft and ships (friend-foe identification). In addition, the position of our own aircraft can be discerned with the "active response" system and the azimuth angle of carriers of active noise jamming as well as the coordinates and characterization of nuclear detonations can be determined.

Selected Tactical-Technical Data

The P-35 is a pulse ground radar station in the centimeter waveband with protection against jamming. It can be used independently of the time of day or weather and in temperatures ranging from minus 40 degrees Celsius to plus 50 degrees Celsius. Depending upon the flight altitude, the course of the targets, and their effective reflection surface, the detection range of the P-35 can be several hundred kilometers. If the "active response" is used in escorting our own aircraft, then the range is increased even more.

In the display-unit vehicles, there are three surveillance units, including one for the station chief (on-duty engineer) and two for the radarman, as well as a sector display unit. The measuring accuracy is great. The rotating speed of the antenna (transmitting and receiving cabin) is six or three revolutions per minute. Accordingly, the period for scanning the air space lasts 10 to 20 minutes. To increase the upper limit of the detection zone (to reduce the size of the dead cone), the upper antenna can be turned. That is also possible for the lower antenna if targets are to be detected in hedge hopping or at low altitudes. For this reason, the transmission and receiving cabin is usually on a hill. For protection against radar interference, including meteorological disturbances, influences through "local compass readings," and nonsynchronous pulse interference, the radar station is provided with a series of regimes (also alternative possibilities) that ensure stable work in combat even under such conditions.

A more accurate target characteristic curve (especially of group targets) is possible when both surveillance units are operated in sector or when the sector display unit is used. The radarmen can determine the target course and speed by extrapolating the available data.

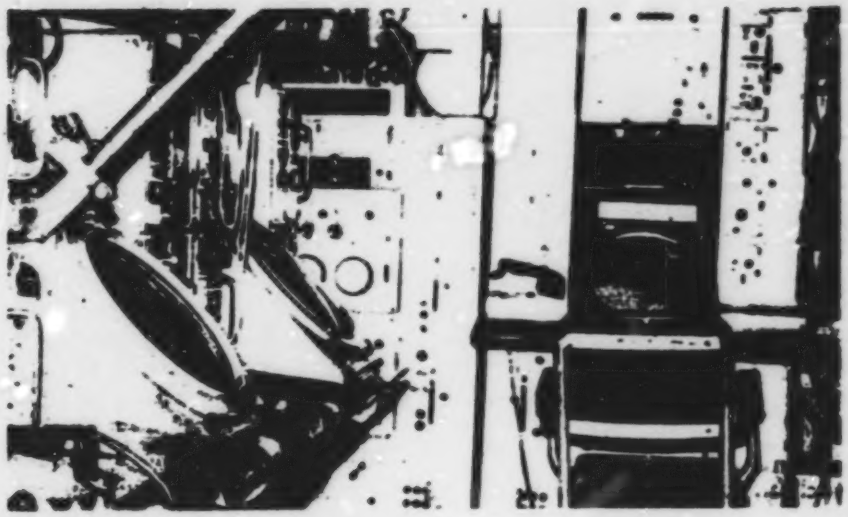
The on time amounts to a few minutes. It can be reduced further in a special regime.

The crew includes the station chief, station engineers, squad leader of the radarmen, radarmen and electricians/drivers.

The P-35 system includes nine transport units and the receiving equipment of the RL-30 transmission system.

Working Principle

The P-35 has six transmitters in the centimeter band that are periodically turned on for a few microseconds in the cycle of the pulse repetition frequency. In this time, they produce powerful pulses. The transmitter of the identification system and the receiver of the "active resonse" system are also scanned in the cycle of the pulse repetition frequency. The transmitters are located in the transmission and receiving cabin (thus they turn with the antenna) and are controlled from the remote control console of the display-unit vehicle. The high-power pulses reach the radiators (one per channel) through the respective transmitting/receiving switches.



Display Unit Cabin of a Follow-On Type of the P-35

In contrast to the antenna of a radar station in the meter waveband (see P-12 in VOLKSARMEE No 5/1986, p 8), antennas of the centimeter waveband have a parabolic design. The antenna system of the P-35 includes two parabolic reflectors of substantial dimensions (about 10 meters x 3 meters) that form the transmission diagram of the six transmitters. The pulses are transmitted into space directed from the antenna; and in all directions (360 degrees), since the transmission and receiving cabin (and thus the antenna) revolves. If the pulses meet an obstacle (missile, terrain elevations, clouds or rain), part of the impinging energy is reflected, radiated back to the place of transmission and picked up by the receivers there in the "longer" pause between two transmission pulses, amplified many times over, and relayed to the display units.

On the surveillance units, the echo signals have the form of small dots (in contrast to radar stations in the meter and decimetric bands). In combination with the range and azimuth angle marks likewise written electronically, the radarmen determine the target coordinates. To do this more precisely, they can work in circular operations (delay of the deflection) or in sector operations.

For a more exact characterization of a target (group target), it is assigned to the radarman on a sector display unit. That has no radial circle deflection but the azimuth runs as a horizontal line. The sector from the air situation is so exact that two targets flying about 500 meters apart are no longer displayed together.

The physical measuring process is a measurement of the transit times of the pulses (hence the synchronization transmitter-receiver). A direct determination of the target height is not possible with the P-35. But it can be approximated by an experienced engineer after he has ascertained in which channel the target is located. The activity of the P-35 surveillance station is therefore continuously linked with an altimeter.

The guidance of fighters generally occurs through surveillance units located at the command posts and on which the primary air situation of the P-35 is transmitted without delay with the RL-30 transmission system. Since with six antenna revolutions the targets "have an afterglow" on the display scopes, that is, the preceding position finding can still be seen (more weakly), the chief quartermaster guidance officer can recognize the course through which the guidance of the fighter aircraft is facilited.

9746
CSO: 2300/403

PAST UNFAIR TREATMENT OF ROMANIANS BY HUNGARIANS ALLEGED

Bucharest MAGAZIN HISTORIC in Romanian Apr 86 pp 29-32

[Article by Dr Mircea Musat: "1867-1918: Austro-Hungarian Dualism - An Ill-fated Experience of the Past (Part II)"]

[Text] In November 1868, within the framework of a session of the Hungarian Parliament, the Romanian deputy Alexandru Roman stated that the Austro-Hungarian dualism, this "unio duarum nationum contra plures," represented nothing more than "the last step which leads to the fall of the empire." With these words, this outstanding Romanian politician wanted to emphasize the reactionary content of the dualist regime and especially its effects over time. And, actually, the relationships between the oppressor Hungarian state and the nationalities that were under its rule were constantly being aggravated. The policy of forced Magyarization promoted in different ways by the Hungarian governments brought about a powerful reaction on the part of the oppressed nationalities, with their struggle for national freedom and unity enjoying the support and sympathy of international progressive public opinion. Thus, during the Inter-Parliamentary Congress held in Rome in 1891, after the presentation of the report of the representative of Romania, Nicolae Fleva, in which he made ample references to the injustices and suffering of the Romanians in Transylvania, the participants at the this meeting - through the expression of the Italian deputy Imbriani and seconded by Menotti Garibaldi, son of Giuseppe Garibaldi - proposed a motion concerning "the right of all people to national unity," a motion warmly accepted by many delegations, except for the Austro-Hungarian one.

Not the Accused, But the Accusers

In the following year, the problem of the Romanians' situation in Transylvania resurfaced with even greater intensity in the attention of European public opinion through the powerful actions initiated by the Romanian National Party, actions known in historiography under the name of the Memorandist Movement (details in connection with this broad political movement of the Romanians in Transylvania are in MAGAZIN ISTORIC No 7-8/1978 and 7/1984). The extraordinary conference of the Romanian National Party, carried out in Sibiu on 20-21 January 1892, decided to put together a memorandum to Emperor Franz Josef containing the historical rights and claims of the Romanians in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Forwarded on 28 May 1892 to the Imperial Court, the memorandum was refused by the emperor and he submitted the document to the government in Budapest. Drastic repressive measures were taken against the Executive Committee of the Romanian National Party and other persons in the national movement of the Transylvanian Romanians. These measures culminated in the trial arranged by the Hungarian authorities and took place in Cluj during the period 25 April to 7 May 1894.

All the Romanian people followed the events in Transylvania with anxiety and feelings of profound solidarity. Throughout the country there were powerful expressions of solidarity. "For better than 2 weeks," wrote MUNCA, the press organ of the Romanian socialists, "the Court in Cluj has been judging the Romanian National Committee in Hungary. This trial is the natural result that had to stem from Austro-Hungarian dualism. It is nothing more than the result of the suppression of the Romanians by the Hungarian ruling class. This is so because after the establishment of the dualism, the Hungarian magnates became the rulers and exploiters of the Romanians... All honest and sincere people sympathize with the accused, with the Romanian people in Hungary, who are agitating and want to have their rights. Here in our country protest meetings have been held for our solidarity with the accused in Cluj, with the suffering people. The behavior of the Hungarian rulers is shameful, the trial against the Romanians is reprehensible from all points of view."

The broad memorandist movement clearly brought to light the consensus of the Romanian nation in its struggle for freedom and unity. The profound meaning of the events was expressed by Ion Ratiu, who stated during the trial: "What is being discussed here is the existence itself of the Romanian people. The existence of a people, however, is not discussed, but rather is affirmed. For that reason, we do not have it in mind to prove that we have the right to exist. In such a question we cannot defend ourselves before you; we can only but accuse - before the civilized world - the oppressor system which wants to rape us of what a people holds most dearly: law and language! For that reason we are no longer here as the accused, we are the accusers."

A Sad Reality

The unjust sentence from Cluj dissatisfied broad circles of public opinion. Germany's consul general in Budapest, A. von Monts, in a report forwarded on 26 May 1894 to the Reich chancellor, von Caprivi, found: "No matter what you think in the problem of the Romanians, the trial as such is a great mistake from the Hungarian point of view. Later, the interdiction was a great mistake for the accused and the defendents - later on, certainly, limited only to the latter - to use the Romanian language. What feelings will be awakened in all the Romanians in the Habsburg monarchy and outside of it by the harsh penal verdict issued yesterday, it is easy to estimate. What is significant is the fact that those who signed the Memorandum are not strawmen, but rather delegates elected on the basis of a national organization of all the districts inhabited by Romanians. Therefore, the verdict hits at all the people, who number over two and one-half million souls in Hungary." For his part, Belgium's minister to Vienna, Van Der Steen, in a report addressed to the foreign minister, Count Merode Waterloo, wrote: "Currently, the persecution against the Romanians is not imaginary, but a sad reality! The incidents at the trial in Cluj have produced an enormous sensation in Romania. Abroad in the French, Italian and English press, the Transylvanians are receiving encouragement that has not been expressed until now. Through the brutality of its proceedings, the Hungarian government has provoked a movement of unusual sympathy in favor of the oppressed and one can see the moment when the Romanian problem will become a European problem..." Referring to the situation in Transylvania, the newspaper NEMZET on 21 June 1894, wrote that "the aspirations of nearly three million Daco-Romanians visibly lean towards Bucharest in the hope of seeing achieved one day the dream of the legendary Magna Romania."

The disapproval of the democratic circles of international public opinion towards the policy of denationalization promoted by the Hungarian government was also strongly expressed during the period that followed the Memorandist movement. In 1907, the renown writer and politician from Norway B. Bjornson refused to participate in the inter-parliamentary conference for peace scheduled for Budapest, thus expressing his protest for the vote in the Hungarian Parliament 2 months before on the "School Law" (Apponyi). Through this type of unjust measures, he pointed out, the ruling circles in Budapest "will lead Hungary sooner or later to its downfall." For his part, the great Russian writer L. N. Tolstoi wrote: "What is even sadder is the fact that abroad Apponyi has the reputation of a pacifist, when in Hungary he does not recognize non-Hungarians even as people."

The brutality with which the policy of denationalization was practiced among the masses of nationalities also found its expression in a series of inciting articles that appeared in the press. In issue No 345 of 1891, BUDAPESTI HIRLAP wrote: "The Hungarian who founded this state must be considered in a way different from the nationalities. It is normal for the Hungarian to have developed to the deteriment of the other nationalities that he conquered and assimilated. It is not at all in the interest of the state for the social status of the nationalities to progress." "Only brutal force can make an impression upon the uneducated masses," was the opinion of the newspaper KOLOSVAR on 3 August 1891. "We must proceed in this way for that these masses will feel that we Hungarians are a force that knows no humor and that if we strike they will not be able to respond against us. In Transylvania, we must pull out the bad grass which produces memoranda and proclamations."

Nationality discrimination was expressed in all areas of life: economic, administrative, political and cultural. In this regard the fact is also relevant that at the beginning of the 20th century the number of functionaries of Romanian origins in the upper administration in Transylvania was 5.4 percent in the districts and 7.4 percent in the cities.

The Ground Is Prepared

In the first years of the 20th century, to the degree that the actions of the governments in Budapest for the acceleration of forced Magyarization were made harsher, the resistence of the Romanians to this policy became even more powerful. The national liberation movement was also influenced by the strengthening of the policy for independence of the Romanian state and by the general development of the struggle of the Romanian people for the achievement of its national unity. Especially after the Second Balkan War, during which Romania had an attitude of pronounced independence towards Austro-Hungary and Germany - in a way announcing its near break from the alliance which it had signed with these two great powers in 1883 - the Romanians' national liberation struggle from within the framework of the dualist monarchy took on a new course. Referring to this situation in a study published in 1975, the American historian Paul Schroeder wrote: "Although linked by the Triple Alliance of 1883, Romania now (1913) became de facto independent and leaned towards the Triple Agreement without denouncing the secret alliance with Austro-Hungary... Romania's realignment meant a decisive change in the balance of forces in the Balkans... Later, Romania's move in 1913 towards a policy of national independence was part of an orientation which led to its entering the first world war and, after many difficulties, to the achievement of a unified national state... The Romanians' national struggle in Transylvania worried Austria greatly and any sign of active support for this struggle coming from Romania was unsettling... The period between the Peace of Bucharest (in August 1913, which put an end to the second Balkan war) until the outbreak of the first world war was for Romanian-Austrian relations a true slide into a whirlpool..."

We also encounter significant echoes of this "slide into a whirlpool" in a report which deputy commissioner Kollo of Mures-Turda forwarded to the minister of the interior of Hungary. "From the end of the second Balkan war," he wrote, "the national awareness among the ranks of those citizens using the maternal Romanian language has increased dangerously. Priests and teachers not only have the courage to speak out openly in official meetings and in public places about their ideas which are hostile to the Hungarian state, but also threats are the order of the day... I must report to Your Honor that among the ranks of the citizens of the Romanian language the ground is prepared in such a way that in case of war daily enemy actions will arise in abundance..., if we do not take the necessary precautionary measures."

At the requests of Vienna, interested in keeping Romania in the alliance with the Central Powers, the Hungarian government led by Count Istvan Tisza had accepted the beginning of certain negotiations with the leaders of the Romanian National Party for the purpose of improving the fate of the Transylvanian Romanians. Carried out in January and Fenruary 1913, the negotiations led to no results due to the rigidity of the Hungarian government. "Tisza does not give any rights to his people," wrote the press organ of the Transylvanian socialists ADEVARUL, "How will he do any good for the Romanian people?" Referring to these same negotiations, Belgium's minister to Bucharest, in a report to the foreign minister J. Danignon, noted the fact that the Romanians "do not went to be de-Romanianized to the profit of the Hungarians... In passing it must be said that the interesting chauvinism of the Hungarians forgets that the Hungarian state, composed of seven or eight different nationalities, is merely a fiction." For his part, the Saxon deputy in the Diet in Budapest, Rudolf Brandsch, thus summarized the view of the ruling Hungarian circles regarding the unified Hungarian state: "Everything must have an Hungarian character. It seems to me that this is actually what the Hungarian oligarchy understands (finally!) by the unified Hungarian state. Therefore, whoever comes to this land if the unified Hungarian state must understand that the authorities cannot conceive of this state except in the above sense... I decisively contest that we non-Hungarians (inclusing the Saxons) could have the opportunity to live for the long-term in the framework of this concept of a 'unified Hungarian state' since the state could expand at will the framework of its powers and restrict the list of rights for 'foreigners' as it so pleases until the foreigner rests with God. For that reason, I believe that it is a vital national question for us to overthrow and destroy the current system of government together with its concept concerning the 'unified Hungarian state'."

For the Saxons themselves and for their economic interests, as also seen in the secret report presented by Fr. Lachmann to the Austro-Hungarian authorities in Vienna back in 1880, the unification of Transylvania with Romania was a natural end. "I had the privilege," wrote Lachmann, "to talk with many citizens of the Saxon colony who did not restrain themselves in stating to me that their sole hope lies only in the province (Transylvania) becoming Romanian."

The People Have Raised Their Voices

The elements that thought in this manner were many and, first of all, the national make-up of the inhabitants of this province. Thus, according to the data of the official census taken in 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910, despite all the foul play of the dualist authorities, the Romanians were the majority of the population of Transylvania. This is how the data appeared. In 1880: Romanians - 2,294,421 (47.44 percent), Hungarians - 916,628 (18.94 percent), Szecklers - 353,027 (7.30 percent), Germans - 621,583 (12.84 percent), Serbo-Croatians - 245,986 (5.08 percent), Ruthenians - 108,867 (2.25 percent), Slovaks - 34,001 (.70 percent), other nationalities - 260,217 (5.45 percent); in 1890: Romanians - 2,556,444 (47.98 percent), Hungarians - 1,146,990 (21.50 percent), Szecklers - 267,839 (6.94 percent), Germans - 713,720 (13.38 percent), Serbo-Croatians - 263,106 (4.94 percent), Ruthenians - 122,528 (2.30 percent), Slovaks - 38,624 (.69 percent), other nationalities - 119,606 (2.27 percent); in 1900: Romanians - 2,763,674 (47.20 percent), Hungarians - 1,394,647 (23.80 percent), Szecklers - 404,392 (6.90 percent), Germans - 747,852 (12.80 percent), Serbo-Croatians - 271,897 (4.70 percent), Ruthenians - 146,428 (2.50 percent), Slovaks - 40,460 (.70 percent), other nationalities - 84,126 (1.40 percent); in 1910: Romanians - 2,909,260 (46.20 percent), Hungarians - 1,617,231 (25.70 percent), Szecklers - 441,636 (7 percent), Germans - 731,964 (11.60 percent), Serbo-Croatians - 287,122 (4.60 percent), Ruthenians - 164,443 (2.60 percent), Slovaks - 42,674 (.60 percent), other nationalities - 109,842 (1.70 percent).

This situation was also confirmed by the national make-up of the localities in Transylvania: of the total number of 4,597 towns in Transylvania, the Romanians had the majority of 2,971 (64.7 percent), the Hungarians had 616 (13.4 percent), the Szecklers 417 (9.1 percent), the Germans 350 (7.6 percent) and the other nationalities 243 (5.2 percent).

This majority, subject for years on end to a cruel policy of national and social oppression, had arrived at a state of full awareness of itself and worked by all means towards the fulfillment of its ideals of national liberty and unity. In order to be full and lasting, its rights had to be achieved in a new world based on justice and the respect for each people. "Our policy," wrote Valeriu Braniste in an article published in DRAPELUL on 21 February 1905, "is not guided by a hate of the Hungarians, but rather by a love for the interests of the national existence of the Romanian people. This love urges us on to the most resolute resistence to the utopian tendencies of denationalization supported by the state policy of Hungary, and this love is much too clean and holy to be profaned by expressions of hate."

Responding to those who were trying to put forth ideas that the powerful efforts of the oppressed nationalities within the Austro-Hungarian Empire were due to the actions of certain foreign agitators, V. Braniste wrote: "Not to understand that the agitators are here, at home, means putting the largest roadblocks in the path of the country's development." The instigators of the struggle of the nationalities were the authors of the concepts regarding the transformation of the multinational Hungarian state into a uninational Hungarian state, and the Austro-Hungarian dualism that had given birth to an artificial state, contradicting the aspirations of the people over whom they ruled.

The experience of history shows that the ruling classes have never renounced their ruling positions willingly. The dualist Austro-Hungarian state was no exception to this rule. Conceived by the ruling Austrian and Hungarian classes as an instrument for ruling over their own people and for dominating the nationalities conquered over the centuries, it fell under the blows of the united struggle of these peoples. They were called by the objective laws of history to create their own national states, which, under conditions of independence and full equality with other nations, would become creative factors in history.

Powerful marked by the defeats suffered during the first world war, whose unleashing had been declared their fault, the dualist Austro-Hungarian monarchy fell in the fall of 1918 under the powerful blows of the oppressed nationalities. The national liberation revolutions with a broad bourgeois-democratic nature smashed the structure of the dualist empire down to its rotten foundations "at an unexpectedly rapid pace and in a completely irreparable manner," as the former British premier David Lloyd George wrote. This, "plundering empire," he stated, "was fated to lose regardless of whether it stayed alongside Germany in its defeat or abandoned it." The end of Austro-Hungary did not depend upon a defeat or a military victory. It was brought about by the objective laws of history. In less than 2 months the oppressed peoples, taking their own fates in their hands, outlined a new political configuration in Central and Southeastern Europe. On 14 November 1918, the Republic of Czechoslovakia was proclaimed, and 2 days later the official existence of the Polish state was announced. On 24 November, the independent Yugoslav state was proclaimed. The revolutionary events that encompassed Austro-Hungary also rebounded upon those two ruling nations. Progressive Austrian forces and the popular masses forced the abdication of Emperor Carol and proclaimed on 12 November the Republic of Austria, a sovereign and independent state. A similar development also took place in Hungary, which proclaimed itself an independent republic on 16 November 1918.

The time had arrived, as the press organ of the Romanian socialists in Transylvania noted, when "all the oppressed nations and peoples who had been wronged and robbed have raised their voices, expressing their desire to be freed," being "ready to start the most terrible struggle against the tyranny which had strangled them until that time." With this conviction the Romanian socialists in Transylvania, who, together equally with the Romanian National Party, created the Romanian National Central Committee, became in those days the fiery mobilizers and organizers of the struggle of the popular masses for unification with the mother country. For all the Romanian people in the territories that had been part of Austro-Hungary those days in 1918 started the end of one of the most difficult stages in their existence, expressed as a half century of shameful exploitation and oppression by the Austro-Hungarian dualism.

The decision of the Grand National Assembly at Alba Iulia on 1 December 1918 represents not only the culmination of a centuries-long aspiration at the level of a historical necessity, but also part of our people's contribution to fulfilling - alongside the other nations in central and southeastern Europe - a work of historical justice: the elimination of that "prison of peoples" that had been Austro-Hungary.

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POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FLEXIBILITY, INTENT IN INNER GERMAN RELATIONS ASSESSED

Hamburg AUSSENPOLITIK in German Vol 37 No 2/86 pp 149-161

[Article by Bernard von Plate, of the Foundation for Science and Politics in Ebenhausen: "Maneuvering Room and Interests in GDR Foreign Policy"; first paragraph is AUSSENPOLITIK introduction]

[Text] Special importance in the phase of East-West relations, as initiated by the continuation of the Geneva negotiations, attaches to the attitude taken by the GDR in its Western policy, especially vis-a-vis the FRG. For its internal consolidation process and for ensuring its existence against the outside, the SED finds the Soviet Union indispensable. New, however, is the inclination by the SED leadership to regard its firm ties to the Soviet Union and the community of socialist states not only as a limit to its freedom of action, but equally so as a prerequisite for a more flexible diplomacy toward the West. The GDR's Western political interests first became apparent in 1984. Bernhard von Plate, of the Foundation for Science and Politics in Ebenhausen, therefore regards the divergencies of 1984 as having been of tactical, and not of fundamental, importance: the GDR demonstrating a willingness for political inner German dialogue while the Soviet Union was practicing a refusal of dialogue. The political harmony between East Berlin and Moscow experienced a functional change. There are problems then between proletarian internationalism and national interests, but implacable conflicts they are not. The givens in power politics are superimposed on the differences, to be sure. But the SED leadership in talking with Bonn can introduce topics that would make contacts between the two Germanys appear useful to the Soviet Union as well. Therefore it is expecting tolerance for assuming specific interests. From the view of the FRG there remains the observation that all GDR Western policy opposes any change in the status quo in Europe, the GDR conceiving of itself as a component of a European equlibrium and security system.

Divergencies in Western policy had become apparent between the Soviet Union and the GDR in 1984. At the year's turn from 1985 to 1986, however, a state of unbroken harmony evidently prevailed between the two socialist partners. Under which conditions would such conformity come again under new stress? Would a lack of progress in the Geneva negotiations and a concomitant deterioration of the climate lead to deviations in Western policy between East Berlin and Moscow? Would the GDR be tempted (once again) to keep its relations with Bonn and other West European capitals free from a worsening global climate? In short, how likely is a development in the relationship between the GDR and the Soviet

Union resembling the events of the summer of 1984? An answer to those questions first and foremost presupposes a sober assessment of the events precisely during 1984.

The GDR-USSR Divergencies of 1984: An Assessment

The vast majority of GDR observers largely appears to agree that Honecker had to postpone his visit to the FRG solely through pressure from the Soviet Union. As important evidence for that they normally refer to the fact that Zhivkov, the Bulgarian government and party chief, also canceled a trip to Bonn agreed on quite a while before, allegedly in deference to Soviet wishes.

This one-dimensional explanation of Honecker's failure to visit Bonn for the time being normally goes together closely with an interpretation of the differences between Moscow and East Berlin in which wishing and reality are hard to keep apart. In 1984, as repeated explanations have it, a more or less direct controversy had taken place between the two socialist capitals based in part on irreconcilable conflicts of interest.

That interpretation is to be supplemented here, and partly placed in doubt, with regard to the GDR's future chances for flexibility: Honecker in September 1984 renounced the trip to the FRG also because it conformed and continues to conform to the SED leadership's own interest to establish as far-reaching as possible concurrence with Moscow on Western policy. It is deemed perfectly possible that a Soviet urge to postpone the date of the visit ultimately found open ears in East Berlin. That is suggested by the following considerations.

The scale of the SED leadership's political priorities unalterably is headed by internal consolidation and ensuring the GDR's existence against the outside. All other aspects of GDR policy are subordinated or coordinated with that all-inclusive objective. And that applies particularly also to the relationship between East Berlin and Moscow. To the GDR, the Soviet Union is indispensable for ensuring its existence. Nothing changed that in 1984 or since. Nor has the SED leadership ever attempted to change that in any way. The cancelation of the visit confirms that neither side wants a basic change in this dependency relationship.

What has changed, however--and not only since 1984--is the tendency of the SED leadership to regard the firm integration of its state within the community of socialist states and the "irrevocable fraternal alliance" with the Soviet Union not only as limits to its freedom of action, but equally much as a prerequisite for a more flexible Western diplomacy. What the presumed dramatic element of the 1984 events amounted to, to a large extent, was that in that year for the first time a situation had arisen which, in a special way, articulated the GDR's independent Western policy interests. Events have documented that the GDR is about to become a "normal" socialist state which occasionally articulates its own interests even when they are not necessarily identical with those of the Soviet superpower. In other words: East Berlin is, relative to the Soviet Union, ending the postwar period with rather much of a delay. Decisive for this development is the meanwhile assured stability of the GDR. A more self-confident GDR policy--even vis-a-vis the Soviet Union--is not justifiable, nor can it be expected from a weak second German state.

These assessments thus lead to the conclusion that the differences between Moscow and East Berlin were tactical but not fundamental in nature. What does that mean in the context dealt with here? At no time were questions of the sociopolitical orientation and their concrete application under dispute. East Berlin never took any steps that could seriously deviate from the Soviet model and never intended such steps. That applies equally to the domain of basic foreign policy convictions. The Soviet Union's objections addressed at East Berlin did therefore also not amount to power questions of principle in the GDR, as had variously been claimed. Nor is it, in fact, conceivable that the Soviet Union, knowing the GDR and its political leadership elite as intimately as it does, could seriously have believed an SED leadership's readiness for sociopolitical concessions for the benefit of credit policy advantages.

Since postponing Honecker's visit the GDR not only has indicated at various occasions that it in principle means to preserve a western and Germany policy that favors dialogue, but it even has, notably, published the sort of foreign voices that are referring to the inner stability and solidity of its state.[1] This event is to be rated as a response to allegations which East Berlin felt to be unfair. Its importance lies merely in an episode through which the GDR reacted to the rude form of the Soviet remonstrances. Those events suggest nothing with regard to the future relationship between the Soviet Union and the GDR and its Western policy ramifications.

The Range and Quality of the Conformity of Interests

Describing the differences between the GDR and the Soviet Union as a matter of "tactics," for all that, remains a superficial observation unless it also takes account of the deeper changes causing the GDR's readiness for conflict. By this vague reference that the GDR has "normalized" its relationship with the Soviet Union in so far as it articulates concerns of its own even against the patent intents of the Soviet Union the more long-range developmental trend is suggested. It is decisive for answering the question about the range and quality of the conformity between Soviet and GDR interests.

The central point of the controversies between Moscow and East Berlin primarily pertained to the GDR's readiness for dialogue in its Germany policy, and this at a time when the Soviet Union practiced a policy of refusing dialogue. The warning expressed by Moscow when the controversies reached their climax against an "undermining of the German workers and farmers state" through too close economic relations with the FRG and the assuming of a large credit[2] primarily aimed at demonstratively tying East Berlin up into a common Western policy with Moscow and its alliance partners. This external harmonization of the Western policy approach of the two fraternal socialist states evidently succeeded completely in 1985. Even so, the SED leadership's insistence that the 1984 policy had proven correct "now all the more," was more than merely rear-guard action. It confirms East Berlin's future-directed interest in exploiting, in particular, the economic opportunities in dealing with the West, as before, by way of its internal and external consolidation.

The GDR's Economic Elbow Room

Does this basic GDR attitude run into opposition from the Soviet Union? From the economic vantage point the answer is "nay." Through its strong foreign economy integration with the Soviet Union, the GDR is far from wanting or being able to depart from Moscow in the economic sector of all things. Whatever has evolved in GDR development due to lack of alternatives in economic ties with the Soviet Union at best might be reoriented over the long haul. Such a perspective, however, is pure speculation since it would not be conceivable over the long run without reforms in the system[4] and can be refuted at present by all available economic data. They include the dependency in decisive raw material sectors and East Berlin's accumulated debt balance vis-a-vis Moscow. For this reason alone the GDR, even if it wanted to, cannot evade for the foreseeable future the Soviet Union's expectations of deliveries of specific commodities, especially in the machine construction sector. The immediate consequence of such Soviet delivery expectations are crucial constraints on the GDR's western-directed export opportunities. It is not discernible where in such a situation the Soviet Union could possibly raise objections to a GDR's western-oriented economic orientation, constrained as it is. They are all the less likely if one takes into account that satisfying the higher quality demands Moscow is making on GDR deliveries is facilitated by East Berlin's Western trade, while the SED leadership can presumably provide credence for the relevance of this with success.

The Political Harmony Moscow-East Berlin: A Functional Change

In the years of the rearmament debate the Germany policy agreement between the Soviet Union and the GDR was probably also based on Moscow's intention to influence FRG security policy through relaxation in inner German relations and the threat to block them if need be.[5] That expectation, to be sure, was not realized. In view of that experience it is unlikely for the Soviet leadership to favor a GDR maneuverability in its Germany policy so as to affect Bonn's attitude toward the American SDI program. Under those assumptions Moscow is not likely to broaden East Berlin's elbow room in Germany policy explicitly although since the resumption of the arms control negotiations in March 1985 and through the Geneva summit the East-West climate on the whole has become friendlier.

For a harmony in Western policy as between the Soviet Union and the GDR, however, the following process will over the long run be decisive: A functional change has occurred in the coupling of the GDR's Germany policy with the Soviet Union's security policy objectives, intepreted by some as a parallelism in interests, by others, as an orchestration of the GDR by the Soviet Union. The SED leadership, to be sure, keeps identifying itself with Moscow's security and arms control policy positions. In fact, the GDR does so partly still more emphatically than in the final phase of the debate on the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in the FRG and the announced counter-deployment, as a response, of Soviet missiles on GDR and CSSR soil. However, such backing evidently is due, not last, to the intent to shore up the GDR's own Western and Germany policy against objections from Moscow.

The consequence is an at times diffuse picture of Germany policy statements from the GDR. This yet permits an initial inference: The demonstratively exhibited concurrence between the GDR and the Soviet Union in matters of the security and arms control policy and the criticism of Bonn,[6] normally pronounced together with Moscow, does not always express parallel, let alone identical views.

At times, even the impression arises as if the SED leadership is interested in making its policy vis-a-vis Bonn dependent as little as possible on the Soviet Union's security policy considerations. East Berlin, to be sure, does warn the FRG government against taking part in SDI,[7] while it refrains from threatening any concrete consequences, so that the GDR's reaction to the FRG's partnership in SDI remains an open question. It cannot be proven in this context, to be certain, that the GDR refrains from possible countermeasures early in the game mainly because it wants to preserve its Germany policy line even after the Bonn government officially takes part in the SDI program.

These observations and considerations relate to the earlier mentioned functional change in the linking between the SED leadership's Germany and security policy positions. The result is that the relationship between Moscow and East Berlin, which seeks to create the impression of perfect conformity to the outside, rests on a less stable foundation in tendency than would be the case if there were in fact a parallelism or identity of interests. In that sense then, the relations between the GDR and the Soviet Union have become more uncertain.

A development of East-West relations in which this instable element in the relationship between the two socialist states regains a greater importance is imaginable in two ways: The GDR's interest in Western policy continuity runs into a clear reticence on the part of Moscow. This, in principle, suggests a constellation similar to the one that came to the fore in the first half of 1984. What is more likely, however, is that the Soviet leadership under Gorbachev carries on its dialogue and detente policy, aimed in particular at Western Europe, without however greatly expanding at the same time the Western policy elbow room of its alliance partners. There are some indications that a more intensive Western diplomacy will be accompanied by some disciplining of the "small" bloc partners.

Both assumptions suggest a structural problem of principle in the GDR's Western and Germany policy. Undoubtedly it is permanent in nature and does not depend on the particulars of 1984, let alone on the transitional personnel situation in the Kremlin at that time. That some disciplining of the people's democracy is in the interest of political forces in the Soviet Union, the actual weight of which is hard to gauge, is evidenced by a much quoted contribution in PRAVDA. In it, the thesis is once again placed in doubt that assumes a special role to be played by the "small countries" in the conflict between the superpowers.[8] This event emphatically reminds us that the controversy on the interrelations between "proletarian internationalism" and the "national interests" of the member states in the socialist system has since late in 1983 provided a significant indicator for the Western policy differences between Moscow and some of its alliance partners (mainly Hungary and the GDR).

Even if one has to assume structural divergencies between the GDR (and other East European people's democracies) and the Soviet Union, this must never be confused with irreconcilable conflicts in the given fundamental convictions of the two states. One also has to keep in mind that if there are structural divergencies from the Soviet Union, they yet are not bound to have an impact on GDR foreign policy. It is perfectly possible that specific conditions existed for it in 1984, which are not likely to recur so soon after Gorbachev took over. And finally then, a difference between the GDR's particular national interests and the general Warsaw Pact line as determined in Moscow can at any time be decided in favor of the Soviet Union. In other words: The givens in power policy overshadow the divergencies, which however are not by that token removed from reality.

The GDR's Western Relations: An Alternative for its Germany Policy?

The SED leadership is fully aware of the starting conditions in its Germany policy. It knows it can on the long run maintain no cooperative relationship with the FRG if that contradicts the Soviet Germany policy. Especially in phases when Moscow shows a conspicuous reticence toward Bonn, East Berlin cannot let itself be committed by the FRG to exclusively inner German themes. In talking with Bonn, the SED leadership has to include subjects which would also make continuing inner German contacts appear useful to the Soviet Union. This state of affairs was signaled as early as in December 1984 by Hans Modrow, first SED secretary of the Dresden Bezirk Management, in an IHT [INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE] interview. Modrow, according to a paraphrased account of what he said there,[9] explained that a more intensive dialogue between the two Germanys would be meaningful only if it contributed to preventing tensions between the superpowers in "Central Europe." Honecker expressed similar thoughts in a LE MONDE interview on the eve of the first visit by a French prime minister in the GDR.[10] He denied the timeliness of a trip to the FRG and added that the relevance for it would come only "if both sides deemed it useful both for the development of their relations and for creating a healthier international climate."

In the long run as important as the question of the necessary measure of concurrence between Moscow's and East Berlin's Germany policy is the question how the GDR's Western and Germany policies relate to each other. The statements by Modrow in his IHT interview, paraphrased again, are a GDR answer not based--as far as it appears--on any calculated tactics: the FRG was, politically and economically, of decisive importance to the GDR. This answer from Modrow, for all that, does not preclude attempts by the SED leadership in the past, which it might well repeat in the future, to place before the FRG the relationship with third states such as Austria as a model worthy of emulation for peaceful coexistence relations. As an alternative for a special focus by the GDR on the FRG these relations cannot serve, however. A situation in which Bonn becomes an addressee to GDR political and economic interests and exchangeable through other partners is not yet foreseeable in the mid-1980's.

For all that, one should not understand the evident intensification of the GDR's Western policy merely as a policy exposed to Bonn with calculated intent and only temporarily. East Berlin's Western orientation continues a trend which is tied as much to the label of GDR "normalization" as it expresses a more self-assured stance toward the Soviet Union. Without normalization toward the West there cannot be any normalization toward the superpower in the East--as minuscule as it might be. That then also includes that the FRG to be sure is and will remain an important, mainly economic, addressee of the SED leadership's Western policy, but likely in increasing competition with others.

This trend, which is not likely to contradict Soviet conceptions, is going to continue. It is based on a GDR policy which takes account both of East Berlin's short-term tactical needs and long-term objectives. If possible, the SED leadership does not want to let things ride once again as happened after the start of the arms buildup and thereby place itself in opposition to the Soviet Union. A Western diplomacy which less explicitly places relations to Bonn first is less suspect in the East (as well as in the West). It is moreover, as developments have shown since the postponement of the Honecker visit, subject to possible development even when the prospects of the superpower relations have become muddled. As long ago as in November 1949 the Italian Socialist Pietro Nenni expressed the opinion that it was "the best thing for mankind that there is not only an Adenauer type of Germany."[11] Only if it were to fail then in establishing itself in Western capitals, not only as an internationally recognized, but as a respected state as well, can the GDR hope that that opinion becomes universally accepted.

The GDR's Unaltered Role in the USSR Security Assessments

Unarguably, the transfer of past experiences to the future comes with an if and but. That holds true especially in saying that the differences between Moscow and East Berlin were tactical in nature. That judgment would have to be revised if Soviet policy indicated "that the position of 'divide et impera' has become unsuitable for satisfying its security interests,"[12] or in other words, if Moscow deems the existence of a socialist GDR no longer necessary for reasons of an altered security assessment. There are, to be sure, no indications for it. Nor are there any indications that the "core" of the SED's Western and Germany policy lies in opposing everything, with an eye to Moscow, "that could raise the issue of its own power and rule."[13] Even if the GDR, in consequence of further internal and external consolidation, becomes a complicated partner for the Soviet Union because the GDR attempts a more pronounced assumption of its own interests, for Moscow the alternative for a socialist German national state as the western cornerstone of its sphere of influence does not lie in renouncing its ideological and power-political influence on the GDR. All those who anticipate that because of the "fissures, stresses and fractures in the European empire of the Soviet Union" the time for a "sober cost/benefit computation" would have to come for Moscow,[14] which also would re-examine the existence of the GDR, will have to deal with such complicated questions as: Why should the Soviet Union, of all things, place the rule of the SED in doubt, which in past years has proven politically stable and, in comparison with other East European people's democracies, economically successful? What does Poland's future look like if beyond its western border the two German states, while not necessarily becoming unified, yet attain a qualitative improvement of their relations? Would Moscow not exert much more pressure on Warsaw if Poland were to become the border state of the communist-socialist empire? Is an independent Poland even conceivable under such fundamentally altered conditions?

Here the intention is not to present an exhaustive listing of all those questions that relate to the expectation "that within the next 5 years the Kremlin will play the German card."[15] Even without having answered it in particular, skepticism predominates about the assumption the Soviet Union could seek fundamental changes in its Germany policy. If anything has changed between Moscow and East

Berlin, it is the fact that the GDR has advanced becoming a secure socialist state. It has gained contours and shaped its own specifics, as the other fraternal socialist states have too. East Berlin has specific interests and expects "tolerance" for exercising them. All this makes the GDR "more normal" in a process that is still at the beginning and is going to continue.

Concerning the Germany Policy: Considerations from Bonn's Perspective

For the GDR policy of the FRG it is important that the changes in the GDR relationship with the Soviet Union are not confused with a situation of fundamental conflict between Moscow and East Berlin. That holds true mainly with regard to the following considerations: A policy which mainly aims at contributing to a tolerable juxtaposition and partial cooperation of the two German states cannot be intent on imposing on the GDR, from the outside as it were, fissures in its relations with the Soviet superpower, where no such fissures exist. Those who, evidently for the political views they hold, for various reasons attribute irreconcilable tensions to the Moscow-East Berlin relationship, must consider the following state of affairs: An SED leadership without fundamental harmony with Moscow has no or only very limited freedom of action in its Germany policy. Material to show this to be true, even if not applicable in every respect, was furnished between 1969 and 1972, when eastern political treaties were being negotiated.

The relations between the two Germanys come under extra stress if one derives from the structural differences between East Berlin and Moscow that have become more apparent in recent years any compelling actions the SED leadership would have to take vis-a-vis the FRG. The notion that a presumably dwindling backing of the GDR in the east expands pragmatic cooperation opportunities with the FRG is wishful thinking. Many formal and informal relations link GDR with Bonn. There is no profit to be gained from that at all, however, if at the same time the GDR is being destabilized in its alliance relations to the Soviet superpower. Western expectations in that direction run up against irrevocable elements of the GDR's sense of identity. Furthermore, they demand too much of East Berlin's actual position in the socialist camp, especially with respect to the Soviet Union.

Wholly different are the Germany policy considerations when the developments in the relationship between East Berlin and Moscow are seen as a reflection of national-communist tendencies in the GDR. It is most likely that that which here was referred to as "normalization process" between the two socialist states has something to do with that the SED leadership is making more of its own or national interests. For all that--and this is sometimes alluded to in the Germany policy debate--this observation must not from the outset mislead into confusing, let alone identifying, national-communist indications in the GDR with reform-communist developments. It would certainly be too hasty to apply measures to the GDR that were probably gained, in particular, from studying Eurocommunism. A mix between Marxist order principles and German traditions in subservience might possibly provide a perspective that would ultimately contradict Bonn's Germany policy objectives.

These critical, cautionary remarks in no way substitute for the considerations of if and how one can and should support the repeatedly referred to normalization of Germany. They mainly are meant to prevent avoidable errors. At the same time these considerations, if more indirectly, remind us that a relevant change in the GDR's Germany policy and in its relations with the Soviet Union first and foremost is a process internal to the alliance that maybe obstructed, but hardly be furthered, from the outside.

The GDR and the European Status Quo

For some time now the GDR has seen itself not only as the western outpost of the community of socialist states, but also as a constitutive component of a European equilibrium and security system. With respect to the GDR foreign policy objectives, this expanded sense of identity raises some questions that have to be settled: What notions of European policy result from this dual role? Is the SED leadership pursuing a policy which, at least for long range, is oriented to the goal of providing the GDR with a more independent European identity? Should in the view of the GDR the United States assume a regular spot in a European security system? The following will not absolutely provide specific answers, but the overall context is to be drawn into which they would have to be placed.

It is not the aim of GDR policy to surmount the status quo in Europe; the aim is to transform the prevailing situation into a permanent foundation for a European order of peace. Visions of Europe in the FRG--vague as they may be--are diamentrically opposed to that aim. The substance of a European identity, sensed and presented more and more clearly in recent years in the GDR, has been to secure its own existence not only by fixating on the "community of socialist states," but to commit Western Europe more to a policy that would deem the continued existence of two German states irrevocable. This European objective of principle by the SED leadership already answers the question of what European identity the GDR is seeking. East Berlin is backing all political tendencies which solidify the GDR as an irrevocable element of a European order of equilibrium. That also made the remarks by the Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti "very helpful" to the GDR.[16]

Measured against this status quo criterion, all Central Europe speculations going farther than that are running into skepticism and rejection in East Berlin. They find the GDR in a situation in which the task of internal consolidation and securing its existence to the outside has an undiminished high place value. Especially relative to Western Europe, one has not come all the way yet from the formal recognition to comprehensive regard. In view of that situation, a rather fanciful debate on Europe must appear to the SED leadership as a means of compromising the GDR's national consolidation process. A "Europe of free peoples" appears revanchist to East Berlin, notleast because it suggests surmounting existing borders before they were even ever recognized in terms of international law. One finds harsh criticism, accordingly, of any Western pronouncements mentioning Europe and pursuing thereby some change of the territorial and social postwar consequences.[17]

The GDR's status quo orientation also provides the answer to the question of the U.S. role in East Berlin's assessment of interests. If it is correct that the SED leadership is primarily concerned with preserving conditions that have proven of benefit to the external consolidation process of the GDR, then the question of coupling Europe with or decoupling it from the United States at best becomes one of secondary importance to East Berlin. This interpretation is supported by what Honecker first formulated so clearly at the 10th SED Congress in 1981, that the GDR's efforts on behalf of detente could promise success, not against, but only in conformity with the relations between the principal alliance powers. Detente policy in Europe, of this the SED leadership is convinced, cannot be conducted against the United States and can only be successful if U.S. policy contributes to creating a climate that favors a European order of peace in which the GDR actively participates.[18] A 1984 publication from the Institut fuer Internationale Politik und Wirtschaft (IPW) states accordingly: "One finds that preserving peace in Europe, preventing a global East-West confrontation, and the confining of military conflicts in other regions in the world greatly depend on the degree of political relaxation in Europe--combined with the degree of detente between the USSR and the United States."[19]

It follows from this assessment of East Berlin that it is not now interested in seeing the FRG decoupled from the United States. Nor does the SED leadership care for seeing, in principle, Washington's responsibility loosened in the NATO alliance.[20] It is a consequence of such a constellation of interests that East Berlin is attempting a harder political look at the United States.

The FRG's continued membership in its alliance and the continuation of the alliances altogether conform to an interest of the SED leadership also, in particular, because any change of the given status quo carries risks for the GDR with it the consequence of which is hard to assess. An FRG free from its alliance would presently confront a GDR which has by no means become immune to the attractiveness of a future without blocs. Similarly ambivalent, from the perspective of East Berlin (and of Moscow), are tendencies suggesting a greater West European desire for security policy assertiveness. In so far as a more pronounced security policy identity of Western Europe confines itself to efficiency improvements in defense efforts, it requires no larger Western policy leeway for East Berlin. Instead, it increases the Soviet Union's pressure toward security policy ties within the Warsaw Pact. If one proceeds from that mechanism, then the attacks launched by East Berlin against possible European defense efforts are not to be rated merely as interference propaganda. They also express the credible concern that Western Europe's greater dependency on Washington's policy could come at the cost of the GDR's foreign policy margin of maneuverability. "You must thus look very carefully and see," as Guenter Leuschner put it in his "Auskunft international" program, "what is actually meant by such a so-called European security concept."[21]

Deliberations of this sort are of course not engaged in publicly in the GDR. If one still has to proceed from a pertinent calculation of this sort on the part of the SED leadership, it is because of a GDR interest composed of many different facets and from plausibility criteria derived from it. They can be verified against the evident conduct of the GDR. This includes, e.g., the SED's fear of contact with any of those political forces in the FRG that are, as a matter of principle, weighing security and alliance policy alternatives for the FRG, and the sparse and selective reporting on these alternatives in the GDR.

Given the skepticism of the SED leadership with respect to everything suggesting a change in the status quo, does that make the observation that the GDR has for some years been looking more European ultimately meaningless or, at best, provisional? Most elements of an answer to that are already contained in what has been said up to here. Let us summarize them once more. The focal point is the central importance of the status quo in the GDR's interest assessment. An Europeanizing of the GDR's sense of national identity--and the "normalization" of its relationship with the Soviet Union that goes with it--presupposes the territorial assurance of the status quo. Here one finds, possibly, one of the ew contributions the West can perform at this time in support of this normalization process.[22] Security policy problems serve the SED leadership as a vehicle for Europeanization only in so far as they do not basically change the given bloc structures. The concept of a European security partnership may be an alternative for a West Europeanization of the security policy. But in no way is one thinking here of making it a substitute for the alliance membership of the two German states. Nonetheless, security policy themes enjoy a special place value in the GDR's interest in its Europeanization. That is true of the demonstrative backing for the Palme plan of a nuclear weapons-free zone in Central Europe as for the far more substantial skeleton agreement on forming a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe between the SED and the SPD. The implementation of these or comparable considerations would make the GDR, in addition to playing the indispensable role of the stable junior partner of the Soviet Union, a contract partner in a European security system.

FOOTNOTES

1. Imre Tatar in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 2 January 1985, p 2. -- In an excerpted reprinted contribution from the Swiss weekly VORWAERTS is says: "It should be understood that such a broadly faceted and intensive foreign policy, engaged in by a country that is not very large, would not even be conceivable without very solid foundations," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 16 February 1985, p 5.

2. Cf. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 4 August 1984, p 2.

3. Cf. Honecker interview, "On Some Topical GDR Domestic and Foreign Policy Questions," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 18/19 August 1984, p 2. Also "Honecker Before the First SED Kreis Secretaries," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 2/3 February 1985, p 1.

4. Cf. Honecker's statements at the 10th SED Central Committee Session: "To us it remains a fact that the overall social interests, expressed in central state management and planning, ultimately set the criteria for action on each level in the national economic plan. A field for experimentation our economy is not, however open-minded we naturally are toward positive experiences and insights that contribute to higher effectiveness of the public ownership in the means of production." NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 21 June 1985, p 4.

5. Cf. Bernard von Plate, "Inner German Relations and East-West Conflict," "Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte" supplement of DAS PARLAMENT, No 15, 1984, pp 27 ff.

6. Cf. ADN report on Honecker's meeting with Gorbachev, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 6 May 1985, p 1.

7. Cf. the pertinent passages in the report to the 11th SED Central Committee Session, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 23/24 November 1985, and Honecker's New Year's Speech, Ibid., 31 December 1985.

8. Cf. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 1 July 1985, p 3.

9. Cf. IHT, 14 December 1984, p 1.

10. Cf. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 8/9 June 1985, p 3.

11. Cf. "DDR. Werden und Wachsen. Zur Geschichte der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik" [GDR--Birth and Growth--On the History of the GDR], Frankfurt/M, 1975, p 166.

12. Cf. Wolfgang Seiffert, "Double Game or the Fears of the SED Leadership," DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, Vol 17, No 3, 1984, p 302.

13. Cf. Wolfgang Seiffert, "Once More: The Nature of the Conflict Between the SED Leadership and Moscow," DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, Vol 18, No 2, 1985, p 152.

14. Cf. Rainer Barzel, "The Causes and Status of the German Question," BULLETIN, No 105, 18 September 1985, pp 932 ff.

15. Cf. Ottfried Hennig on the Reminiscences of the Soviet Ambassador Piotr Abrasimov, DER SPIEGEL, Vol 38, No 43, 22 October 1984, p 59.

16. Cf. article marked AZ in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 18 September 1984, p 2.

17. As an example of most stringent criticism, cf. Werner Neubert, "The Reason of the Continent," WELTBUEHNE, No 34, 21 August 1984, pp 1074-1076. See also Authors' Collective, "Europa. Frieden oder Untergang? Zur Entwicklung der Systemauseinandersetzung zwischen Sozialismus und Imperialismus in Europa" [Europe--Peace or Decline--On the Development of the Conflict Between the Socialist and Imperialist Systems in Europe], East Berlin, 1984, p 19.

18. "U.S. participation in the detente process has been and is a crucial condition for peace, security and cooperation on the European continent," Ibid., p 52.

19. Ibid., p 53.

20. Cf. article marked AZ in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 3 May 1983, p 2.

21. Cf. BPA/DDR SPIEGEL, No 83, 30 April 1984, p 6.

22. The author includes himself among the "status quo utopists" so called by Wolfgang Venohr. Cf. "Arm in Arm with Brzezinski. Footnote on the Discussion with Wolfgang Schollwer," DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, Vol 18 No 2, 1985, p 157.

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LOSONCZI SPEAKS AT FESTIVE DINNER IN HELSINKI

AU282045 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 May 86 p 3

[Unattributed report on toast given by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, at a festive dinner held in his honor by Finnish leaders in the Helsinki Presidential Palace, on 20 May: "Pal Losonczi: Our Countries are Giving a Good Example for Mutually Advantageous Cooperation"]

[Text] Pal Losonczi expressed his sincere thanks for the invitation and the friendly reception and then recalled his impressions of his previous visit to Finland 15 years ago and the friendship and hospitality of the Finish people. About the current visit, he said that it further strengthens the traditional and friendly relations between our countries and peoples and contributes to the further development and deepening of our cooperation in all the areas of life.

"At our talks we have reviewed the current issues of the international situation and the state of our bilateral relations, as well as the possibilities of their further development. I can conclude with satisfaction that we share identical views in the most fundamental issues of international politics and the main trends of our foreign policy endeavors are also identical. This is particularly important in the current complex and dangerous period full of tensions."

"The Hungarian people and Government are deeply concerned over the tensions existing in the international situation. The 'Star Wars' plans, overt threats and cases of violance against peoples and sovereign countries, as well as the existing points of tension pose the greatest threat ever to the cause of international peace and security. All this requires still greater responsibility on the part of the peace forces and must urge all the sober-minded and realistic political factors to act."

"The fundamental goal of the foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic continues to contribute--in accordance to its power and possibilities--to easing international tension, to spreading detente over to the military area, to achieving mutual and equal security at the lowest level of arms possible, and to expanding mutually advantageous cooperation among countries."

Then, Pal Losonczi said that the Hungarian Government highly appreciates all the political and diplomatic efforts made by Finland to promote the cause of disarmament and to create a northern nuclear-free zone. "Helsinki has become the symbol of the struggle for detente in the minds of the peoples of Europe, thus also in the minds of the Hungarian people"--said the President of the Hungarian Presidential Council. "I can assure you, Mr President, that you can count on the government of the Hungarian People's Republic--as in the past, also in the future--as reliable partners in your determined endeavors toward these noble goals. Our common goals and our equal endeavors to achieve them are in harmony with our countries' interests and express the sincere desire for peace of the Hungarian and Finnish peoples."

The President of the Presidential Council separately stressed that with the steady development of the traditionally good Hungarian-Finnish relations, the two countries gave a good example for the mutually advantageous cooperatioon of countries with different social systems. "I think that the fruitful relations between the two countries, relations deeply inspired by the feelings deriving from the common origin of the Hungarian and Finnish peoples and from the awareness of this kinship, were part of the development of the process of detente and still play an important role today in preserving the Helsinki spirit. It is my conviction that the Hungarian people's republic and the Republic of Finland can also make joint efforts aimed at reducing the threat of a nuclear war, reducing military confrontation in Europe, and building confidence."

Losonczi then spoke about the regularity of the political relations and high-level meetings. He said: "These meetings provide increased impetus to the development of the relations between the two countries and to the further deepening of cooperation in all areas of life. Our results so far provide a reliable basis for the further broadening of cooperation. We still have considerable resources for making our cooperation more efficient primarily in the economic and scientific-technological spheres"--said Pal Losonczi, in conclusion, raising his glass for the prosperity of Finland and of the fraternal Finnish people, the friendship between the two countries, and for the Hungarian-Finnish friendship.

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BRIEFS

FRENCH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received on 6 June Mrs Christiane Malitchenko, the new ambassador of the French Repulic in Hungary, who presented her credentials. Also present at the ceremony was Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jun 86 p 21 AU] /12913

LOSONCZI RECEIVES MEXICAN ENVOY--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received on 6 June Jose Cabalero V Bazan, the new ambassador of the United Mexican States in Hungary, who presented his credentials. Also present at the ceremony was Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jun 86 p 21 AU] /12913

AUSTRIAN MINISTER ON COOPERATION--[Palugyai] What is your opinion about Hungarian-Austrian scientific relations? [Fischer] The cooperation covers a very wide area and is expanding all the time. During my recent talks, we agreed to increase the cooperation ties between the Austrian Ministry for Science and Research and the National Technological Development commission, ties relating among other things to the topics of materials and biotechnology. In the fall we will hold a biotechnology conference in Budapest and a conference on materials technology in Vienna. We will increase the exchange of technological information and prepare joint studies. I am personally satisfied with the results. [Interview given by Dr Heinz Fischer, Austrain Minister for Science and Research, to MAGYAR HIRLAP staff member Istvan Palugyai in Budapest following the minister's lecture at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences: "Interview With the Austrian Science and Research Minister--A Small Country in the International Scientific Race"--date not given] [Excerpts] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Jun 86 p 4 AU] /12913

ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP--Budapest, 16 June (MTI)--A delegation of the New Communist Party of Israel, led by General Secretary Me'ir Vilner, arrived in Budapest Monday, on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The delegation includes David Khenin, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and George Toubi, secretary of the Central Committee. The Israeli delegation was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Talks began during the day between delegations of the two parties. The delegation of the New Communist Party of Israel is headed by Me'ir Vilner, of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party by Matyas Szuros. Also present at the talks was Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP Central Committee. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1813 GMT 16 Jun 86 LD] /12913

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NATIONAL CRIME DETECTION LAB BUDGET, ABILITIES PUBLICIZED

Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 23 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Janusz Handerek: "Laser Tracks Criminals"]

[Text] At present, it is difficult to imagine the operation of law enforcement organs without the support of specialized sciences, without dozens of expert evaluations and sophisticated tests. The time of detectives endowed with extraordinary intuition has irrevocably passed; today, the success of an investigation, especially in particularly difficult cases, hinges on the professionalism and experience of large teams. There is no way to enumerate all cases which have ended in the apprehension of the criminal due to the work of the Crime Detection Center of the MO [Citizens' Militia] Headquarters. This center, which has operated for 30 years, hosted a national press conference yesterday.

The beginning was made in 1945, when the militia set up its scientific-technical unit. The beginning was very modest: 12 employees, several magnifying glasses and one microscope. However, this scientific-technical support base was consistently expanded, increasingly better trained professionals were hired. As a result, in 1955 the full-fledged Crime Detection Center was created. At present, it employs dozens of specialists in different fields (from electronics engineers, physicians, physicists, and linguists to artists and sculptors) and its equipment is among the most advanced in the world. Suffice it to say that our center is the only one in Europe to make use of a laser in preparing complex expert evaluations. To date, this technique has only been mastered by similar units in the USA, Canada and Japan.

Here is but a short resume of the center: 70,000 expert evaluations prepared annually, 105,000 inspections of the scenes of more dangerous crimes; the scientists employed here have played a considerable role in, for example, proving the guilt of Wladyslaw Mazurkiewicz (the murderer of 8 males) or Zdzislaw Marchwicki, the Silesian "vampire"; they assisted in determining the causes of large-scale accidents, such as, say, the memorable fire at the Czechowice-Dziedzice refinery or the crash of the IL-62 en route from New York at the Warsaw airport of Okecie.

The technology helpful in tracking the perpetrators of crimes has reached a level which cannot be conceived by the average lay person. By way of an example, let us say that due to the expert evaluations by the specialists of the center, the perpetrator of an especially intricate murder was found. In one of our cities, the remains of a female were found. The lack of leads brought the investigation to a halt. Chances were that the killer would escape punishment. However, a detailed examination of the woman's clothing was undertaken which revealed a single pollen particle on it. Subsequently, it was established that the pollen came from a rose. Since these flowers did not grow at the location where the remains were found, the correct conclusion was drawn that the body had been moved after the crime. Finally, within a radius of several kilometers, a house surrounded by rose bushes was located. Further investigative measures made it possible to establish that a resident of this "house of roses", convinced that he committed a perfect crime, was indeed the murderer. Unfortunately for him, the discovery of a tiny pollen particle invisible to the naked eye led to the successful end of the investigation.

At present, the center is working on using sattelite systems and infrared rays in the investigative process. We are told that reconstructing the outline of the perpetrator through the use of infrared rays despite him having long left the crime scene is not a fantasy but the not-so-distant future...

The operation of the center is not restricted to assisting law enforcement organs in investigations. Modern equipment is used for scientific research as well as for preparing evaluations for the needs of our economy. The contribution of the Crime Detection Center to protecting the health and life of our citizens can hardly be overestimated. Every year, flash tests done by the center save the lives of several dozen persons who become acutely poisoned after consuming an unknown substance. Its immediate identification allows the doctors to use proper treatment.

Yesterday, the press was granted an opportunity to visit the laboratories and workrooms of the center which are, in principle, off-limits to outsiders.Thus, we saw the most modern equipment, we could convince ourselves that despite economic difficulties, funds are forthcoming to purchase whatever is necessary for crime detection studies to be conducted at the highest level. These are the studies due to which in the near future every criminal violating the law will be found out and consequently punished. Therefore, the populace can be well satisfied, because everyone of us is, after all, interested in preventing dangerous criminals from escaping punishment.

9761
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ENGINEERING STUDENTS, PARTY SECRETARY ON PROGRAM ISSUES

Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 30 Apr-1 May 86 p 2

[Article by (jak): "Students on the Party Program"]

[Text] Yesterday, the student aktiv of the ZSP [Polish University Student Association] met at the Opole WSI [Higher School of Engineering] with Eugeniusz Mroz, first secretary of the PZPR Provincial Committee, and Zdzislaw Kabza, Provincial Committee secretary and dean of the WSI, in order to discuss the concerns of the academic community in light of the draft PZPR program. Chairman of the ZSP District Council Marek Sobotta offered the visitors information on the activities of ZSP organizations in the Opole area which was supplemented by the young people in their contributions to the discussion.

Janusz Rogozinski, member of the ZSP College Council at the WSI, Zdzislaw Wawrzynkiewicz, secretary of the PZPR College Committee for student affairs, Jan Cieczka, director of the Student Services Center "Student-Serwis", Krzysztof Sendal, secretary of the ZSP District Council, Artur Sypien, chairman of the ZSP College Council at the WSP [Higher Pedagogical School], Krzysztof Pedziwiatr, member of the ZSP College Council at the WSP, Janusz Juszko, secretary of the ZSP District Council for cultural affairs, Janusz Popanda, chairman of the ZSP College Council at the WSI, Dr. Andrzej Mamyslo, member of the Executive Board of the [PZPR] City Committee, Dr. Adam Micker, first secretary of the PZPR College Committee and Marek Sobotta took part in the discussion which was dominated by the issues of concern to the students. These are the shortage of notes and textbooks, inadequate laboratory equipment, financial hardship (high dormitory fees), the fate of graduates, young engineers and teachers, as well as the participation of students in ideological indocrtrination activities.

Participation of students in contract work for industry was given special attention. On the one hand, the insufficient number of practice classes was brought up and on the other - evasion of concrete assignments by students. It was unanimously stated in the discussion that using the "Student - Serwis" cooperative for "qualifying" services by students should be the objective.

Cultural activities of students and the ever recurring issue of the student community club were the second major topic of the discussion. Also, the lack of contribution by students-party members to the activity of the youth organization was addressed.

The speech by Eugeniusz Mroz, which summed up the discussion, also served to explain the specifics of current socio-economic activity in the region and various economic conditions necessitating the ranking of priorities, and consequently, making choices.

E. Mroz told the students: " Your lack of creative restlessness and far-sighted visionary thinking surprises me . You are tied down by the problems which affect us all and you lack that energy of youth. I encourage you to think unconventionally. After all, if we have a concept of how to solve problems, we must also have people who will identify with it. We must bring out the intellectual resources now dormant is the minds of our engineers. In their turn, the engineers should prove their mettle through work at the enterprise".

With regard to the ZSP activities in the Opole area, first secretary of the [PZPR] Provincial Committee said: " We take interest in your activities. We want you to be a social force that matters in the college. However, one must establish his reputation on his own. You are already making certain steps in this direction, though the 10 percent of students belonging to the ZSP do not yet amount to any such force. If you want to have a moral right to speak out on student concerns, there should be more students in your organization".

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POLITICS POLAND

POZNAN PZPR MEMBERS CALL PROGRAM ECONOMIC, NOT POLITICAL

Poznan WPROST in Polish 4 May 86 pp 8-9

[Discussion on PZPR program between the editors of WPROST and the representatives of the Ideological Commission of the provincial party echelon in Poznan]

[Text] Everyone who reads the program of any political party should be able to predict and program his or her future, professional career and even family life. This is the unquestionable value of such a document, although, extremely difficult to implement in practice. We invited the representatives of the Ideological Commission of the provincial party echelon in Poznan to a discussion on the draft plan of the PZPR program: Grzegorz Bukowski, director of the Technical Department at Energopol 7; Dr Jerzy Silski, polytologist [politolog] and chairman of the KW Idelological Commission; and Romuald Ratajczak, electric locomotive engineer from the PKP-Wezel. The editorial staff was represented by Marek Krol and Piotr Zimny.

[Editor] Is not the opinion that the program is a set of valid goals and plans but lacking an indication of the methods of their implementation an expression of doubt?

[Jerzy Silski] I do not know whether this can be required of the program of any political party.

[Romuald Ratajczak] A lot depends on the specific political, economic and international situation in which a given program has to be constructed. I am thoroughly convinced that if the party program had been constructed during the mid-70's, this would have been a totally different document. Most likely, unrealistic and overly optimistic.

[J. Silski] Above all, the draft plan of the PZPR program is similar in nature to that of every other political party. To be sure, it does differ in its origin and distinguishes itself in that it is not only the program of a concrete political party but also that it is addressed to the entire public. We must not forget here that as a society we have various experiences of the 1980's behind us. This fact must have had a great deal of influence on the construction of the entire document. It is certain that this is not a campaign program but rather the designation of a certain vision of the future. It also is not a collection of wishful thinking and various goals. For me, personally, the most important measure of the quality of a political party's program is realism. The question arises whether this document possesses such a quality. I believe that the determining factors for the implementation of the program contents are insufficiently manifested. However, this document has another, though, paradoxical quality. It contains things which may prove to be unpopular with the public. It is said, for example, that there is a need for housing construction but also that the public's financial share needs to be increased. It may be assumed in advance that such a solution will not be accepted with enthusiasm.

[R. Ratajczak] All the more that the financial means of our citizens have decreased significantly because of the lowering of the mean standard of living.

[Editor] Other doubts were also voiced in the various discussions on the program. Do you not think, gentlemen, that the draft plan of the program is, nevertheless, somewhat "coquettish" and the determining factors too vague?

[Grzegorz Bukowski] It seems to me that when certain issues are not presented in an open or downright brutal manner that, unfortunately, the conviction--which was formed a long time ago--is strengthened that the state must and should give everything.

[J. Silski] I believe that this is the fundamental problem. At one time, it was felt that the building of socialism should by itself bring about overall good fortune. Such an interpretation of things is lacking sense. Unfortunately, not everyone wants to understand that the success and happiness of everyone of us depends on the success and happiness of all of us. There can be no prosperity in a nation that is badly run or in one that has a bad economy. There is yet another problem in addition to what I am saying and that is the fascination of many people with the wealthiest countries which have a much higher standard of living. The fact that prosperity comes from, above all, the hard work of generations has a more difficult time reaching these people's awareness.

[Editor] Demographic forecasts say that less and less people will have to work for the "professionally passive" majority. Meanwhile, people are reading, above all, promises into the draft plan of the program frequently forgetting about obligations which the implementation of the program imposes on everyone. An increase in productivity becomes an economic necessity, even in a situation where we would like to maintain the current standard of living.

[J. Silski] A political program cannot be treated in any way selectively. Things cannot be such that everyone chooses what pleases him or her.

[R. Ratajczak] In my opinion, the draft plan of the party program is less political and to a much greater degree economic. I am not treating this as an imperfection because there is no other possibility.

[G. Bukowski] Everyone should be able to define his or her place and input into the implementation of the matters contained in this document and understand that in order for there to be more goods for distribution, greater production effort becomes necessary.

[J. Silski] I feel that the program has a very interesting methodological construction. It reveals the interdependence between politics, the economy and ideology. However, it seems to me--and I am not alone in this opinion--that the program is too broad, not always cohesive and contains many repetitions.

[Editor] Since we are already talking about certain shortcomings, it ought to be mentioned that there are too few statements of the following nature: "We shall have this, if..." There is a lack of a conditional approach to matters. This also pertains to that which we observe from day to day; i.e., the lack of a relationship between work performance and wages.

[R. Ratajczak] The declaring of interdependence between work and wages differs significantly from its implementation in practice. This gives rise to the conviction that wages play a major social role in our country. I believe that if socialism were to "explode" in the most highly developed countries, it would have much greater success [than at home] because over there, the simple relation: work determines wages, has been functioning without interruption for many decades.

[J. Silski] People are also asking themselves other questions: "If I work conscientiously and earn a living, what good does it do?"

[G. Bukowski] Exactly! All the dislike of the workers communities for the so-called private enterprises is expressed in the question: "How is it that in working for so many years in a state-run enterprise, I cannot put aside very much money and an automobile, for example, is becoming an increasingly less realistic dream? Meanwhile, a friend from the workshop, who went to work for a private businessman is earning much more and after 2 or 3 years he can afford to buy a car." Where does the problem lie?

[Editor] The latest public opinion polls show that economic issues are taking on increasingly greater importance whereas the philosophical and political sphere is beginning to be forced aside and occupies a second and even third place on the political scene. Economic rather than political classifications are becoming more important.

[J. Silski] And that is good.

[R. Ratajczak] Finally.

[Editor] Therefore, should we not say outright that if we want to boost the country forward, we must give bonuses to the best and the most productive at the expense of the less capable and the average workers? The example of the inventor, Kowalski, is very significant. It took a very long time to decide whether the information on the awarded amount, which he received for his innovative device, should be published. It was feared that this could evoke negative public reactions.

[R. Ratajczak] I have never come across the feeling that the award was too high. Quite the contrary.

[G. Bukowski] Nevertheless, in our psyche there exists a kind of false model of equality. If there is talk of having to get down to work or putting something in order, everyone is for it. However, if this concerns someone directly, things become different. Kowalski is far away and his success is not evoking too much envy or jealousy. It is usually the case in a plant that the person who receives a large award for an improvement or innovative idea, is not regarded favorably by the others.

[J. Silski] Certain unattractive human shortcomings and flaws have existed and will continue to exist. I believe that the program is addressed, above all to those who want to achieve something.

[Editor] The creators of the program were--to use chess terminology--in a stalemate situation. If something does not work out in the implementation of the program, then for many socialism will be at fault. This could be one alternative. However, to fulfill the assumptions contained in the program, we are faced with another choice, unpopular in certain social spheres. If we were to tighten work discipline and force higher quality and greater productivity by economic methods, then those who could not withstand such changes would blame socialism for their own laziness, helplessness and lack of qualifications. I am for choosing the second alternative. The individual citizen cannot place the burden of blame on socialism for any and all personal failures.

[J. Silski] The change in the way many people think is an extremely optimistic fact for me. At one time, for example, a good metalsmith earned as much as average one and no one questioned this. Today, there is talk about the necessity of differentiation.

[Editor] I would like to mention yet another doubt. I do not agree with opinions that propose adding something to the program. However, I feel that guarantees should be created of elaborating the program contents into very detailed "timetables." Meanwhile, I continue to read in the press that the authorities of gmina X--to refer to the method of taking care of a very specific problem--use the following types of terms: "we have taken up and discussed the problem and have decided to undertake action." Everything is presented in generalities.

[G. Bukowski] This escape into generalities, platitudes and pretty words, which in practice do not mean anything, is the problem of many activists. However, we do know that the future depends on those who can solve concrete problems without beating about the bush about problems and difficulties. In this respect, the program gives an explicit explanation.

[J. Silski] The party prgram, which constitutes a perspective into the country's development, will be the basis for the evaluation of progress. After all, we will refer to it and settle accounts from it at the 11th, 12th and subsequent congresses. This is an enormous responsibility that the party is taking upon itself. However, I am optimistic because the most interested side in the successful implementation of the program is the party which as the ruling party always pays a high price for failures.

[R. Ratajczak] However, I detect yet another shortcoming of the program. It discusses and addresses certain recommendations to the public, to the work force and to society. On the other hand, economic management and its responsibilities are touched upon to a small degree. It should be emphasized more strongly and explained more thoroughly that management is also political work and that the party must and will without exception make those guilty of various kinds of mismanagement responsible not only in terms of their work but also politically.

[J. Silski] For many years in our country, it was embarrassing to want to be a success [financially]. I believe that that is behind us now. What is of importance are the motivations which govern ambitious people. Today, the fulfillment of certain functions outside of scholarly work, organizational predispositions, lofty standards and experience must be understood as the fulfillment of a specific kind of social service. In speaking about cadre policies, I feel that we should create a system of horizontal advancement [awans poziomy] as a source of alternative occupational satisfaction.

[Editor] Everyone who has carefully read the program will agree that the party has taken upon itself an enormous responsibility of altering and reshaping social awareness and mentality. Certain apprehensions arise from the feeling that if following the Congress it will be necessary to take specific action, voices and pressure aimed at destroying such undertakings may appear. We must realize that such solutions, which may be unpopular with the public but which will be compatible with socioeconomic exigencies, will be inevitable.

[R. Ratajczak] Indeed, not enough is said about the expenses of the transitional period.

[J. Silski] In formulating tasks, the program draft plan states that the success of its implementation depends on the results of the second half of the 1980's. In other words, the key to success in the year 2000 and in the following years depends on the work done today and in coming years. Therefore, we cannot wait for the 10th Congress as for some sort of miraculous turning point in time. The fundamental problem lies in the answer to the question whether we want to achieve something or whether we are only interested in spectacular social applause. The answer is obvious and the choice simple, although, we cannot count on engaging everyone in the implementation of our program. However, we are concerned with how many will want to implement it in daily activity.

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BRIEFS

PZPR AGITPROP LANGUAGE--Andrzej Parmanczuk, worker from Herbapol in Wroclaw: "We must learn to propagate the ideas of the party. Workers have problems with assimilating the language of propaganda material, of conferences and political commentaries. In my opinion, we are committing an instructional mistake when we substantiate the socialist way of development with political, geographic and historical determinants. In such a context, socialism is received as a burden and a necessity of circumstances, and not as a goal. This is also how a part of our ranks look upon it." [Text] [Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 17 May 86 p 2] 9853/12795

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CROATIAN OFFICIAL HEADS ALPINE-ADRIATIC REGIONAL ASSOCIATION

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 86 pp 24-27

[Interview with Ante Markovic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly and chairman of the Alpine-Adriatic Working Community, by Zoran Jelicic: "A New Phenomenon in Europe"; date and place not given]

[Text] If at the end of next week in reading the daily newspaper reports from Dubrovnik, where the plenary meeting of heads of government of the members of the Alpine-Adriatic Regional Association will be held, why Budva, for example, was not the host city, you will get a simple answer: Because Montenegro is not a member of the Alpine-Adriatic Working Community. The essential thing here, if you continue to put questions, is that you do not address them either to Zagreb or to Ljubljana. Perhaps the interest of the Yugoslav republics and provinces which do not belong to this community will be aroused when they learn that certain Hungarian districts are interested in collaborating with the Alpine-Adriatic Regional Association.

The brief answer to this group of questions in Zagreb is that the view taken of the Alpine-Adriatic Working Community reflects the particular outlook and interest. Alfons Naberznik, special counselor and minister plenipotentiary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, says that he does not know of the topic of the Alpine-Adriatic Working Community being taken up at the federal level, but that the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs undoubtedly takes a favorable attitude toward the activity of this community.

The Working Community of Provinces, Republics, and Regions of the Alpine-Adriatic Eastern Alpine Region, which is its official title, was formed by the signing of a joint statement in Venice in November 1978. It is now made up of 11 members (Lombardy joined early this year): Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Venetia, Trentino-Alto Adige, Styria, Carinthia, Upper Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Salzburg, and Bavaria. The latter two have the status of active observers, which sets them apart from the others only in that they do not preside in the proceedings of the Alpine-Adriatic Working Community [AAWC].

According to the information they went out of their way to make available to us in Zagreb, since fully informing the public about the work of the AAWC is one of the principal aims of this community, says Marko Ilic, assistant in the republic committee for foreign relations and chairman of the working committee of the AAWC, the AAWC is open to anyone interested. This is stated in Article 2 of the joint statement on formation of the working community. At the outset the task was professional discussion and exchange of information and coordination of matters of interest to the members (from transportation to scientific topics). All communications are conducted in four languages (Serbo-Croatian, German, Slovene, and Italian) and activities are supervised by the Presidium, which every other year moves from member to member. The direct coordinator is the working committee, and everything takes place within the framework of six standing commissions and a sizable number of working groups. The commissions are headed by the individual members: the Commission for Land Use Planning and Environmental Protection (Upper Austria), the Transportation Commission (Friuli-Venezia Giulia), the Commission for Culture, Science, Information, and Youth Exchange (Carinthia), the Commission for the Economy (Venetia), the Commission for Agriculture and Forestry (Styria), and the Commission for Hygiene and Health (Slovenia).

It would take us far afield to cite in more detail what has been done in any of these fields. But by way of an example the study done on protection of historical sites is impressive.

Stated in telegraphese, and actually repeating the disconnected statements of Marko Ilic: Everything has been left to the initiative of the AAWC members, there are no permanent institutions, and everything is rotated every 2 years, there is no joint treasury, and actions are financed equally and by the number of members who have an interest in the particular case, there has been discussion of specific implementation of the documents from Helsinki and Osimo, there is no adoption of views by majority vote, rather it is a question of an exceptionally favorable climate--or by way of summing up, the large differences among the members are actually an advantage to the functioning of this community.

The supreme body of the community is made up of the heads of government of the provinces, republics, and regions. That is why we called upon Ante Markovic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly, who for the last 1.5 years has headed the AAWC. We are publishing the interview in an edited version.

[Question] What at this moment is the principal characteristic of the Alpine-Adriatic Working Community?

[Answer] The working community was created out of an interest in establishing contacts with neighbors, but at the same time there were no great ambitions, but rather it was a question of establishing contacts in certain sectors such as environmental protection and cultural, athletic, and similar activities.

Over the last 4 years this relation has deepened and broadened into the area of economic relations, into economic and banking cooperation, into tourism. At the last meeting of the heads of government of the members of the AAWC it was stated that the work of this community over the last 1.5 years passed into a new and higher-quality phase: from a period of seeking out opportunities and ways of cooperating--to specific programs.

[Question] Can this be interpreted as a sign of intensified interest on the part of Croatia and Slovenia in developing cooperation even in the economic area, in view of the fact that you were the chairman over that time?

[Answer] That is true, too, but it is more than that. After all, the first thing is that when the presidium of the working community moved to Croatia, which meant for the first time it was going to a socialist country, that is, to a republic in a socialist country, this aroused not only great interest, but also suspense as to what would happen.

However, over this 1.5 years everyone has been impressed both by the manner and the tolerance as well as by the organization and overall breadth with which we have undertaken this job. Among other things we have brought into mutual relations very delicate issues which up until that time had been evaded, the issues, for example, of workers or of elements of the political system. And it should also be taken into account that representatives of differing political orientations are sitting at the same table. In spite of everything we have established very good human contacts.

You know that at the beginning of the year there was a formal presentation of the tourist and cultural opportunities of members of the AAWC in London. There is already talk about technological development, there are some altogether specific ideas here all the way to inclusion in "Eureka," and then a great deal has been done about environmental protection, and I hope that we will be talking about transportation in Dubrovnik if JAT has prepared itself according to the understanding we had with its director. That is, there is the idea of organizing what is called tertiary transportation with small aircraft for transportation within the Alpine-Adriatic Region. This is an almost optimum opportunity to meet our own needs for small-scale transportation by joint investment in an organization that would be headed by JAT.

[Question] This is the first economic organization outside Slovenia and Croatia that has become involved in the business transactions of the AAWC?

[Answer] That is right. But on our initiative. Regardless of how it is organized, that carrier would have the status of a basic organization of JAT and could be headquartered in Zagreb.

[Question] At the last meeting of heads of government you said that the exhibition in London had a strong political significance. I assume that that description can also be given of the other important activities of the AAWC?

[Answer] Yes, it can.

[Question] What are you primarily referring to here?

[Answer] You see, it is of great interest that this cooperation within the framework of AAWC assume an intensity in development that becomes very correct and constructive. You know, when one thinks about it objectively, then he has to conclude that the interest in cooperation is decisive to that kind of development. Otherwise there is no organization, however good it might be, that could bring people together and give them that orientation.

We should enter into the real reasons why this is the case. I must say that I am saying this for the first time, and this is my own assessment, these regions actually feel a need not only for their own autonomous development, but also for expressing the independence of their own interests and their own identity, which does not always completely coincide with the identity of the country as a whole. This is a normal thing, and this is a new phenomenon in Europe which we would do well to study rather than to become too much preoccupied with our internal problems. After all, something that we have been having problems with in Yugoslavia is actually a European and world phenomenon. Perhaps this is more pronounced in our country, because at certain points it is also bound up with ethnic factors, but you see that even in unified countries consisting of a single nationality the need is felt for expression of autonomous interests.

[Question] It seems that what has been a problem in Yugoslavia has not been such a problem in the work of the AAWC, although the initial differences are greater than in our country.

[Answer] Yes, but what I mean is that this is the case everywhere when one looks at things within the framework of individual countries and when he makes a comparison with this community. You see that in this latter case those borders have after all become a very relative thing. It is not just a question of movement of people and ideas, but common interests are being sought. Accordingly, it can be said that deep down these peoples have a great interest in cooperation and in working out mutual relations in that way. This cooperation is relieved of the burden of the governmental approach, of the consolidated government, of the centralistic government, and of similar approaches. This phenomenon could improve relations of the countries of Europe and could make a considerable contribution to peace.

[Question] Especially if parts of Hungary are included, as has been suggested.

[Answer] Yes, that would be an expansion. You see that there has been an immense growth of interest in the AAWC. Lombardy also made a particular effort to enter the community.

At the same time there is also an interest for all activities to become part of the community's work. For instance, the trade unions of the members have begun to establish ties and to seek their place, that is, to participate in resolving problems of social welfare, since all these members have a pronounced problem of unemployment, indeed a greater problem than in Slovenia and Croatia.

[Question] Would the possible inclusion of the trade unions and parliaments give the community a political character even in a formal way?

[Answer] It would not be formal, but one might conclude that that is essentially the case. From the formal standpoint this is quite consciously avoided. We have always held to the course of complete independence of every other European organization, and this is accepted in such a way that it functions well.

It is quite interesting that certain very delicate topics such as the topic of ethnic minorities have not been rejected, but we have undertaken to discuss them. It was resolved that a questionnaire would be developed to provide the basis for answering the question of exactly how to assist the development of those ethnic minorities in the economic and ethnic aspects. It is an interesting fact that Carinthia, which might well have had reservations, is handling this job and is doing it to the satisfaction of the Slovenes. Another thing is that the ethnic minorities have intervened by welcoming this job, but also stating that they are now an object of study rather than the agents in their own right they want to be. We will put this on the agenda of the next meeting. It is a fact that this idea of including the ethnic minorities in the discussion of their status is making its way and winning approval. We have waged the fight for an orientation with profoundly humanistic elements when it comes to the ethnic minorities.

In the final analysis, when we had problems, we said: Fine, this is a free organization and everyone who has an interest in staying in it can do so. And it does not mean that we have to agree on every issue. If there are five of us with some interest that does not attract the others, no one will force them to become involved. The essential aim of cooperation is that there is no coercion and that the interests of the members simply develop in their own way, and ultimately this need not coincide with the interests of their countries. Issues which are otherwise quite delicate, as I have said, are resolved much more easily in our relations when they are viewed from this angle.

[Question] Does this also apply to international relations?

[Answer] It is logical, and here there is also the fact that some old problems have been cropping up. It is well known that all of this will be improved through the development and spread of cooperation, for example, in technology and informatics.

[Question] Are there cases when the indisputable interests of the members of the community conflict with the interests of any of the states to which they belong?

[Answer] That can hardly be said to be the case. Incidentally, we have left it to every member to regulate on its own any possible problems with its central government. We have not even allowed this to crop up in our discussions. We have sought out our limits, and each of us has been mindful of his own general limits. But so far those others have not appeared at the table as an obstacle to resolving any issue of ours.

The community averts or moderates disputes, but not by entering into them, but by developing cooperation, by having a constructive impact on everything that arises that is adverse in relations between the countries. This is its main virtue. We do not discuss what our problems are, but what will develop our cooperation and understanding, and this automatically has an impact on the overall climate. Yet these are countries with completely different systems, they belong to different alliances, blocs, and nonblocs. I do not know what the future will bring, but if matters should develop along the same lines, with this kind of tolerance and understanding--which is anyway a normal thing--and if there should always be interests and provided that only those issues are taken up which have arisen out of particular interest, then it is certain that that cooperation can only develop further.

When that course is adopted, then any taboo topics such as the ethnic minorities are taken up more easily. Had we taken up the ethnic minorities as a problem, we probably would have immediately come up against barriers, old and well-known positions. But now when we talk about cooperation and development of this kind of cooperation, and we study what banking and other opportunities there are for creating a stronger economic basis for development of the ethnic minorities, this takes on an altogether different dimension. Then it is not a question of intervening in internal relations.

By all appearances I think it is of interest to our country as a socialist country to look seriously at what is happening in connection with the activity of a community like this. I do not deny that there are also certain ulterior motives and interests, but that will always be the case regardless of whether there is an AAWC or not. Ultimately this is not the essential thing, since one should not define a thing by its extremes, but by what is dominant and constructive.

[Question] Have you encountered any serious lack of understanding in Yugoslavia?

[Answer] I would not say so. I would rather say that there has been an unfamiliarity with things. That unfamiliarity has led to insufficient interest. That has actually led to an underestimation which is not a good thing because a portion of our interest is being served here, and that is an absolute certainty. I am speaking, of course, of an interest of Yugoslavia. In the final analysis, if a socialist republic of a country in which the communists are in power succeeds in leading this working community in this way, then that is also a picture of Yugoslavia. Be certain that at the very least this is being closely watched by the governments whose components are members of the AAWC.

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East Europe Report

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MODERNIZATION SETTLES INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES WITHIN CEMA

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[Article by Laszlo Csaba, Institute for Global Economics; Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest. Original title: "Harmonization of Interests in CEMA"]

[Text] Harmonization of the East European countries' economic policies has always been crucial in the 37 years of their integration. This arose from several factors, the most important being the common basic structure of the economic and political systems, the Marxist-Leninist ideology--official in every socialist country -- the same or similar structural conceptions held in each East European country, the common objective of catching up with the developed industrial countries, and not least the tight coordination realized in the field of defense, information and foreign affairs, state security, and so on.

In 1947-1956, these latter activities were coordinated in part by the Information Agency of the Communist and Workers' Parties--dissolved in 1956--, but principally by the bilateral meetings between the senior officials of the CPSU and the other parties in power and, from 1955 on, also by the organs of the Warsaw Pact. All these factors evidently contributed to the extensive similarity of national decisions in regard to economic policy, independent of the institutional framework for the "harmonization" of economic and planning decisions. It is a well known fact, for example, that--until 1956--CEMA had an almost exclusively formal role as a multilateral organization of regional cooperation. Nevertheless, it was in just that period that we witnessed the development of extremely far reaching interlinks between the economies of the Soviet Union and the other East European countries. To this day, these links provide the basic structure of integration. The basic formula of exchanging Soviet raw materials for East European finished products by way of the division of labor has been the crucial factor in the economic development of Eastern Europe in the past 40 years (almost).

A brief retrospective of the common turning points of East European development demonstrates the parallel course of economic decisions as well as economic systems. They are: The reorientation of foreign trade relations and the introduction of planning at the end of the 1940's, the Stalinist overemphasis on industrialization, in particular heavy industry, in 1949-1953. Later we find parallels in the proclamation, implementation and checking of the "new line" under Malenkov, the reform debates in 1953-1957; the "great leap forward" of the socialist camp and the collapse of the overly ambitious 7-year plans in 1961-1963, the subsequent experiments in regard to the qualitative change in the economic mechanism in 1963-1969; the growth policy of the 1970's (substituting for reforms), that--on statistical evidence--brought about a decisive new opening for the foreign trade of the Soviet Union alone. Finally to be mentioned are the defensive measures for adjustment to the world economy, the decline in growth, the crucial importance of the compulsory import restrictions, the increased role of the directives issued by the central authorities and the relative expansion and promotion of small enterprises.

What happened in Eastern Europe, therefore, did not represent a series of accidentally analogous events. As regards the harmonization in the 1980's of the economic policies of the East European countries with those of the Soviet Union within the framework of the various CEMA institutions and organizations, many leading scholars and business experts have concluded that no genuine integration has been occurring in CEMA. Usually this circumstance is explained by the recurring parallelisms in national industrial policies. As we know, ssince the second half of the 1970's these have been accompanied by parallel efforts at self-sufficiency in agriculture. The 1956 CEMA Conference was the first to complain about the lack of coordination demonstrated by parallel economic policies. The same topic has since been on the agenda of each and every CEMA Conference.

Integration of Planning--Not of Production

The parallel targets of the present--fourth--wave of industrial development are contradictory in particular because CEMA primarily signifies the integration of planning rather than the integration of production or the market (as sometimes erroneously assumed). The binding international coordination of the regional foreign trade chapters in the medium-term economic plans represents the most important medium for linking the national economies. Relations between direct producers, let alone national markets, are secondary by comparison.

As, ultimately, planning even within the confines of a country may be considered the coordination of interests, this consideration evidently holds true even more at the international level, in the regional economic association of sovereign national economies. At the same time, the fact and sometimes even the preponderance of supplementary regulation (clearly demonstrated by the comparison between medium-term plan and actual data) does not render meaningless the distinction between planning and the market economy; indeed it is possible to contrast them as models. Actually these two concepts also continue to signify two different methods of operation of the economy. This is not changed by the fact that the real existing mechanism of the planned or market economy has not much in common with the simplified textbook model or, to some extent, even with detailed and scientifically constructed theories.

Socialist planning differs not only from the free market economy, it cannot even be considered a mixed economy, because the rules of operation differ from those prevailing in controlled welfare states and also from Western controlled and planned economies. Decisive in the latter are the basic principles of market economic rules, albeit somewhat restrained in the nationalized sector and, in part, in the distribution of personal income. As regards the East European planned economies, the market has so far held merely a supplementary

role. The decisive criterion for the success of the operator has been the satisfaction of the superordinated authority, not that of the equal partner.

The steadily recurring parallelism in the industrial structure of CEMA equally describes not simply the defects of the means, institutions or, sometimes, the objectives of regional-international harmonization. Obviously national economic targets in CEMA differ just as much as in the EEC or any other regional grouping. Differences are also present in the important features of the national management systems. However, it would be wrong to explain the structural paralellisms by these factors. Specialized economic literature demonstrated some time ago (1) that precisely the common features of the CEMA countries' economic mechanisms obstructed the deepening of regional economic cooperation even in the 1950's and 1960's--for example their inward looking "sovereign, self-sufficient and non-monetary nature," the structural differences that arose in the financial system mainly for subjective reasons. As we well know, it is precisely the lack of a properly working regional international market that obstructs the effective coordination of the necessarily differing national priorities. In other words: The inner logic of direct planning--trying to settle all problems by increased centralization, the multiplication of central indices and instructions--occasionally conflicts with the economic and political realities of Eastern Europe, that is in formal terms with national sovereignty expressed in insufficient readiness to compromise with regard to the economic interests involved in domestic net production, due to the absence of a convertible currency.

While, disregarding a few exceptions (such as the coordinated plan of joint investments), "international economic policy," regional planning or even international planning does not exist, the CEMA countries' policies, harmonized internationally and substituting for imports at two levels--national and regional--created such production capacities, motivations, skills, behavioral models and standards as could not have been achieved by world market orientation nor the continued survival of the economic nationalism of the interwar period. Constant and systematic involvement in CEMA cooperation developed among the enterprises the technological, organizational, sales and attitudinal capacities, knowledge and relationships decisive for the managements of most East European enterprises. Outside the national monopoly market, these capacities and motivations are useful solely on this regional market; they make it possible to realize enterprise targets despite the fact that performances lag behind the demands of the world market. This also means that enterprises are under strong pressure to maintain and expand at the national as well as the CEMA level the structures that have thus arisen. We are all well aware that, in the course of plan preparations, instructions are ultimately drafted by those who will later have to carry them out. As the details are properly known to the enterprise alone, the plan text is crucially affected by management proposals, indeed to such an effect that the confirmation and directive by the central organs--overwhelmed by the flood of data--actually amount to no more than a formality.

From the aspect of the enterprises and the national economy we may therefore assert that the CEMA countries' economic policies in the past 35 years has been characterized by harmonization at several levels and in several dimensions, though in practice this harmonization bears little resemblance to the presentation of CEMA offered in various textbooks as a uniform "bloc" of "command economies."

Regional Coordination and Efforts at Self-Sufficiency

Regional coordination had a vital role in the drafting of approaches to socialist industrialization. The basic formulas for the regional division of labor arose on this basis. Accordingly East European industries evolved on the basis of Soviet raw materials and fuels, paying for their import needs by finished products. This factor decisively--though not exclusively--affected the technical standard, international orientation and manner of the organization, production and sales of East European industries. GDR, CSSR, Polish, Hungarian and Bulgarian development programs amply demonstrate this connection. In spite of its independent foreign policy, Romania (and Yugoslavia which is not dealt with in this article) have increasingly turned their attention to the CEMA regional market ever since 1976. (In 1984, the latter's share in the total trade of the countries mentioned amounted to more than 50 percent.)

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that Romanian economic policy, assuming the role of outrider with regard to the convocation of CEMA summits since May 1980, is urging regional self-sufficiency measures that are more extensive and comprehensive with regard to the respective sectors and dimensions than the notions of any other country including the Soviet Union. According to Romanian ideas, regional autarchy should concentrate not only on the sectors emphasized as strategically important by various Soviet sources but also extend to food supplies as a whole, high technology, industrial consumer goods, all of machine construction and the entire sector of raw materials and fuels.(2) As we know, the Soviet side regards regional self-sufficiency in this last case as impossible (and unnecessary). The Romanian point of view may, on the one hand, be considered the projection to the CEMA level of the country's domestic development strategy, oriented to self-sufficiency. On the other hand, we note that, in the world economy as a whole, countries lagging behind in the international competition endeavor to compensate the losses suffered on the world market by successes achievable on "softer" (or deemed to be so) regional markets. In clear contrast to the country's largely unchanged foreign policy, this shift in Romanian foreign trade policy serves as an example of the new efforts made by the CEMA countries to more closely harmonize their economic policies.

I must also emphasize that none of the CEMA documents jointly adopted in 1978-1985 includes any concrete proposals intimating a comprehensive and inward looking policy of integration, eschewing the world economy. On the contrary, epa
each document includes statements that expressly propose the maintenance and

even further expansion of relations outside CEMA and respectively cite the mutually profitable trade with Western countries.

Admittedly, unexpected breakdowns in international affairs might induce a CEMA isolationist movement, though this would hurt the interests of every single European people. It is also true that the prospects for the entire world economy, most of all though the East European region, do not look good in the 1980's. This fact, in turn, restricts the opportunities for national as well as external integration. At the same time, the institutional givens and planning methods inherited from earlier times, combined with the insufficient development (in the case of the GDR, USSR and CSSR with a pronounced deterioration) in the international competitive ability of East European industrial exports--mainly the processing industry--generally resulted in an increased emphasis on import substitution in 1978-1984. Even individually, these three factors might cause some kind of about-turn by the CEMA countries and, consequently, a further loss of status on the world market. Still, we must remember that this development has in no case arisen as the result of a jointly adopted decision by the organs of economic integration.

When undertaking the more detailed examination of joint economic harmonization in CEMA, we must assume that such harmonization usually evolves in the discussions prior to the council meetings. The most important decisions are made either at the council meetings or at the bilateral meetings of party leaders. From the standpoint of developments in the 1980's, 1978 must be considered a milestone. The Bucharest resolutions did away with those exaggerated plans that envisaged the radical extension of the joint investments agreed in 1973-1976, a 10-fold or even 15-fold increase in joint investment spending.

With the exception of natural gas, the target programs generally did not result in increasing energy and raw materials, indeed with regard to some important items they could not even ensure the maintenance of earlier levels. The result were significant structural changes in the East European economy. Energy conservation became an urgent necessity at enterprise and national levels. On the one hand this speeded up the use of energy and materials conserving equipment in industry, on the other hand energy and materials intensive operations (such as petrochemicals, the iron and steel industry) suffered cutbacks in all small CEMA countries, though they had formerly counted as prestige industries.

Neglect of Agriculture

The decision of the 1977 CEMA council meeting emphasized agriculture as a common priority, in addition to fuel and raw materials programs. Despite promises in principle by the net farm produce importers in CEMA, even the repeated official efforts by the Bulgarian, Romanian and Hungarian partners did not result in actual measures for greater stimulation of farm exports to the CEMA countries. Consequently the agricultural target program, too, started from the priority of domestic national production. The one exception was the settlement in free foreign currency. Still, the member countries did not arrive at this useful solution within the scope of the target program;

indeed that program did not even institutionalize or guarantee this mutually beneficial kind of cooperation. In many respects that is easily understood, because the volume of possible net exports (arising mainly from the production surpluses of the three countries mentioned above) bears no relation to the net demand within the region, defined primarily by the needs of Poland and the Soviet Union. (It is also interesting to note that even the countries having available a net surplus of farm produce are compelled to import protein feed.)

Supplementary measures were adopted at the 1983 council meeting in Berlin. These, unanimously decided upon at the time, provided for increases in fruit and vegetable deliveries, the better exploitation of agricultural raw materials, the expansion of fisheries and the wider use and modernization of farm machinery. However, the economic document of the meeting at the highest level emphasized that a rise in farm exports was conceivable only in the same conditions as apply to energy and raw materials exports. This reflects the modified standpoint of the importing countries. The drafting of the material substance and concrete conclusions was left to the discussion on 1986-1990 plan coordination. The communiques of the two council meetings since the summit clearly suggest a certain shift in priorities with regard to the uniform treatment of energy and farm deliveries that was emphasized earlier.

Rather as in the period after 1977, energy supply problems came to the fore, while farm issues were relegated to the back burner. This trend was made abundantly clear at the Havana council meeting. The plans then proposed for cooperation and even joint investments had a total value of 45-55 billion transferable rubles, in other words 10 times the nominal value of joint investments in 1981-1985. However, these investments would promote the production of raw materials and energy exclusively; a joint farm program was not even mentioned. A joint Warsaw cvommunique did not so much as touch upon the issue of the preferential development of agriculture. On the other hand, it was revealed in the course of plan coordinations that Hungarian farm products, for example, will have a lesser role than before, that is up to 1985.(3)

Just as in the last 10 years, the net farm produce importing countries seem to back neither the concept of investment participations mentioned at the summit meeting and in the target program, nor the concept of a preferential regional farm price system, proposed on several occasions since then. Instead, the limits of the possibilities for sales in exchange for free foreign currency became evident by way of the problems of the imbalance in convertible balances. It will therefore be impossible in future, too, to press the issue of the planned production growth in the agriculture of net exporting countries by pointing to the regional shortages and getting around economic conditions (as is sometimes done by some senior officials in the branches affected).

In addition to the earlier mentioned fate of the target programs, the CEMA countries were spurred on in the early 1980's by the adverse shifts in international relations and their serious common concerns to seek new approaches and methods for the harmonization of their economic policies and combine this with the concept of the first economic summit since 1969.

Why did Romania express the greatest dissatisfaction with regard to the development of the CEMA organization in recent years? In view of the fact that Romania was unable to achieve a thorough turn-around in any of the three key sectors of its economic policy in CEMA--agriculture, energy and the development of new markets for processing industry---, the internal evolution of the country has also confronted an increasingly difficult situation since 1979-1980. A highly ambitious and stringent 5-year plan, coupled with an austerity policy as prescribed and strictly controlled by the IMF needed to be fulfilled in order to maintain the country's international payment ability. This turned out to be an impossible task, although the IMF granted the country an enormous loan in July 1981, amounting to $1.5 billion and unprecedented in the case of socialist debtors. Nevertheless--in part due to the deviation from the stipulated policy correction that, incidentally, was more pronounced after 1984, in part due to the effects of Poland's insolvency--Romania was compelled to apply for rescheduling in 1982 and 1983. The international financial terms imposed made impossible the fulfillment of the annual plans and the 5-year plan that had aimed at a 7 percent growth rate. By the end of 1982, it was perfectly obvious that the medium-range plan could not be fulfilled.(4) Given the fact that Romania intended to respond to 1980-1984 developments by radical cuts in Western trade relations (the Romanians targeted complete repayment of their debts within 3-4 years and indeed made extraordinary efforts to do so), it stands to reason that Bucharest considered extensive changes in cooperation within CEMA a fundamental condition for the recovery of the Romanian economy's dynamism and therefore strongly urged the improvement of the work of CEMA.

Differences in Opinion Regarding the Future

While Romania focused on the solution of the three above mentioned economic problems, the Soviet Union considered CEMA modernization from a different aspect. In this instance the two opinions did not differ on the issue of national sovereignty, because even the present-day Soviet leaders emphasize the importance of sovereignty. However, by comparison with Romania, they advocated a reverse sequence. The Romanians advocated making the transformation of the institutions of integration and the introduction of some new fundamental methods dependent on the settlement of the practical issues raised by them. Soviet authors considered the situation from an exactly opposite standpoint. They considered the harmonization of structural policy the answer of the community to the physical lack of Soviet raw materials, in other words called for a specific regional East European adjustment process to actual Soviet conditions. The Soviet proposals published before the summit meeting envisioned a much tighter economic--and sometimes even further reaching--harmonization as the result or, even more frequently, the precondition for coping with present concerns. All of them were convinced that the solution of the concrete day-to-day problems raised by the Romanians was somehow dependent on the settlement of the general and fundamental issues. All such decisions would have involved a certain transformation of the current type of division of labor in CEMA, though the substance of the changes was variously outlined. Soviet, Bulgarian and Romanian views largely coincided with respect to the issue of regional self-sufficiency but these opinions were not shared by Hungary and the GDR officially, nor by the Polish technical press. It may also be worth mentioning that the most extreme harmonization proposals, talking of binding effects in the traditional meaning and extending to "everything," did not originate with Soviet authors but were formulated by some Bulgarian (5) and Czechoslovak (6) authors.

It is also interesting that, according to official Bulgarian views,(7) CEMA economic policy had been properly synchronized in the past. This viewpoint sharply criticized joint investments, the main direct tools for coordination used in the 1970's. This shows that the efforts for the broad expansion of direct and binding coordination in various forms were not greeted with much enthusiasm in Bulgaria. Romania has modified its earlier categorical rejection of investment participations and is even prepared to join in common investments--though only for additional energy supplies. Well informed GDR authors, on the other hand, are highly critical of the current practice of joint investments. They emphasize that the improvement of the efficiency of international investments, not its international redistribution, is the proper approach to the settlement of the energy problem in Eastern Europe.(8)

No Comparison Possible Without Realistic Prices

What are the prospects of economic harmonization among the CEMA countries? Two areas are of special importance in this connection--investments and foreign trade. Until all conditions for the operation of a convertible currency are in place, it is in fact doubtful whether a "stricter" regional coordination is at all feasible. In the present situation there is no realistic rate of exchange either among the national currencies of the CEMA countries nor between them and the transferable ruble nor between the latter and convertible currencies. Moreover, the structures of the domestic systems of price formation, taxation, financial subsidies and the systems of deductions differ so much that direct international comparisons of these financial categories cannot be carried out at all. As, in practice, the reciprocal exchange of the CEMA countries' national monetary units is inevitable, two different methods were jointly elaborated for indirect comparisons: For investments and for non-commercial (tourist) settlements. Without describing here the methodological and practical difficulties involved, it will be enough to recall that the efficiency of not a single variant of cooperation can be precisely ascertained in present conditions.

The task of settling these issues cannot be transferred from the central trgans to the enterprises, because the latter do not have at their disposal the criteria likely to ensure the optimalization of local decisions. Direct interenterprise relations must await the development of the integrated monetary system, they cannot develop either instead of it or ahead of it.

Even minor problems remain unsolved in current day-to-day international trade. In business practice, for example, there is much concern about the fact that nobody knows who is responsible if interenterprise relations--in the final analysis the consequence of international agreements--are damaged by the operational intervention of one country's government organs. A satisfactory settlement of this issue is much more urgent than abstract speculations with regard to the "synchronized" (some authors call it "uniform") structure of integration, in particular because their practical effect might well be neglected for a long time.

Foreign trade is the second main field of coordination efforts. It is by no means so obvious as sometimes assumed (9) that joint action by the CEMA countries is always more advantageous than the exploitation of specific opportunities, available to only one particular country. Not every CEMA country is able to try for such preferential treatment as the GDR enjoys in the EEC due to its "inner-German" status. Unlike Bulgaria and Romania, the CSSR could not very well try to present itself to the EEC as a developing country.

In reality cooperation on third markets is the proper field for the CEMA countries to harmonize their foreign trade policies. As all member countries are greatly interested in this field, such cooperation is promising per se and also as part of the transition to an export oriented model of integration. This conception is organically linked to the comprehensive reform of internal economic management. This reform is also needed so that, among other factors, the CEMA countries may significantly improve their international competitive capacity especially in the matter of industrial exports by comparison with their performances in the 1970's. Another promising opportunity would be their resolute insertion in the East-South division of labor. In such a framework the East European countries might well adopt synchornized measures with regard to the gradual reduction of national and regional protectionism and the promotion of backward industries. The elaboration of flexible methods of regional division of labor and, even more, their successful application among the CEMA countries which now pursue differing priorities and use differing management models, would require greater cooperation than has hitherto been practiced.

Concrete Cooperation After the Summit

The documents unanimously agreed at the 1984 Moscow summit include concrete guidelines on the actual methods, direction and methods of economic coordination. The summit was primarily a significant political event. It demonstrated the fact that various extreme representatives of politico-ideological journalism have always liked to question: The dialectic of differentiation and unity. Notable from that standpoint is the resolution according to which economic coordination at the level of integration affects only reciprocal trade and the sectors connected with joint ventures and investments. In addition it is possible to develop cooperation between the interested countries by methods and in dimensions to be freely chosen. Practical cooperation may therefore develop among the partner countries within the framework provided by CEMA, at various rates of speed and by various methods, without these relations necessarily having to be extended to other bilateral trade relations conducted in possibly very different concrete conditions.

In addition to some basic similarities in the economic system and economic policy, the increase in variety is a characteristic feature of the situation of the countries cooperating within CEMA. In part this arises from the fact that differences in the standard of development and the various methodological differences in economic management have widened in the long term as a consequence of expanded cooperation with non-European member countries. On the other hand, even the smaller East European countries that find themselves in a comparatively similar situation, are experiencing the spirit of the age, pursuing experiments and seeking new approaches. Since spring 1985 it has been acknowledged at the political level in the Soviet Union, the core of integration, that it is impossible without the qualitative transformation of the entire economic mechanism to speed up the technical progress relevant for the country's defense capability either. An exceptionally large variety of proposals has been submitted in the USSR with regard to the methods and orientation of the solution to this problem. At the present time many very different detailed measures are also applied to day-to-day economic management. It is therefore evident that older conceptions--aiming at the standardization of solutions in national economic policy and management--will have little practical impact on the next stage of development. Though it is likely that they will often be proclaimed in future also for one reason or the other, it seems obvious that the reserves for deeper cooperation in CEMA are not to be traced in that direction.

It follows from the above and the orientations of earlier periods that we will be able in 1986-1990 to observe the reinforcement of the bilateral and radial nature of integration. This means primarily that the significance of the Soviet market for the other CEMA countries will continue to grow steadily. Among the non-European member countries, trade within CEMA has always accounted for about 75-90 percent of their total foreign trade; the exchange of commodities with the Soviet Union achieved roughly 90 percent of the total. The 1970's saw the percentage of the Soviet market rise strongly in the East European countries also. Indeed, this held true both for their entire foreign trade--a market share of more than 40 percent--and for trade within CEMA, where the Soviet Union accounted for half to two thirds of the respective CEMA countries' trade. The rising ruble price level and the compelling need to equalize the convertible balance of payment caused at one and the same time cuts in East-West and, to a lesser extent, East-South trade and, oncsequently, a specific reorientation in the first half of the 1980's. Bilateralism expanded in this meaning also, not only that of the traditional trade and settlement system. On the other hand, the Soviet Union continues to be the "prime mover" of programs at CEMA level; cooperation among the small European member countries is much weaker.

Limits and Methods of Integration

What, therefore, does economic harmonization involve in the meaning of the resolutions adopted at the summit? According to the document, it means joint operations in the course of which the representatives of the participating countries decide the tasks to be jointly carried out and the ways of implementation--in the specific cases and by the specific methods considered appropriate by the member countries. Moreover, as we have noted earlier, upon considering this to be necessary in a particular instance, two or more countries may cooperate in other fields or within a tighter structure. Mentioned as the means to achieve farther reaching coordination are the regular economic meetings between party leaders who arrive at fundamental agreements and fix the long-range directions of the development of cooperation. The meeting of Central Committee secretaries of the parties in power, held in Moscow in May 1985, provided a good example of this latter now customary and also informal type of collaboration. The CC secretaries were mainly concerned with exchanging national experiences with respect to the party management of the economy. The Soviets regards this as a promising approach because it not only facilitates greater familiarity with the various management methods but, by strengthening party influence, may also contribute to a significant speed-up in integration.

To achieve better results within the existing framework, two conditions need to be met. One was indicated at the session of the CEMA executive committee, held in Warsaw in June 1985: Investigations are needed to settle the questions to be decided at such a high level. On the one hand it is understandable, even inevitable, that, due to the demonetization of the various types of cooperation, an increasingly large part of decisions is made at an unduly high level. On the other hand, it is also obvious why the central agencies, currently overburdened with concrete operational concerns, are unable to fully exploit the new opportunities for economic coordination. A fundamental shift in the appraisal of national planning must be considered the second condition.

We well know that traditional national planning and, consequently, the CEMA practice of plan coordination are oriented to stability and growth. For the longest time the smooth growth of commodity flows within the region appeared just as much a matter of course as the feasibility of forecasts for the next 5-8 years. Though it is indisputable that many (particularly infrastructural and social) factors of economic development require even longer forecast, it is more and more evident that the details and the reliability of the forecasts as required and presumed by traditional planning and coordination methodology, has become objectively impossible. This arises less from the "unexpected" shifts and the now allegedly unstable world economy than from the speed-up in the rate of technical development and product renewal. That is why the traditional plan coordination in CEMA will have to be supplemented by wider economic coordination.

The CEMA flow of trade will increasingly depend on medium-term plan harmonizations carried out largely by the same methods as before. However, even in 1981-1985 the two basic conditions--the growth and stability of trade, valid for 30 years--trade, had ceased to apply, nor can we expect a return to traditional conditions in the coming period. In the course of the CEMA negotiations for 1986-1990 it already became obvious that we could not expect a noticeable expansion of CEMA trade due to inadequate competitive capacity, slow technical development and the inefficiency of the current (slow) change in the product structure. At the same time, the methodology of plan harmonization continues to neglect the above mentioned objective limitations of forecasts. Instead it attempts to use its resources to stabilize the processes. We cannot be surprised that this is achieved to an even smaller extent than before: Plan harmonization is in arrears with respect to its own time schedule, confirmed at the 1982 conference, and even to its own norms. After the summit, agreement would have had to be achieved on the details of commodity deliveries. However, not even the economic plan drafts were ready, though they were required as the basis for coordinating trade.

I hope that the foregoing will show that it would imply great superficiality for anyone to impute to those working on planning a lack of technical knowledge and labor capacity, discipline or devotion. The delays occurring are the outward manifestations of objective processes. The goal of this theoretical article was not the assessment of 1986-1990 plan coordination. Howewver, if processes occur in the economies of the CEMA member countries and in the world economy, that cannot be appropriately taken into account by the traditional planning methodology, it is obvious that we would try in vain to adjust reality to the framework of traditional methodology. Indeed, the reverse would be required: Planning methodology and plan harmonization must be based on these new and crucial real life factors.

The harmonization of economic policy as the conception for cooperation adopted at the summit stays within the framework of the traditional CEMA model. Within it, however, it might provide a solution for the above mentioned concerns of plan coordination. If conditions were in place for the steady and smooth harmonization of interests, it would become possible for the plans for future cooperation to expect that the shortages manifested in the member countries in 1981-1985 have increased rather than decreased, and that this trend is unlikely to change through 1990. This arises mainly from the fact that the priority of the foreign trade equilibrium is maintained, or that this requirement cannot be weakened without disastrous consequences. The reasons are twofold: a) The convertible relation exhausts the easily mobilized and readily available reserves in order to improve the equilibrium, while the product structure, steadily downvalued on the world market, has not significantly improved. b) The motive force of raw materials integration between the East European countries and the Soviet Union is exhausted; precisely due to the above mentioned factors and in contrast to the 10 preceding years, cooperation in processing industry is unable to assume this role at a time when the equalization or even the achievement of some surplus in the ruble balance represents a new and additional task for the foreign trade of the East European countries.

The serious shortages and the qualitatively unchanged mechanism of cooperation necessarily result in a significant weakening of the stability of relations in CEMA as traditionally understood. The conception of economic coordination and constant harmonization of interests, drafted at the summit, takes this reality into account and, provided the above mentioned two conditions are met, offers an opportunity for the better filling up of the traditional framework. Admittedly, this definitely requires a change in the planning concepts in all member countries. Such a planning concept, courageously confronting economic realities, might result in such shifts at the regulators and institutions as would also create the conditions for direct relations between enterprises and the harmonization of interests at micro level.

FOOTNOTES

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BAVARIAN CONSERVATIVE LEADER SEEKS CLOSER ECONOMIC TIES

Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 21 May 86 p 10

[Article by Carl E. Buchalla, Tirana 20 May 86: "Strauss Establishing Ties with Albanians"]

[Text] Some Poaching in Genscher's Preserve

Bavarian minister president makes semiofficial, semiprivate flight to communist Albania.

Whether the visit was private or official is something that remains to be interpreted. But here are the facts: At 1615 on Whitsuntide Monday afternoon, Franz Josef Strauss, at the controls of a chartered Cessna, landed at the airport of the Albanian capital Tirana. Just 2 hours later, he conferred with Prime Minister Adel Carcani and his deputy, Political Bureau member Manush Myftiu. The political conversation was continued during a joint dinner in the evening. Barely 24 hours after his arrival, Strauss flew back to Munich on Tuesday.

Here is the bottom line of his quickie trip to Tirana, as he sees it: the Albanians have removed the barrier which until then had stood in the way of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Bonn and Tirana. They dropped their horrendous demands for reparations and are ready no longer to tie the establishment of relations in with certain conditions. This settlement, which does justice to both sides—and which enables both sides to save face—appears to be in sight.

No Strings

Just how this settlement might look was outlined by the Bavarian minister president for his Albanian conversation partners and in the process obviously met with interested agreement. Two treaties are to be signed between Bonn and Tirana, without any connection between them: a treaty on the establishment of diplomatic relations and a second treaty on long-term economic cooperation, which would include capital aid and technical assistance. This had been the crux of government-level negotiations between Bonn and Tirana until now: the West German government would have been ready to grant the Albanians long-term loans on favorable terms; the Albanians however were and still are not ready to accept loans. This is because accepting loans is forbidden, as the Albanian constitution has been stating for several years: the wilful state of the Skipetars [Albanians] does not want to restrict or threaten its political independence due to economic loans; this is like a burned child's fear of fire.

Of course, that the Albanians might deviate from their demands for reparations was something that had become clear already during the latest German-Albanian negotiations early in March in Vienna. It was announced that the Albanian side (represented by the chief of the Western European Division in the Albanian Foreign Ministry) had dropped its demand for reparations as preconditions even then,a demand which Bonn would never accept in the light of the 1953 London debt agreement.

In Tirana Earlier

Albania is the only state in Europe with which the Federal Republic does not have diplomatic relations. The fact that government negotiations between Bonn and Tirana on putting an end to this situation have been dragging on without result for years may be a reason why Strauss is poaching in the foreign-policy hunting preserves of Hans-Dietrich Genscher; another reason is that the CSU [Christian Social Union] boss has good personal relations in Tirana. In August 1984, 2 years ago, he had reached Tirana in the course of a private vacation trip through the Balkans and was received there, not like a vacationer on his way through, but like a prince.

His conversation at that time with Deputy Prime Minister Manush Myftiu, one of the most senior members of the Political Bureau of Albania's "Party of Labor," created the foundation for further contacts. In the autumn of 1985, Georg von Waldenfels, the state secretary in the Bavarian Economy Ministry, flew to Tirana and was courted there like a minister; Bavarian industry is certainly present in the Albanian business even without diplomatic relations.

There are historical and geographic reasons for the fact that the Free State of Bavaria considers itself to be the Federal Republic's gateway to the countries of Southeastern Europe. This self-concept is definitely accepted by Bavaria's neighbors in Southeastern Europe and it is also honored in economic relations. Only Albania was for many years an unexplored area on Bavaria's map of Southeastern Europe: but this situation changed since Strauss' political tourist trip 2 years ago.

Strauss would not be Strauss if, during his political vacation trips, he were not also thinking of Bavarian industry. During his quickie trip to Tirana, he was joined by Munich Mercedes manager Karl Dersch who already 2 years ago had organized Strauss' trip to the Balkans--in the all-terrain vehicle of this automaker with the good star--and who had accompanied him. A preliminary deal had also materialized on that occasion and this deal is now beginning to come through: Mercedes will supply Albania with about 2,000 second-hand trucks and 180 buses; no vehicle is to be older than 2 years. Proud of their politics but poor in foreign currency, this will enable the Albanians to modernize their completely obsolete motor pool. The vehicles running on Albania's roads are ready for the museum: trucks and buses which had been delivered once upon a time by the Russians and later by the Chinese. But since Albania has been considering itself as the sole representative of "true Marxism-Leninism," since it broke with the Russians at the beginning of the 1960's and with the Chinese in the middle of the 1970's, it has been getting neither vehicles, nor spare parts. This shortage is felt even more in Albanian industry.

Albania lived in self-imposed isolation for decades; Albania's economic and political relations with Greece, Turkey, and most of the Western European countries improved considerably in recent times. This is a trend which began already under Party Boss and Head of State Enver Hoxha who died a year ago; this is a trend which is quite obviously being pursued by his successor Ramiz Alia. That this reorientation is being emphatically denied by offical Albanian circles, that there is no talk of an "opening," but rather of a consistent continuation of the policy charted by Enver Hoxha, that is quite obviously a piece of dialectics which is to be concealed by means of pragmatism.

It is thus not surprising that the government officials, who welcomed Strauss at the Tirana airport, included the chief of the Western European Division of the Albanian Foreign Ministry, in other words, that State Secretary Andon Berxholi who is conducting negotiations with Bonn for the Albanian side. And it was also quite natural that political tourist Strauss would not be put up in a hotel but rather in a government guest mansion. After all, he was a guest of Prime Minister Adil Carcani. That of course still does not answer the question whether the CSU boss and Bavarian minister president was in Tirana privately or officially. This is a secondary question for Strauss himself. He was mainly concerned with "continuing to establish ties, getting things moving." Questioned as to whether he was successful, he replied with confidence: "I believe so."

[Photo Caption]

Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers is, formally, the head of government; but the key personality is party boss Ramiz Alia.

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ECONOMY BULGARIA

POWER SUPPLY, SAFETY MEASURES AT KOZLODUY DESCRIBED

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 May 86 p 4

[Article by Corresponding Member Professor Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the Energetika Economic Trust: "Economizing on Energy"]

[Text] Last night Corresponding Member Professor Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the Energetika Economic Trust, spoke on Bulgarian television. The topics of the discussion included problems of power supply. The winter is behind us. Although it was warmer, nevertheless it was a winter season with all of its hardships. The discussion also included the work of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant.

What are the results of the steps taken to normalize the country's power supply? Let me openly say that they are very good, Professor N. Todoriev said in the beginning. I do not wish to burden our audience with many figures, but let me say that during the first quarter of 1986 electric power consumption in the country was significantly lower than in 1984, which was characterized by very frequent interruptions of power deliveries to the consumers. At the same time, I must emphasize that there was absolutely no interruption of electric power over the past autumn and winter, absolutely none. I do not include in this a few breakdowns, which are bound to occur in the operation of such a complex system.

Let me immediately emphasize that despite such a reduced consumption of electric power, there has been a significant growth of economic indicators in our industry in the first quarter, so that we have actually achieved one of the main tasks of our energy policy: a gradual decline in power consumption per unit of output in our country.

Before I say a few words on the preparations we are making for the forthcoming autumn and winter, let me take this opportunity to thank all Bulgarian citizens who showed exceptional understanding for the introduction of this controlled power consumption system.

I would also like to thank Bulgarian television for its continuing and active participation and support of steps taken in connection with the preparations for and conversion to the autumn-winter system, and to all mass information media and public organizations which concentrated all their efforts on the solution of this problem. Naturally, I also thank the Bulgarian miners and power workers who spared neither time nor efforts to ensure the absolutely normal and rhythmical power supply to the country over the past period.

What could we expect now? We cannot say that everything is in order, for such a system will always have problems which, if ignored today, and if resolved belatedly, would make them very difficult and will sometimes require double the amount of forces and funds. That is why we are steadily preparing for the winter period. Preparations for the next autumn and winter are once again manifested in the increased volume of repair operations. We want to have absolutely adequate and stable power capacities within our system when the cold seasons arrive. Let me also say, however, that it is quite possible, particularly as time goes by, and the dry season comes, that in the next autumn and winter as well we may not have at our disposal the generating capacities of hydroelectric power plants.

Consequently, once again we must be ready to work under more difficult conditions. That is why we are making preparations not only within the power system but also within the systems of all power consumers to be prepared for the winter. I believe that such preparations should be made by every Bulgarian citizen as well. Increasingly, technical solutions are being applied, lowering power consumption even with high-volume industrial output.

Let me point out once again that the efficient and economical utilization of energy, in all its varieties, remains both the strategy and the tactic of our energy policy, the more so after the resolutions of the 13th BCP Congress formulated the type of tasks related to the accelerated development of our economy, demanding that we prevent the wasting of energy, which is so hard to obtain and so costly to the state.

In this connection, we shall continue with the stipulated procedure for regulating and limiting population consumption. We are drawing conclusions based on the limiting of electric power consumption in the consumer sector during the past winter and all the failures and, if I may say so, all special cases which appeared. We tried to solve such problems and to improve the system in order to prevent any kind of harm or injustice affecting the individual citizen. However, I would also like to emphasize that the approach to the solution of energy problems, which was characteristic of the past autumn and winter, should be continued. We are trying to distribute the use of all sources of energy in such a way as to obtain the highest possible results and, above all, a rhythmical and reliable power supply.

How will the Bulgarian power industry develop during the 9th 5-Year Plan? The main trends in the development of our power industry remain the same. It is given priority compared to the development of the other industrial sectors. This 5-year plan the expansion of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant will continue; start-up operations of the fifth block will be undertaken by the end of this year. We shall continue with building the sixth power block. We are undertaking the construction of the nuclear plant in Belene and the accelerated building of the second stage of the Belmeken-Sestrimo-power storing Chaira plant power system, the first unit of which should be completed by the middle of 1988. A third expansion of the Maritsa-Iztok 2--the Maritsa-

Iztok Combine--is under construction, the first block of which is scheduled for completion in 1989, as well as some additional heat and electric-power generating capacities. We are also continuing the building of additional capacities in our coal-extraction industry. As you can see, in addition to importing energy we are relying on the increased share of local resources to meet power requirements in the next 5 years.

What is the situation with the safety of our nuclear electric power plant?

The first block of our nuclear electric power plant has been in operation for almost 12 years. It was built in accordance with the concepts and technical possibilities of the time when its construction was undertaken. Let me immediately add that the four blocks in operation in Kozloduy are of the core-reactor type, different from those in Chernobyl. Kozloduy has water-water reactors.

All the necessary systems to ensure the safety of the operation of the turbines in Kozloduy are in triplicate, both in terms of cooling, control and power supply. Consequently, all possible steps have been taken to ensure the absolutely safe and reliable work of the plant. Its indicators classify it among the best power plants of its kind in the world.

Let me also mention that many citizens remember the severe earthquake in Vrancha, in 1977. At that time the nuclear power plant experienced and earthquake shock stronger than the one it was designed to withstand. Nevertheless, it did not interrupt its work. Consequently, the equipment in Kozloduy has a certain reserve even for such cases. Nevertheless, all new developments in nuclear technology used in the production of electric power, above all those aimed at upgrading work safety, are being consistently applied in Kozloduy.

After the earthquake the entire equipment was strengthened with additional shock absorbers--reactors, steam pipes and steam generators (I shall not enumerate here all units). Control systems were improved and expanded. A number of additional measuring instruments were installed to record signals of movement in the earth's crust. I shall not go on listing other technical problems.

The Soviet Union, which supplied this equipment, has steadily worked on its improvement. All new developments are immediately installed. I must point out that even before the Chernobyl breakdown, an absolutely identical program was suggested for making some additions during repairs of individual generators, aimed above all at upgrading operational safety. Taking also into consideration the fact that we have a highly trained staff running this plant, which always includes Soviet specialists, who are very well familiar with the systems, we can trust the work of the installed Kozloduy facility. As far as the expansion is concerned, we are undertaking the building of qualitatively new types of reactors of the same water-water type. However, their unit capacity is 1,000 megawatts and they have been built on the basis of exceptionally strict safety requirements. Here as well all cooling, control and electric power supply systems are in triplicate. All processes are absolutely automated. We must also bear in mind that the new units have safety protection so that whatever breakdown may occur in the reactor part of the plant, even if radioactive steam is released, it will not go into the environment. It will remain in the locked premise inside the reactor, which is of a size able to withstand exceptionally high external and internal pressures. For the sake of comparison, let me emphasize that its dimensions are such that should an airplane crash on the roof of the reactor the roof can withstand the shock. It has been so designed.

Consequently, the problems of work safety of the second section of Kozloduy have been resolved on a qualitatively new level, consistent with current achievements and concepts of work safety of such nuclear power plants.

There is no reason for mankind to abandon the further development and utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, for this is its power alternative, Professor Todoriev concluded.

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ECONOMY BULGARIA

ENERGY, POWER RESOURCES ASSESSED BY TRUST CHAIRMAN

Sofia RUDNICHAR in Bulgarian 29 May 86 pp 1-2

[Report: "Decisive Share of Power Industry"]

[Text] A sectorial conference to discuss the tasks of the domestic power industry, based on the resolutions of the 13th Party Congress, was held at the Energetika Economic Trust last week. It was attended by managers of combines and institutes within the trust's system and by Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary, Vasil Kalaydzhiev, secretary of the Central Committee of our trade union, and others.

In his report to the conference, Nikola Todoriev, trust chairman, emphasized that our country's energy requirements are being met under conditions of insufficient local high-quality energy sources--petroleum, natural gas and coal. Most of the processed lignite (about 80 percent) is low-calorie, with a high moisture and ash content. Nuclear energy became part of the country's fuel and energy balance in the past 10 years. Equally limited are hydraulic power resources, since the country is located in the part of the Balkan Peninsula which has the least water supplies. The new power sources are in their initial stage of development and their share in meeting fuel requirements is insubstantial, almost symbolic.

This situation seriously conflicts with the structure of our power consumption and calls for importing nearly 70 percent of primary energy resources.

Despite such adverse objective facts, the country's power consumption has reached 45.6 million tons of standard fuel while electric power consumption exceeded 47 billion kwh. The specific consumption indicators (5,190 kg standard fuel and 5,240 kwh per person rate the country as developed. These indicators exceed the world's average by a factor of about 2.5).

The need for electric power is satisfied essentially with the production of electricity by our power plants and with about 10 percent imports. The structure of our electric power production is among the most progressive in the world and is consistent with the existing power base. Electric power produced with low-grade coal accounts for 35 percent and that generated by nuclear capacities, for 32.5 percent. In terms of these indicators, Bulgaria holds a leading position in the world. In terms of the share of electric power production generated at the AETs, Bulgaria is one of the six leading countries in the world and our achievements in the utilization of low-grade lignite coal have earned international recognition. Liquid fuels and natural gas account for no more than 3.9 percent of the electricity produced by the Energetika SO.

Regardless of such unquestionable successes, however, major difficulties in supplying the national economy and the population with electric power developed in 1984 and 1985. Thanks to the steps taken by the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the government on the most efficient utilization of electric power, no disturbances in electric power supplies to the national economy and the population occurred in the autumn and winter period of 1985-1986; particularly efficient was the application of a control system in electric power consumption.

The results of the first quarter of 1986 illustrate these steps. Compared with the same period in 1985, electric power consumption dropped by 657 million kwh or 4.9 percent. Electric power consumption by the population was reduced by 713 million kwh or 19.6 percent for the same quarter, while electric power consumption by the public sector remained virtually unchanged. Meanwhile, the total output for the country increased by 11 percent. This indicates that the steps which were taken yielded substantial national economic results, bearing in mind that the output of hydraulic power plants was significantly limited because of water shortages.

During the first 4 months of 1986 a positive trend was noted in coal mining, electric power generating capacities and the overall power system. Let us note the qualitaty improvements in the structure of electric power production compared with the same period in 1985. While output for the first 4 months showed an overall decline of 105 million kwh, compared with the first 4 months of 1985, the power generated at thermoelectric power plants increased by 157 million kwh. The increase was entirely generated by plants using local coal. Overall coal extraction in the first 4 months of the year totaled 12,135,000 tons, or 188,000 tons above the plan. Compared with the first 4 months of 1985, an increased of 12.7 percent or 1,365,000 tons was achieved.

The new social gains benefiting miners and power workers, based on Decree No 59 of the Council of Ministers of 1985, were of great importance in stabilizing the manpower in the power industry sectors and, on this basis, creating prerequisites for improving the skill structure of the personnel and upgrading the standards of labor and technological discipline.

Without underestimating the unquestionably encouraging results which were achieved, Comrade Todoriev categorically stated, every manager, specialist and worker must realize with extreme clarity that the new targets and tasks set by the party and the requirements concerning the time, place, role and specific nature of the power industry demand of them critically to assess their activities and to work in an atmosphere of intolerance of errors and lagging and to display dissatisfaction with accomplishments.

Can we be entirely satisfied with the work of all of our electric power plants and mines and, therefore, our work as specialists and managers, in the first 4 months of 1986 and during the month of May? Unquestionably, we cannot, the speaker categorically said. Breakdowns in some plants using local coal remain frequent. Whereas in this respect we find some justification in the improper technical condition of the equipment caused by the lengthy and intensive work at the Republika TETs and the Maritsa 3 TETs, what can we say about the frankly poor work of the Maritsa-Iztok 2 TETs? Despite some objective reasons which affect the work of the plant, nothing justifies underestimating repairs, maintenance and preventive maintenance of equipment, as well as the lowered exigency and criteria in observing regulations and instructions, low personnel skill and the resulting unsatisfactory technological and labor discipline. This circumstance does not make accidental the severe breakdown of generator No 6, which stayed idle for a substantial period of time, and the frequent breakdowns of many other types of auxiliary equipment.

Nor can we be satisfied with the work of some mines and open pits, Comrade Todoriev went on to say. The Bobov Dol Combine did not fulfill its brown coal extraction plan for the first 4 months of the year; compared with the first 4 months of 1985, the combine's overall coal extraction dropped by more than 140,000 tons. The Marishki Baseyn Combine also allowed an unjustified decline in coal extraction compared with the first 4 months of 1985.

Despite favorable atmospheric conditions, since the beginning of the year some mines have not fulfilled their opening plans. Lagging in this area has been allowed at the Troyanovo 1 and Troyanovo-Sever open pits and at the Maritsa-Iztok Combine, totaling 1.3 million cubic meters and at the G. Dimitrov and Bobov Dol combines, by 300,000 cubic meters each.

We are not satisfied with the results of the organization and the efforts made by electric power supply combines to reduce losses in transportation, transformation and distribution of electric power.

Labor resources are used inefficiently. Council of Ministers Decree No 59 created prerequisites for hiring additional manpower in our difficult sectors. Many of our combine and enterprise managers, however, consider that manpower problems can be resolved exclusively by solving the quantitative side of the matter. Instead of undertaking to improve the organization of the work and the selection and training of cadres, they keep asking the trust's management for additional personnel and higher wages. The task is to achieve an 8 percent average annual increased in public labor productivity. Unquestionably, increasing the power-labor ratio will play a very important role in meeting it.

The Bulgarian power industry must develop in such a way as to meet the needs of the developing scientific and technical revolution in all economic sectors. So far our power industry has developed in accordance with progressive global trends--priority development of the nuclear power industry, increasing the share of local energy resources and pursuing a systematic policy of efficient utilization of fuels and energy. This line of development will be continued in the future.

Mastering the production of electric power on the basis of VVER-1000-type reactors will constitute a new technological updating of the sector, in the course of which the share of nuclear electric power production will reach 44 percent by 1990 and about 60 percent in the year 2000.

At the present stage, the country's thermoelectric power plants include both most advanced power production facilities, such as the Dimo Dichev, Bobov Dol, Varna and other TETs, as well as physically and morally obsolete ones, such as the Maritsa 3, Republika and Purva Komsomolska TETs. Their labor productivity is based on the capacity of individual units and the type of fuel used (substandard fuels, such as local coal, demand more servicing). Power plants using high-quality imported fuels, such as coal, fuel oil, or natural gas, have the same indicators as those reached in developed countries. Thus, for example, the Varna TETs, which has a labor productivity of 6-7 million kwh per person and a specific outlay of 342 grams of standard fuel, operates on the level of the best plants in the USSR using similar fuel. The situation of power plants using low-grade local fuel is different: their labor productivity is lower by one-half.

Considerable successes have been achieved in the generation of hydraulic power. The developed power systems enable us to collect and utilize a large percentage of the water, thus ensuring their comprehensive use. Here as well the scientific and technical revolution demands some new solutions. The Chaira PAVETs is a unique installation not only in Bulgaria but in the world. No other power plant with one-step convertible units with a 735-meter drop exists in the world. The commissioning of the first unit next year will ensure the reliable work of the power system. High-level automation will make is possible for the plant to work with virtually no servicing personnel. The comprehensive use of a high percentage of the country's water for purposes of power generating, water supply and irrigation will be achieved with the subsequent completion of the Tsunkov Kamuk VETs-PAVETs, the Mesta power system and the Sofia water supply system. The small and very small hydroelectric power plants, which will meet some local needs, will play a significant role in developing the hydraulic power potential.

Mastering the technology for the production of thermoelectric power for industrial and domestic heat supplies, based on special nuclear power plants (ATsT) will mark a new stage. The building of the first ATsT is planned for the end of the 9th 5-Year Plan, to meet the need for industrial and household heat supplies in Sofia. Subsequently, other ATsT will be built to supply heat to the larger cities and urban agglomerations, thus freeing significant amounts of high-quality organic fuels.

The technology for straight burning of local lignite will be developed further with the building of steam and water-heating boilers with an hourly capacity ranging between 100 and 220 tons and 65-100 gigacalories, for providing heat for Stara Zagora, Pazardzhik, Khaskovo, Kyustendil, Blagoevgrad, Kurdzhali and others. However, in order to organize the production of such boilers, we must rapidly organize the prompt mastery of their production by our machine building industry.

We are planning the production of thermal energy with the use of various types of water (geothermal, ground, surface, industrial), and air and solar energy.

In our country coal mining meets 20 percent of the energy needs of the national economy. Per capita coal production makes Bulgaria the sixth highest producer in the the world: it is 12th in the total extraction of lignite and brown coal. This proves the extensively developed material base in coal mining.

The priority development of open-pit mining and the further technological updating of the sector on the basis of the latest achievements of the scientific and technical revolution are features of the strategy aimed at achieving a qualitatively new growth in coal mining; we are planning for overall coal extraction to increase from 32.4 million tons in 1985 to 60 million tons in 1995 and 66 million tons in the year 2000, in which open pit mining will account for more than 80 percent. This will mean increasing the coal extraction capacity at the Maritsa-Iztok basin to 45.5 million tons per year, in the course of which labor productivity will be doubled. A new large open-pit mine will be opened at the Elkhovo basin, with a planned capacity of 8 million tons per year.

In the underground mines new-quality technology will be applied in mechanizing the extraction and opening of shafts at the Bobov Dol, Maritsa-Zapad, Pernik and Black Sea basins, based on updating comprehensive mechanization facilities.

The purpose of the updating will be to increase labor productivity in accordance with the assignment: by 100 percent by 1995 and by a factor of 3 by the year 2000.

The implementation of assignments ensuring the qualitative growth in the power industry will be achieved in close collaboration and scientific and technical cooperation with CEMA members, within the framework of the comprehensive program for the period until the year 2000. The implementation of this program requires the increased participation of our machine-building industry in the application of various technologies. In this respect we must undertake more daringly the application of technologies used in the developed countries, about which we know and which yield good results, Comrade Todoriev pointed out. This will contribute to making qualitative changes along entire technological chains and enhance manpower skills to the level of global criteria. In this respect the institutes face major tasks. Their work must be radically reorganized in terms of scientific research and the development of applied projects.

A sectorial technological center must be developed at the Energetika SO, which would organize and manage activities in the transfer, development and application of new technologies and the technological retooling of coal extraction and treatment, power production and distribution, and solve some problems related to power consumption.

Quality changes must be made in engineering activities as well. Here again a basic reevaluation is needed. The volume of engineering must be reduced by several hundred percent and designers must be freed from huge volumes of exhausting work.

We must objectively determine whether the system of the trust has the necessary forces and facilities to set up machine-building capacities at some of the combines, for the manufacturing of minor yet highly efficient mechanization facilities, spare parts, and others. It may be expedient to organize in some institutes or combines experimental bases for the application of scientific achievements. Each combine and enterprise must have scientific groups or highly skilled specialists.

The speaker reemphasized the great importance of repairs in achieving lasting and high results in the power industry. This requires an upturn in the technologies used in repair production by upgrading the level of repair mechanization and increasing the share of plant repairs.

Comrade Todoriev then drew the attention of the participants to the need for further improvements in the economic mechanism of self-managing organizations within the power industry system, by providing all the necessary conditions for the proper development and functioning of combines and enterprises and the accelerated application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The economic management in the power industry should ensure the fullest possible combination of the interests of individual workers with those of the brigade, pit, power plant, combine and trust.

After hearing the views of managers of combines and institutes on the problems under discussion, Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary, shared his thoughts on the ways and means for the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 13th Congress in the power industry and the resolutions which the trust's management submitted to the conference participants.

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POLITBURO MEMBER DOYNOV ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON METALLURGY

Sofia RUDNICHAR in Bulgarian 5 Jun 86 pp 1-2

[Report: "Metallurgy in Step With the New Requirements!"]

[Text] The tasks based on the resolutions of the 13th Party Congress were discussed at a conference held at the Metalurgiya Economic Trust, attended by heads of combines, scientific research institutes and trust specialists, which was held on 30 May 1986.

Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the economic council under the Council of Ministers, took part in the conference.

Comrade Toncho Chakurov, chairman of the Metalurgiya Economic Trust, emphasized in his report that the resolutions of the 13th Party Congress and the new document drafted under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's guidance "On a Qualitatively New Economic Growth," which was approved by the BCP Central Committee Politburo, are manuals for action for all cadres in the struggle for the further accelerated development of the country.

Comrade Chakurov said that today we must reassess our accomplishments of recent years concerning the entire economy and our system, and seek ways and means of creating the necessary economic, organization, management and social and political prerequisites for the total mobilization of collectives, party organizations and economic managements in the struggle for the fast reorganization of the work and for achieving high results as early as 1986.

Indicating the successes achieved in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, for which a number of collectives were presented with government awards, the speaker discussed some negative features in the work of the collectives, as a result of which a number of physical plan indicators were not met. Production quality is unsatisfactory. The infrastructure developed in scientific services is inconsistent with the major tasks. There is a considerable lagging in production automation. Some major problems in supplying the country with new types of materials, metals and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy alloys and non-ore mineral raw materials, such as materials for the electronic industry, special steels, casting sand, modified products, and others, were not entirely solved.

We must note, Comrade Chakurov said, that some strategically important problems in expanding the national raw material base are being solved very sluggishly. This includes the comprehensive treatment of Kremikovtsi ore, preparations for the development of the manganese ore deposits near Obrochishte, the treatment of tungsten ores, increasing the level of treatment and complex extraction of useful components from ore deposits of nonferrous metals and others. Also unsatisfactory are the work and organization, quality and efficiency in collecting and processing ferrous and nonferrous scrap.

Although our country is poor in resources, we are not acting as good managers. We waste materials and raw materials. We have not mastered the comprehensive processing and extensive utilization of raw materials. Wasteless and low-waste technologies are very few. In this respect, our scientific institutes and development units are in debt to production facilities. In ferrous metallurgy, for example, the consumption of coke, natural gas, electric power and metal units per ton of rolled metal are significantly higher compared with average worldwide achievements. The extraction of lead, zinc and copper and the utilization of sulfur are 1-3 percent below top world achievements.

Major and urgent problems are related to production quality.

The speaker also noted a delay in the implementation of a number of important steps for the technological retooling of sectors in terms of capital construction. The necessary updating of the equipment in open-pit and ground ore mining has not been ensured.

Some success has been achieved by some enterprises in the automation of technology, production and management and the implementation of programs but only in terms of introducing local systems and developing some automated control systems.

Disproportions between basic capacities and the condition of repair facilities have not been surmounted. The shortage of spare parts and replacements has worsened.

This year a total of 39,980 tons of spare parts will be needed and only 63 percent of the needs of enterprise repair bases will be met.

The time for application of developments was not reduced in the area of scientific development activities and shortcomings have become apparent in comprehensive approaches, particularly in application, for which reasons some developments failed to achieve the stipulated quality and efficiency of new technologies and products.

The problems which we must solve, the speaker emphasized, are of exceptional importance in terms of scale and complexity. However, not one of us has the right to forget that these are the tasks of a new and major historical accomplishment of our party.

Comrade Chakurov further outlined the main problems which must be solved and indicated that it is a question of qualitatively new changes in metallurgy and ore mining, which cannot be based on our previous concepts of modernization, reconstruction and organization improvements in production, but mainly on technological updating.

Technological updating must be comprehensive, starting with raw materials and materials and equipment, and ending with the finished product, the speaker emphasized. All of this must be reflected in the plan, its balancing and concretizing and fulfilling the state orders for the 1986-1990 period. Technological updating and a technological approach in the formulation of the plan are of decisive significance.

In drafting the plan, particular attention must be paid to production quality. The only acceptable standard is the world standard. Nothing else is possible. It is extremely clear that without the organization and total mobilization of scientific and technical cadres no further qualitative growth can be achieved. The solution of this problem calls for the development of a modern infrastructure of scientific services in metallurgy and an integral organization for new technological transfer. To this effect we must rapidly determine the tasks of trusts' technological centers, which must work on the basis of the principle of association with scientific research and design institutes. The Automation Institute must be developed and assigned meaningful activities in the field of automation and provided with proper material facilities. All combines and enterprises must develop bases and production units which, using the existing production automation facilities in our country and in the other socialist countries, can organize comprehensive production automation systems.

Immediate contacts must be established with the BAN, VUZs and corresponding institutes in our country and long-term cooperation contracts must be concluded for scientific activities. This is our urgent task.

The capacities of machine repair plants and the Komsomolets and Vuzkhod plants must be updated with a view to ensuring technological transfers, reconstruction and modernization of production facilities.

The design organizations must rapidly reorganize their work with a view to sharply reduce the cycle of design, equipment procurements and commissioning of capacities.

The material base of our institutes is old and insufficient and we are noting an aging of cadres. No adequate internal information system has been developed.

The fact that we are trying to attain the global technology standard means that the institutes must have facilities and powerful laboratories equipped with the latest facilities and automated means for research, scientific work and experimentation.

The speaker pointed out that we must radically change the approach to resource utilization. This is a strategic problem for us, Comrade Chakurov emphasized. Without its solution the targets of economic growth and efficiency in our enterprises and combines will not be met. If we continue to assess, plan and work on such problems on the basis of the old approaches we are bound to fail.

During the next month, on the basis of a profound analysis, sectorial programs for the utilization of resources must be drafted.

The criteria for the creation of this new raw material base should include not only the development of essentially new materials but, above all, the efficient utilization of available resources, stopping the production of inefficient items and developing a new standardization base which will guarantee maximally possible conservation of raw materials, fuel and energy, not on the basis of previous accomplishments but in accordance with future global achievements.

The main trends leading to the more efficient utilization of metal and lowering metal-intensiveness must be aimed at lowering nonrecoverable losses in metal extraction and processing; utilizing waste metal, slag, powders, etc.

In his speech to the Sofia party, state and social aktiv, Comrade Todor Zhivkov paid great attention to our raw material base, pointing out that that which we have already created and have at our disposal is sufficient, providing, however, that such facilities are reorganized on a qualitatively new level. This includes all that must be done in our metallurgy in the years to come in order to meet the needs of our machine building industry and economy for high-quality and low-cost metals.

In discussing investment policy, Comrade Chakurov pointed out that according to preliminary data 3 billion leva will be invested in metallurgy, ore mining and non-ore mineral raw materials. This is a huge amount which simply obligates us, on the basis of the new stipulations in updating programs and drafting the plan, profoundly to assess the areas in which such investments will be applied and ensure breakthroughs in technological updating, in order to achieve qualitatively new growth and high efficiency.

Managers and specialists in capital construction must more rapidly reorganize their work in accordance with the new requirements. A profound study must be made of all aspects in contracting for equipment design and procurements. The implementation of contractual obligations must be supervised most persistently and no compromises must be allowed.

In speaking of perfecting investment processes, the tasks we face in order to achieve a new economic growth do not allow us to ignore a number of problems of proper maintenance and exploitation of available material facilities. We cannot fail to be concerned with the fact that in a number of areas we are substantially underutilizing our technological and equipmentcapacities.

Great possibilities are wasted and losses are incurred as a result of production shortfalls, poor quality and huge overruns of power resources, replaceable equipment and spare parts, mainly due to subjective reasons. In many areas the organization, procedures and care for production capacities are poor.

The task set with "For A New Economic Growth!" demands a different attitude toward repairs and maintenance of equipment. Currently repairs are done with virtually no standardized requirements. Particular attention must be paid to repairs and maintenance. The repair organizations themselves must set up powerful and dynamic design units.

In speaking of metallurgical cadres, Comrade Chakurov emphasized that the new technologies and new equipment require a new manpower structure and an increased share of metallurgical workers trained in automation and holding university degrees, power workers and workers in electronics and specialists with university training in heavy equipment use and maintenance, as well as specialists in the area of new technological problems.

In conclusion, the speaker emphasized that the statement made by Comrade Todor Zhivkov in his concluding speech at the 13th Congress must be taken into consideration in the implementation of the major and responsible assignments:

"Order, discipline and organization are needed. We need purposeful work of tremendous scope, intensiveness and efficiency."

Comrade Ognyan Doynov emphasized in his speech that the country's economy cannot develop intensively without metallurgy. That is why a close survey must be made of successes and weaknesses and steps must be taken to improve results which, let us honestly admit, are not good. This particularly applies to ferrous metallurgy where, compared with worldwide achievements, we are severely behind. That is why we must see to it that within the shortest possible time the conditions governing production are changed and a qualitative change in our growth is achieved. A great deal of funds are being appropriated for reconstruction and modernization. In many cases, however, it is only the old technologies which are reproduced, which yield no economic benefits. A decisive turn must be made in order to emerge on the global level. Exceptional efforts must be invested in updating technologies and lowering outlays per unit of output. We need order, discipline and strict accountability of material expenditures. The task now is for everyone on his job to resolve problems quickly and efficiently, Comrade Doynov concluded, in order to achieve the accelerated growth rates earmarked by the 13th Party Congress.

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MEASURES TO OVERCOME RECOMMENDED INVESTMENT PROCESS WEAKNESSES

Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 9, 10 May 86

[Article by senior scientific associate Ivan Angelov, candidate of economic sciences: "We need an economic climate in the investment process"]

[9 May 86 pp 1,2]

[Text] The investment complex shapes and emits impulses which have a strong long-term effect on the entire reproduction process. In no other sphere of activity in the national economy are poor management decisions so expensive and so difficult to correct. Tomorrow's material and technological base depends on today's investment projects. This will decide the fate of the strategic formulations of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the document "For a qualitatively new growth in the economy", endorsed by the Politburo, for accelerated rates, overall intensification, high quality and efficiency.

Along with a properly formulated investment policy, the management system for the investment process is at the center of the complex knot of factors determining the efficiency with which the investment complex functions.

1. Results of the highly centralized administrative management of the investment process.

An analysis of the investment process function during the last 10 to 15 years, using qualitative economic indicators, provides a summary of the economic features of its condition and of changes whose time has come. What does this analysis reveal?

Repeated resolutions made at party congresses, conferences and plena over the last 20 years or so with respect to the concentration of capital investment have still not been fulfilled. Or, to be more accurate, these resolutions are flagrantly and systematically violated. The capital construction front continues to expand: during the last 10 years or so, the number of simultaneous construction projects has doubled. At the moment, we are constructing about 18,000 projects simultaneously, employing about 260,000 people overall in construction, or an average of 14 people per project. If we bear in mind that about 100,000 people are employed on 15 to 20 of the largest national projects, that leaves an average of 8 to 9 people and a minimum amount of equipment on the remaining projects. And, to complete the paradox, the most important construction equipment uses between 26 and 38 percent of their calendar assets. The work time of the construction workers is also misused.

In its turn, the broad construction front creates a pointed and chronic disparity between the investment program and investment capacity. This then leads to slow construction of the projects. Our analyses show that our small projects are constructed in about 3 to 5 years (6 to 8 months in developed nations), the medium-size projects in about 6 to 8 years (1 to 1.5 years in developed nations) and the large project in 8 to 10 years, or more (2 to 3 years in the most developed nations). Occupancy takes years, and is sometimes not achieved, even at the end of the project's economic life. On average, the investment cycle (research, planning, construction and occupancy) generally takes about 8 to 10 to 12 years -- more than enough time for even the most modern technology to become morally obsolete.

Unfinished and particularly unexecuted construction continues to be great. Despite the resolution of the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party to reduce this to 80 to 85 percent of annual capital investment, it has remained steadily above 100 percent for the national economy in general in the post-congress years, and the figure is considerably higher for material production.

Party resolutions to improve the technological structure of capital investment have also not been fulfilled. Consequently, there has also been no improvement in the technological structure of available basic assets.

The average age of our production machinery is not great -- about 11 years -- and its age structure is, generally speaking, favorable. It follows that the technological level of our basic assets should be high. However, this assessment is not borne out if we apply stricter criteria of quality. The technological level of our basic assets is inadequate. A considerable portion of our production machinery, although it was recently built, is morally obsolete. And another, not insignificant portion is physically worn out.

The economic organizations are slowly developing new projects for simultaneous fulfilment of the targeted strategic programs. Completion of some of these programs is already lagging seriously behind the original deadlines.

There are large distortions in the credit mechanism and in the financing of capital investment by private funds. Obligations of economic organizations to the credit bank for capital investment come to about 14 billion leva, not a small portion of which is hopeless uncollected debt.

Massive overshooting of budgeted costs for investment projects is causing considerable and increasing anxiety. Scarcely a project of any description has been completed within budget. Usually, the overshoot is in the order of 30 to 40 percent. In some cases it is 100 to 150 percent and more. The national economy is sustaining enormous losses because of this.

In most cases, the quality of the project decisions is also poor. Part of the blame lies with the design organizations, but a larger part of the blame lies elsewhere. The quality of the machinery and equipment produced by our own investment machine building is inadequate. The quality of machinery and equipment imported from some countries is also poor. Assembly jobs are also of poor quality. The economic rationale for project decisions is still inadequate. The technical and economic expertise is unsatisfactory, proving to be a liberal filter through which ineffective project easily pass. Overall, the investment discipline is at a very low level.

In general, disquieting red warning lights are flashing on all the most important qualitative indices of the investment process. The chief result of all this is that the investment process is still not in any condition to emit favorable impulses which could guarantee the turn we must make from quantity to quality. And until we can make such a turn in the investment complex, we cannot depend on material improvements in other spheres of the national economy. This even throws into doubt fulfilment of the strategic party resolutions for higher rates of economic growth and general intensification during the next few 5-year plans.

The major reason, the factor above all factors which has prevented us for so many years from achieving modern qualitative features in the investment process is the methods of a highly centralized, flagrant administrative government that are imposed on just about every detail in the investment complex. Design and construction of investment projects in Bulgaria are regulated by over 300 normative documents. For just a comparatively simple operation -- obtaining financing -- there are 32. In isolated cases, to incur some expense, 50 to 60 checks are required by different departments and high-ranking agencies. These figures are absolutely improbable for common economic sense, but alas they are true.

These methods of highly centralized administrative management are very expensive to put into practice. First, because they occupy the intellectual energy of a large staff in developing a not particularly useful product -- thousands and thousands of instructions on our conduct, and, second, because an enormous staff is required to impose them and monitor their correct application. Moreover, in keeping with universal human laws, this staff directs its energy toward extensive reproduction of administrative documents, spewing out more and more sources of decrees, resolutions, instructions, regulations, orders, exhortations, norms, quotas, etc. and is always keeping watch that they are followed, taking the spirit and letter of the normative acts quite literally but not the nature of the economic results. There are many known -- and still more unknown -- examples of business managers being penalized for violating some paragraph or other of a quota document, despite the fact that they have achieved a better economic results. We are truly being strangled by such a parasitic staff, which is growing steadily despite the numerous resolutions of the Central Committee and the government calling for cuts during the last 20 years. This element cannot be kept in check because the administrative system of government, by its very nature, leads to an endless bloating of administrative staff. And once created, the bureaucratic machine displays astonishing resilience and ingenuity to justify its existence.

Our investment practices over the past 2 to 3 decades have confirmed time and again that these problems could not be solved using highly centralized administrative methods. Moreover, given the present conditions of inordinately centralized planning, regulation and small-minded tutorship, efficiency is being reduced. All those engaged in the investment process have their hands and feet tied; they are not given the opportunity to display any creativity or to strive toward rational economic enterprise. And the strange thing is that this is done, so it's said, in the interests of our socialist society. But in fact, it inflicts enormous economic and spiritual damage.

The lack of real change in our investment process and the difficulties connected with realization of the strategic party tasks for accelerated economic development and universal intensification must be discussed honestly and unambiguously, with an aim to taking the right steps in good time and competently. If the truth is not discovered today, it will still be a bitter reality tomorrow. But then it will be late to start making corrections, and we shall merely be drawing up a balance-sheet of lost opportunities.

2. The answer lies in creating a suitable economic climate.

The January plenum of the Central Committee pointed to the need to create an economic, political and ideological climate as a major condition for our future development. The treatises at the 13th congress emphasized that this was the profound purpose and the guarantee of our socioeconomic progress. This formulation is further developed in the document "For qualitatively new growth in the economy". Unity between the economic, political and ideological climate is a necessary prerequisite, because this is what will transform our economic climate into a socialist climate.

By an economic climate, we mean the presence of a strongly developed system of economic regulators (prices, taxes, a budget, finance, credit, wages, etc.), developed by the central economic agencies and actively practiced in the relationships between the state and the self-governing socialist organizations and also between these organizations themselves, in a setting of economic competition, with public ownership of the means of production ensuring fulfilment of the strategic parameters of the state plan for socioeconomic development and the respective treaty obligations.

What are the most important features of the economic climate in the investment process?

First. A clear definition of the sphere of budget financing, credit and the use of private funds in material production.

Capital investment for fulfilment of the strategic programs for development of the mining sectors, atomic power, the infrastructure, hydromeliorative schemes and certain targeted strategic programs during the 9th 5-year plan (1986-1990) will be financed totally or mostly (to 60 or 70 percent) by the budget, and the remaining portion by preferential credit (including no-interest credit) and private funds.

Capital investment for development of strategic sectors that have a continuous investment cycle and are capital intensive -- some mining sectors, conventional power supplies, metallurgy, heavy machine building, heavy chemical industry and others -- will be partially financed (20 to 30 percent) by the budget during the present 5-year plan, partially (up to 30 to 40 percent) by credits and the remaining part by private funds. During the next 5-year plan, budget financing of this group of sectors will cease.

Capital investment for all other sectors and activities must be financed by credits and private funds, based on appraisals by the banks and interested economic units.

Self-governing organizations must have the right to determine for themselves (or to contract) the method of financing capital investment within the general guidelines established by the state.

Second. Creation of a valid credit mechanism.

The role of credit in financing capital investment must expand considerably because present credit relations are to a great extent formal and investment credit does not fulfil its all-round economic function. Relations between banks and self-governing organizations involved in the investment process must be based entirely on economic principle, and political, economic, legal and other guarantees must not permit any kind of external administrative or other meddling.

The effect of the credit mechanism on the conduct of self-governing economic organizations also depends on the implicit observation of credit discipline at all levels. Every borrower must be clearly made to understand the the credit granted is subject to unconditional pay-back within a fixed term. Political, economic and legal guarantees are required to ensure that no agency has the right to defer or dismiss their payment. Economic units that experience difficulties in paying off their investment credits may seek additional short-term or medium-term credit with the aim of rationalizing their economic and production activity and restoring their solvency.

Banks must give credit to economic organizations that wish to borrow only after proof of their financial solvency and credit worthiness for the entire duration of the loan period has been provided. Banks must take decisions to allow credit following their own appraisal, guided only by orders of the Council of Ministers on credit policy.

The basic interest rate should be increased to about 7 to 8 percent and preferential and penalty interest should be applied more flexibly. Interest on investment credits must be differentiated, bearing in mind the socioeconomic, scientific and technological policies of the state, the correlation between the supply and demand of respective credit in Bulgaria, and the interest rate on foreign investment markets to which our country has access. A higher interest rate will stem the appetites for indiscriminate launching of new projects and provide an incentive for rapid completion and occupancy of buildings already begun and timely repayment of credits.

The credit system must be coordinated with the tax system if it is to have the proper effect on the conduct of economic organizations. One way to accomplish this is to tie interest and tax rates for a sufficiently long period of time. Economic logic demands the application of higher interest rates at the expense of lower tax rates.

[10 May 1986 pp 2,3]

We also need to take steps to simplify and stabilize the credit system. Considerable simplification will lead to greater efficacy and efficiency and stabilization will create confidence in relations between the banks and the economic organizations.

We need to take effective steps to liberate the banks from the non-essential functions that have engulfed them over the past 15 to 20 years. For example, they must be freed from the obligations to exert control over wages and we must put an end to the present technical control of all phases of the investment process. The banks must exert strict technical control only before taking the decision to grant credit. All further routine technical control would mean meddling in the "internal affairs" of self-governing economic organizations.

The resolution of the January plenum calling for the creation of an Economic Bank is an important step toward perfecting investment capital credits. We must emphasize once more, however, that a radical improvement in the credit mechanism along the lines mentioned is a necessary condition if the new bank is to be efficient. Without such changes, the creation of this bank will prove to be just about senseless.

By preserving the Bank for Economic Initiatives, with considerable expansion of the scope of its operations, and by perhaps reorganizing the State Savings Bank into a Credit Savings Bank, we shall bring about some competitive elements between these banks in the way of granting credit and taking deposits, in providing service and participating in joint initiatives with economic and scientific organizations, etc. We should also be thinking about a gradual increase in the number of credit banks, including the creation of a Cooperative Bank, and strengthening economic competition between them.

It is anticipated that economic integration between the member countries of CEMA will become more active in banking toward the end of the 1980's and the beginning of the 90's. This will be expressed, inter alia, in the creation of joint (bilateral and multilateral) credit banks of the socialist states with branches in Bulgaria and in the other fraternal countries. Our banks will then have to compete with this new type of credit bank too. They should be preparing themselves for that now.

Third. Creation of a simplified and efficient system which will create and use private funds.

The portion of capital investment financed with free private funds from economic organizations must expand. Management in these organizations must take investment decisions to use such funds (in our own and foreign currency).

High-ranking agencies must not have the right to arrange for disposession or to dictate the manner in which the legally acquired private funds of economic units are used. Economic organizations must dispose of a considerable portion of their currency receipts and be able to lend or sell free private currency to the state, but only as a result of dialogue on equal terms, not as a result of coercion. It is difficult for us to imagine companies such as self-governing organizations, if in the future they continue to be allowed only 1 percent of currency receipts, a portion of which they will have to hand over to their high-ranking organizations.

However, the self-governing economic units must bear total economic responsibility -- and other responsibilities -- for disposing of their private funds, including a very strict legal responsibility for the action -- or inaction -- of managers who inflict losses on the economic organization and the state.

Continuing in this vein, we need to simplify and stabilize the system for creation and use of private funds. We may thus create confidence toward this system within the economic organizations so that they treat private funds as their own. For the moment, they tend more to exhaust them, fearing lest at any moment they be taken by the high-ranking agencies. This is why, until now, private funds are such only in appearance; they are not fulfilling their economic function in the investment process.

Fourth. Application of a truly competitive principle in distributing capital investment.

Capital investment must be distributed to projects via national competitions. The principal competitions will be held for a 5-year period, coinciding with the 5-year plan for socioeconomic development, and will admit only recently begun projects.

We should organize two types of distribution of capital investment for the current 5-year plan:

a) With limited application of the competitive principle and tentative sector quotas. This goes for budget investments and for preferential bank credits for sectors and activities, as outlined above;

b) With full application of the competitive principle. This goes for capital investments (for example, up to 25 to 30 percent of the overall sum for the period 1986 to 1990), granting credit for highly effective and currency projects in material production, irrespective of sector. A major criterion for granting credit must be the high economic and currency efficacy of the project. The share of this type of capital investment ought to grow gradually.

Fifth. Application of a competitive element to planning and completion of investment projects.

Self-governing organizations must have the right to choose their economic partners in a free and equal dialogue with potential candidates arising from their economic interests, bearing in mind the interests of their partners and acting in accordance with the principles and general guidelines established by the state. Without this condition, it would be going too far to talk of self-governing organizations and manufacturers.

This principle must also be valid for the investment process. But a simple declaration of such a principle is not enough. We must move toward creating material, technological, organizational, economic and other conditions in which it will be possible in practice to choose the designer, constructor, suppliers of machinery, equipment and building materials, and general contractor.

Experience both at home and abroad has long since categorically shown that a competitive environment cannot exist unless the absolute monopoly of those involved in the investment process is abolished. And without a competitive environment, there can be no progress. We must be quite clear about a vital truth -- monopoly is the enemy of technological progress; monopolies provide a breeding ground for stagnation and ruin, not innovative demands. Must we recall the brilliant words of Lenin on this point, given that our environment is swarming with thousands upon thousands of such facts.

Introduction of a competitive element to the investment process can began most easily and comparatively soon in the planning sphere. It is generally known that it is precisely in the sphere of scientific research and design that great technological progress is produced and introduced. And mediocre people (research workers and designers) in a mediocre environment (poor material and technical base, lack of competitive spirit) are unable to produce world-class science and technology. In order to generate world-class scientific and technological achievements we need a world-class productive environment. The competitive spirit is one of the obligatory elements of this environment.

We need [word missing] to move toward a gradual reorganization of the design sphere, creating the right harmony between temporary complex design groups and complex design institutes of the modern sort, but with a greatly reduced permanent staff. A public competition should be announced for the development of long-term studies, technical and economic assignments and technical and economic reports for the results of preliminary studies. Both Bulgarian and foreign temporary design groups or design organizations must be able to participate, independently, at their own cost and on their own cognizance, based on their own economic interests.

There is no doubt that the creation of a truly competitive environment in research and design will have a favorable (even if initially painful) effect on the increase in quality in the design sphere, on the creation of a suitable climate for economic, scientific and technological enterprise and on greater expression of the creative capacity of the most talented research workers and designers.

In the present conditions, an economic, scientific, creative spiritual or psychological environment for such expression does not exist within the framework of the basic activity of the research or design organization. The current criteria for material and spiritual incentive are tuned to serve the intellectual capacity of the mediocre research worker, designer and constructor. They do not satisfy the competent and the skilled. On the contrary, they create an economic, spiritual and psychological atmosphere for [transforming the skilled to the] unskilled, the competent to incompetent, the talented to t mediocre, the diligent to lazy and the socially engaged to the apathetic. And so we are not creating technological progress and we are not achieving world class. Our social practice is full of thousands upon thousands of pieces of such evidence.

There can be no doubt that a competitive environment will also lead to a sharp improvement in the technological and economic level of design decisions.

Similar and still more complex material, technological, economic, organizational, legal and other issues will have to be solved with the introduction of a competitive element into the construction and assembly sphere, with the choice of suppliers of machinery, equipment and construction materials or of a general contractor. Of course, this reorganization presupposes many substantial changes in the organizational structures, with the aim of gradually abolishing the monopolistic situation of the construction and assembly organizations and of the suppliers of machinery, equipment and building materials.

Introduction of a competitive element to the completion of investment projects will be more complex than in the design sphere. If preparations begin now, in 2 to 3 years we should be able to move gradually toward competitive construction of smaller projects, and toward the end of this 5-year plan and the beginning of the next to expand toward medium-sized projects or subprojects.

Sixth. Other features of the economic climate.

The ideas outlined above [line missing] do not exhaust the contents of the economic climate in the investment process. We should also add: substantial changes in the pricing, tax, budget and external trade systems, in the creation and distribution of profit, in the salary and incentive system, in contractual relations, etc. However, these changes are characteristic not only of the investment process, but of all other spheres of the national economy. The reader will probably agree that it is not possible to discuss all these problems satisfactorily in an article such as this.

3. Results expected from the economic climate.

The creation of a healthy economic climate in the investment process will gradually ensure an appreciable increase of the technological level of design decisions, achieve equilibrium between an investment program and building and assembly capacity, limit the construction front, reduce incomplete and particularly unfulfilled construction, accelerate construction of projects and occupancy and, finally, increase the efficiency of the entire investment process.

This is so for the simple reason that no investor will (or can) be indifferent toward these aspects of the investment process when he has signed a contract for a bank credit at, for instance, 8 percent interest, the pay-back on which begins, for instance, in two years and must be complete within an 8-year term, and when it is out of the question to defer payment or dismiss credit obligations, and when every delay has serious economic consequences for the entire work group, particularly for its management, with no chance that someone will run to their aid and save them because they are "our dear friends". The investor will stop and think far more seriously before seeking a bank credit, he won't squander his energy in constructing many projects simultaneously, he will take more care to see that the design meets a high technical and economic standard and that construction and occupancy proceed rapidly in order to pay off the credit. The same goes for the use of valid private funds.

In establishing an economically rational interest rate and given fixed and stable economic conditions for the use and payback of credits, as explained above, the banks must not interfere and regulate the design, construction, supply of machinery, equipment and building materials, introduction of basic assets, occupancy, the technological structure of capital investment, etc. This must be entirely within the competence of the self-governing organization/investor.

Given such economic conditions, the high-ranking agencies do not need to constantly tutor the investor, to remind him, canvass him and instruct him how important it is to increase the effectiveness of the capital investment or threaten him with some penalty or other. In the economic conditions described, the economic organization will be vitally concerned to ensure that their work goes well without the need for these elementary things to be constantly repeated from the top.

In this condition, centrally determined normative terms (which almost everyone ignors) become superfluous, for example: terms for the duration of research and design, of construction, occupancy, quotas for maximum permissible relative share of architectural and construction work, normative terms for "redeeming" capital investment, demands that the investor has no unused capacity, ..., etc. All this will be the responsibility of the investor. And when economic stimuli unfurl into economic "whips", he will really be concerned to put his economic house in order, and far better than the people who can fix things even with the strictest administrative orders from the center.

This will be done by the sizeable and unnecessary staff that exercises control functions that have multiplied severalfold in different agencies. There is no danger of this staff becoming unemployed. There will be other jobs, where these highly qualified people will perform much more useful tasks that will give them much more professional and spiritual satisfaction.

4. The most important is yet to come.

The resolutions of the January plenum, confirmed by the 13th congress, for the creation of an economic climate in the national economy, are a result of a careful summary of the practice of the social government in Bulgaria, a fruit of continuous quantitative accumulation.

The decisions to grant greater working independence to economic units, and even to transform them into self-regulating systems to practice economic methods of management, were taken earlier by the Central Committee of our party and by our higher economic agencies. There are rather good formulations to grant greater rights and demand more responsibility in the regulations for the economic mechanism. Until now, however, for one reason or another, the party resolutions remained unfulfilled. That these resolutions were not fulfilled is not the fault of the economic companies but of the echelons of administrative structures above them.

The party resolutions concerning the economic climate are timely and correct. Now, the task before us is to translate them into a functional language in the shortest time through a decree for economic activity and a series of quasilegal acts. And then we shall face the most important and most difficult task -- to ensure that they are put into economic practice. If this does not happen, we are in danger of repeating the old models -- the correct principle settings are provided by the Central Committee but they are not put into practice consistenly and in their entirety. Unfortunately, the first signs are already visible. Indicative of this are the drafts for some of the newly prepared normative documents.

In the new conditions of business-like attitudes and demands, of greater civil, state and party discipline, there are grounds to believe that all the necessary steps will finally be taken and put into practice, consistently, with adherence to principle, firmness and business-like attitudes. There is no other wat! And the sooner the better! Socialist Bulgaria can only gain from this!

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APRIL 1986 ECONOMIC RESULTS SUMMARIZED

Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech No 22, 1986 p 2

[Article by Engineers Marie Hormannova and Alena Polakova, Federal Statistical Office, under the "Information on Plan Fulfillment" rubric: "April 1986"]

[Text] Development of the national economy's basic indicators, and plan fulfillment in the economy's principal areas tied in smoothly with the trends observed in the first quarter. The rate of economic development in April was influenced also by an extra workday over the same month last year. The number of workdays from the beginning of the year through April was the same as last year.

In industry, gross output reached 71.1 billion korunas, an increase of 3.7 percent over April of last year. Projecting the effects of continuous operations, average daily output increased by 0.4 percent. During the first four months of this year, the volume of industrial production increased by 3.3 percent, to 277.8 billion korunas, which represents 33.4 percent of the annual state plan. Above-average growth rates of gross output were achieved during the four months primarily in the electrotechnical industry, the pulp and paper industry, ferrous metallurgy, and also in heavy and general engineering. But fulfillment of the breakdowns of the enterprises' economic plans fell short during this period.

Jointly for all enterprises of centrally administered industry, the economic plans for gross output were exceeded by 0.6 percentage point, despite shortfalls at more than a quarter of the enterprises. Overall fulfillment of the economic plans for commodity production during this period was 100.5 percent; fulfillment of this indicator in the annual state plan was 33.5 percent by the end of April. The economic plans for gross output during the first four months were exceeded for all principal products also in physical units, the most conspicuously in the case of steel pipes and crude steel.

Adjusted value added in industry during January-April was 6.6 percent higher than during the same period last year. Overall fulfillment of the enterprises' economic plans for adjusted value added was 100.3 percent; at the same time, there were shortfalls at 28.5 percent of the enterprises.

Primarily the rise of labor productivity accounted for the growth of gross output in April and in the January-April period. In April and during the first

Basic Indicators of National Economy's Development in April 1986.
Increases Over Comparable 1985 Period (in percent)

	Apr	Jan-Apr	State plan[1]
Centrally Administered Industries deliveries for:			
- investments, at wholesale prices	.	-1.7	.
- domestic trade			
at wholesale prices	.	2.8	.
at retail prices	.	2.5	.
- export to socialist countries			
at wholesale prices	.	7.0	.
at prices f.o.b.	.	7.0	.
- export to nonsocialist countries			
at wholesale prices	.	-3.9	.
at prices f.o.b.	.	-2.3	.
- other sales for productive consumption and operations, at wholesale prices	.	0.8	.
volume of gross industrial output[2]	3.7	3.3	2.6
average number of employees	0.6	0.7	0.6
labor productivity based on gross output	3.1	2.6	2.1
Construction			
construction work performed with own personnel	-1.6	6.2	2.9
average number of employees	0.2	0.4	1.1
labor productivity on construction's basic output	-1.7	5.8	1.8
housing units delivered by contracting enterprises	-18.2	-3.1	-26.0
Procurement			
slaughter animals (including poultry)	1.3	-3.3	-0.5
milk	-0.3	1.4	-2.0
eggs	-10.5	-4.5	0.1
Retail Turnover			
main trade systems	2.2	2.9	2.1
Foreign Trade			
export to socialist countries	.	6.8	2.2
export to nonsocialist countries	.	-6.3	0.2
import from socialist countries	.	3.1	1.4
import from nonsocialist countries	.	10.0	12.9

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1. Relative to actual 1985 results; in industry and foreign trade, relative to expected actual results in 1985
2. Since 1986, at prices of 1 January 1984.

four months as well, labor productivity rose faster than what the annual state plan anticipates. Labor productivity based on gross output reached an index of 103.1 in April and 102.6 in January-April, as compared with an index of 102.1 in the state plan. In January-April, labor productivity based on adjusted value added increased by 5.9 percent.

In sales of the industrial output, the planned tasks for deliveries in January through April were exceeded to all principal destinations, the most conspicuously in the case of deliveries for export to socialist countries. However, fulfillment of the planned tasks was not entirely even. In the case of deliveries for domestic trade, for instance, there were shortfalls at roughly a quarter of the enterprises which have this indicator in their 1986 plans; in the case of deliveries for export to socialist countries at wholesale prices, there were shortfalls at more than 24 percent of the enterprises; and in the case of deliveries for export to nonsocialist countries, at roughly a third of the enterprises. While the plan of other sales for productive consumption and operations was fulfilled overall in January through April, there were shortfalls at 40 percent of the enterprises.

In construction, growth of the volume of construction work that the enterprises performed with their own personnel slowed down slightly in April, but for the first four months (with an index of 106.2) it was still faster than what the annual plan (with an index of 102.9) anticipates. During January-April, the construction enterprises delivered 28.5 billion korunas' worth of construction work performed by their own personnel, which corresponds to 29.0 percent of the annual state plan.

In January through April, overall fulfillment of the construction enterprises' economic production plans was 100.2 percent. But even this overfulfillment of the planned production tasks was uneven, with shortfalls at nearly 40 percent of the enterprises.

During the first four months, the construction enterprises fulfilled their plan of adjusted value added 100.6 percent, again with shortfalls at more than a third of the enterprises.

Based on the volume of construction work in place, labor productivity in the January-April period rose 5.8 percent over the same period last year; the planned annual increase is 1.8 percent. Based on adjusted value added, labor productivity rose 7.2 percent.

Public freight transport hauled 57.2 million metric tons of freight in April, an increase of more than 2.3 percent over April of last year. The volume of freight hauled in January through April was 204.9 million metric tons. Fulfillment of the freight transportation tasks for the period was 100.3 percent. By the end of April, the freight transportation tasks specified in the annual state plan were fulfilled 31.7 percent.

In comparison with January-April of last year, the volume of freight hauled by public transport increased 3.9 percent. Within this, the sharpest rise was 37.8 percent in inland navigation. The increase in rail freight was 4.3 percent. The freight hauled by CSAD [Czechoslovak State Motor Transport] was up 2.6 percent. Measured in terms of standard freight car units, the average number of freight cars loaded during a 24-hour period increased 2.9 percent in the January-April period. The average turnaround time per freight car was shortened in January-April by 2.4 percent, to 4.02 days as compared with the 4.03 days planned.

In agriculture, the planting of spring grains has been completed by 13 May. All of the planned sugar-beet acreage has been planted, and 12.4 percent of this acreage has been thinned. Potatoes have been planted on 99.7 percent of the planned acreage; and grain corn, on 102.0 percent.

The April procurement schedule has been overfulfilled for all the principal livestock products, the most notably for slaughter poultry and slaughter hogs. In all, 131,000 metric tons of slaughter animals, 21,000 metric tons of slaughter poultry, 490 million liters of milk, and 243 million eggs were procured.

The January-April procurement schedule was likewise overfulfilled for all livestock products, and especially for slaughter poultry and slaughter cattle. Total procurement of slaughter animals, including slaughter poultry, in January-April was 581,000 metric tons, 31.8 percent of the annual plan's target. In comparison with the same period of last year, milk procurement during the first four months of this year increased 1.4 percent (or 24.8 million liters); and the procurement of slaughter poultry, 0.2 percent (or 162 metric tons). On the other hand, the procurement of slaughter animals declined by 3.8 percent (or nearly 20,000 metric tons); and the procurement of eggs, by 4.5 percent (or 46.1 million eggs).

In domestic trade, the retail turnover of all the main trade systems increased 2.2 percent in April, due primarily to the increases at the Department Stores (7.0 percent) and Industrial Goods Stores (6.3 percent). The retail turnover rose also at the Furniture Stores and the Textile Stores. The shifting of Easter shopping to March was reflected in the decline of the Food Stores' retail turnover below the level in April of last year.

In January-April, the organizations of the main trade systems sold nearly 77 billion korunas' worth of merchandise, which is 30.1 percent of the annual state plan. Thus the retail turnover of the main trade systems increased 2.9 percent, which is 0.8 percentage point more than the rate of increase the state plan anticipates for the entire year.

In foreign trade, total export and import rose faster in January-April than the overall rates the state plan calls for. By the end of April, 28.9 percent of the annual state plan's total export and 28.2 percent of its total import were fulfilled.

The currency in circulation on 30 April totaled 58.3 billion korunas, as compared with 55.8 billion a year earlier.

1014
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ECONOMY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PLANNED

East Berlin HORIZONT in German Vol 19 No 6 Jun 86 p 22

[Article by Artur Fussek: "Agricultural Technology with Better Parameters"]

[Text] The parameters for the development of the national economy of the CSSR in the first half of the 80s which have been published so far reveal that our neighbor has achieved remarkable growth rates. He advanced further in his efforts to carry out the planned structural industrial changes in favor of those industries which contribute to the implementation of scientific-technical progress. Agricultural machinery construction has traditionally played a substantial role in the national economy of the CSSR. Accordingly, its plants were expanded which made it possible to sell increasing amounts of machinery and equipment for mechanization and automation of agricultural work processes domestically, but also to supply them to foreign customers. For years, it has met half of the domestic demand for these means of production, and currently the CSSR ranks eighth among the world's tractor producers.

According to a statement by Jaromil Buchal, director general of the combine Agrozet Brno, by 1990 the agricultural and food complex of the country will receive machinery and equipment valued at 34.3 billion korunas which corresponds to an increase of 25 percent compared to the previous five-year plan. This includes in particular the supply of 44,250 tractors, 8,350 combines, 11,950 drilling machines, 4,180 four-row potato planting machines, 2,750 potato diggers, and 14,800 ploughs.

In the past two years, party and government have repeatedly directed the attention of those involved in agricultural machinery construction to the necessity of improving the parameters of their products in line with the wishes of the users, in particular with regard to weight-performance ratio, lower energy consumption, increased combination capability and a lower pressure on the ground. The 11th Meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the CSSR (2/3 Oct 1984) and the X. Congress of Agricultural Production Cooperatives (29 Nov to 1 Dec 1984) dealt with this subject matter. The insights gained here resulted in the "conception for production technology in agricultural machinery construction to guarantee a higher technical level of agricultural technology and means of mechanization" which was confirmed by the government.

According to the document the plan is to start mass production of an advanced "Zetor" tractor, to increase production of small tractors in three versions and with a broader product line, as well as to introduce gradually modern seed drill machines for beets, corn, pulse, and vegetable fields.

The above mentioned combine Agrozet in Brno which consists of 9 plants, 3 trade organizations (responsible for the Czech and Slovak Republic respectively, as well as for assembly and customer service for the whole CSSR) and an organization for the sale of imported agricultural technology is the largest producer of agriculatural machinery in the CSSR. The research institute for agricultural machinery in Prague-Chodow serves as the scientific basis for the combine.

However, agricultural machinery construction is the concern not only of the plant of this industry, but also of the automobile plants in Prague and the combine for machinery construction Martin in Dubnica. A few LPG (agricultural production cooperatives) also participate in the production of agricultural technology , e.g. the LPG Slusovice. The products which this LPG has brought to the market in the past few years include disk harrows and balers. Incidentally, in this special field, the LPG cooperates with the Italian firm Fiatagri.

The list of large producers of agricultural technology would not be complete without the firm Sigma (Olomouc). It is the leading producer of sprinkling systems in Europe. Its products are exported exclusively by the foreign trade firm Intersigma. The USSR is the largest importer of these products; since the early 60s it has purchased 11,000 sprinkling systems and 60,000 sprinklers. This is enough to irrigate approximately three million acres of useable agricultural area.

In order to do better on foreign markets the producers are trying more than ever to arrange cooperation and specialization agreements with highly productive foreign firms. In this field, too, the European CEMA-countries are the major partners of the CSSR. The cooperation covers many different types of machinery. The CSSR committed itself to meet the demand of this group of countries for 21 types of machines. These include above all "Zetor" tractors, of which 600,000 have already been exported to approximately 90 countries, small tractors, wheeled tractors for forestry, rotor mowers, potato planting machines, self-propelled top loaders, hop-picking machines, ploughs, and cultivators. In the current year alone the GDR will import 1,500 "Zetor" tractors. From the GDR, the CSSR-agriculture imports primarily combines, self-propelled field choppers, potato diggers with one, two, and three rows, and certain subassemblies as well as spare parts for sugar-beet harvesters.

The measures for guaranteeing mutual deliveries of subassemblies and spare parts for agricultural technology, in particular for the root crop and grain harvests--as they were discussed in August of last year between the GDR and CSSR-- will certainly contribute to expanding the exchange of goods.

Additional momentum for the development, design, and production of machines for growing, harvesting, and processing vegetables, fruit (including grapes), and tobacco is expected from the recommendations of the 44th Meeting of

Agromasch (an international economic organization of which Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Hungary, the CSSR, and the USSR are members), which are oriented towards the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements between the relevant research institutes.

Partners of the CSSR firms from the non-socialist economic region which participate in the development, design, and/or production of CSSR agricultural machines include the companies Miele, Rapid, and Reform (Austria), Gutbrod and Faehse (FRG), Zweegers (the Netherlands), Fiatagri (Italy), and a number of other companies from France, Spain and Switzerland.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. Sugar beet harvesters are delivered to several CEMA-countries.
2. CSSR agricultural machinery export (in million koronas; excluding spare parts)
3. CSSR tractor export (in units)

12831
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HAVASI CONFIRMS CONTINUED COMMITMENT TO ECONOMIC REFORM

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 May 86 p 3

[Article by Politburo member Ferenc Havasi: "Twenty Years on the Road of Reform"]

[Text] It was 20 years ago when the MSZMP's Central Committee issued a resolution on the reform of economic management. The decision, which resulted in a new phase in Hungary's practice of the planned development of socialist economy, reflected the principle that the task of policy-making is to make the best use of our social conditions. The timeless Leninist thesis of the theory of the revolutionary worker movement is that, after the seizure of power, the basis of development is consistent and constant reform policies. The fate of the revolution and socialist change themselves depend on the capacity and ability to make reforms. The validity and timeliness of this statement is also corroborated by the experiences in our country's socialist development.

After the post-war reconstruction, the economic foundations of socialist society had to be established, the conditions for socialist production had to be created, and the country's industrialization had to be implemented with historical simultaneity. The economic management of the time, characterized mainly by a compulsory use of plan figures and by quite a centralized management system, was developed for carrying out these historical tasks. At that time it was suitable for a dynamic increase in capital formation and for a maximally concentrated use of the resources in some selected fields. It helped the implementation of significant industrial and infra-structural developments which still play important roles in our social and economic life.

In its own time, the management system adequately served economic progress, helping the development of the forces of production and the efficient management of socialist assets. But, despite the forced pace of growth demanded by the economic policies and the significant structural changes in the economy, this mechanism did not lead to the desired over-all strengthening of the national economy. The primary reason for this was that the policies urged for a one-sided quantitative increase of production and a mechanical implementation of the plans, without adequately considering the circumstances of products and finances and the role of the market.

The political changes that followed the suppression of the counter-revolution affected every facet of social and political life, including economic policy.

The MSZMP's Central Committee amended earlier economic policy in several basic fields. It expressed that an increase in the activity of the working masses on the basis of financial interest and the expansion of socialist democracy and its meaningfulness are indispensable for an improvement of economic efficiency. It also considered a living standard of the people that grows parallel with the economic growth an important driving force of development.

In order to put the new perceptions of economic policy into practice, the improvement of economic management began. In farming, compulsory deliveries were replaced by contract purchases. In industry, the compulsory enterprise plan figures were decreased and interest in profits was strengthened. In interenterprise relations, the role of products and money became more important, and the relationship between producers and commerce became closer. The new economic policy abandoned many earlier efforts that were autarchic in many respects, gradually replacing them with a stronger connection with the international division of labor and with more consideration for our capabilities and possibilities in the definition of the goals of our economic policy.

As a result of the development, the Hungarian economy became more and more aware in the mid-1960's of the exhaustion of the resources that were relatively easy to use. Our analyses made it clear that to successfully carry out the tasks of socialist development required a more efficient economy as a whole and the committee considered an overall reform of economic policy a must.

After the Central Committee's December 1964 meeting, working committees were formed which, by the summer of 1965, completed a critical analysis of the situation at that time. In November of the same year, the Central Committee changed the concept that emerged from the evaluations into a resolution. The "initial guidelines" that were accepted in this way essentially defined the reform's character and determined its main directions. The second step was to work out the details of the guidelines. This was completed in the spring of 1966. The final decision was made by the Central Committee in the 25-27 May 1966 meeting. Thus the new economic mechanism was conceptionally complete in May 1966 but, because its practical implementation and its details still had to be worked out, it was introduced only on 1 January 1968.

The new management system recognized the objective laws of the socialist economy, the characteristics of our national economy, the significance of international economic relations, the important role of agriculture, the economy's various sectors and their given level of development, and the necessity of beginning a new and intensive phase of economic development.

The reform of the economic mechanism was a step of great importance, its significance matching that of nationalization and the collectivization of agriculture. On the basis of the socialist ownership of capital equipment, it connected the economy's planned central management with the market's active role through the use of money, credit, prices, profits and interests, thus allowing more room for the unfolding of socialist production.

Through the introduction of the economic reform, the compulsory specifications of the plan were replaced with a planned economic management using politico-economic methods and the natural product circulation was replaced with a trade of capital equipment. Together with a decrease in over-centralization, enterprise autonomy was increased and the economy's institutional system was developed. The decisions of the central economic management were increasingly transmitted, in addition to official and legal decrees, through economic regulators.

Almost 20 years of experience since the introduction of the reform indicates that the politico-economic methods of management are well-suited for socialist planned management and that the central planning of the development of the national economy can be organically coupled with the existing socialist production and finances through the conscious application of the laws of the market. It became clear that a market regulated by financial, economic and official means can also create the conditions and requirements for the management that are as a whole suitable for reaching the goals of the national economy. At the same time the signals coming from the regulated market also play an important role in the preparation, correction and supervision of the plans. Thus the regulated domestic market is not a passive factor of the economic life which can only be influenced but is an active element that affects the planning as well.

The reform accelerated the increase of production and productivity, the mobilization of management resources, favorably affected efficiency, stabilized our national economy's external and internal balance, and made it possible to rapidly increase the living standards.

The economic reform also had positive social and political effects. Its implementation aided area and residential developments, the modernization of public administration, and the increase of local council independence. The unions became stronger and more active, together with the cooperative associations and other organs of corporation. Society's democratism became stronger, public political mood improved, and interest in economic issues as well as society's economic education increased.

In the past 2 decades we have acquired important experience in the functioning of the economic management system. It is clear today that the concept, formulated in the Central Committee's 1966 resolution, was realistic as a whole but it was based in certain areas on assumptions that proved to be false in practice. This also played a role in that in certain areas the implementation of the reformed economic management system's basic concept was only partially successful and, consequently, these areas are still on the agenda today. Let me only refer to the necessity of updating the regulations concerning producers' and consumers' prices or that of wages and incomes, a necessity that had already been recognized at that time. The "investment hunger" is still an issue, and the development of the economy's organizational and institutional system is still unsolved.

In the period of working out and introducing the economic management reform we still reckoned with the continuation of favorable conditions in the world market or with a gradual change in the conditions. Under such circumstances the consistent coupling of the external and internal markets and the constant adapting to the changes seemed realistic. The economic management set out from the assumption that there would be a slight oversupply in the domestic market within a relatively short time and that the prices and profits will be able to indicate enterprise efficiency. Efficiency of central management would be much improved and enterprise autonomy, responsibility and initiative would be expanded. It was to be reckoned that the economic management systems of the socialist countries would be improved pretty much the same way and that the CEMA's mechanism would also be changed accordingly. These were conceptually good assumptions but our expectations with regard to their implementation [illegible] roved to be exaggerated.

The reform also had some elements that were not adequately thought through such as the headway of import competition, differentiating effects of economic pressures, and possibilities for asset redistribution. These were not implemented in practice. Central management and enterprise organization remained essentially unchanged after the reform's introduction and a decision was made that significant organizational changes would not be made until some years later. The fact that the issue of the state's responsibilities as an owner and those of enterpreneur-type socialist enterprise management were not put on the agenda was the result of the above. Enterprise autonomy was developing slowly and unevenly. The examination of changes needed in economic management and in the relationship between economic and social processes in view of the changing conditions in our development was pushed into the background. We did not adequately look into the question of what kinds of new social conflicts and relations of interest would be brought to the surface by the de-centralization of economic decisions, by the simultaneous implementation of the requirement of total and efficient employment, by the price increases and by the wider differentiation of enterprise and personal incomes. In this situation, the economic management, lacking efficient forums and institutional mechanisms for interest reconciliation, was able to react only by introducing various limitations, prohibitions and special individual arrangements, in other words, by imposing partial and temporary limitations on the effects of the economic mechanism.

The fact that, from 1973, the world economic conditions for our development were changing radically to the worse, also had a significant effect on the operation of the economic mechanism. Not even the economic management was able to provide in time the right answers to the changes. For our economic policy was built on the assumption that our production structure could be changed in a short time and thus we could continue to adapt to the changing conditions by a rapid growth of the economy and, consequently, the living standards could also be significantly increased. This view was also manifest in the applied solutions of economic management.

The enterprises were striving for an unjustified measure of stability, and these efforts were supported by the economic management. It became common practice that decision-making was often shoved up to higher levels of authority, a process that slowed down the required reaction time. The organizational system became rigid. The limitations that were temporarily built into the regulatory system to diminish differentiation between the enterprises were not lifted. Indeed, the weakening of the regulation's normative character even resulted in a lesser differentiation between the production units according to their efficiency.

The October 1977 meeting of the Central Committee resulted in the formulation of important recognitions and epochal tasks, in the identification of our weaknesses in international competition and in the definition of the guidelines for our long-range foreign trade policy and for the development of our production structure. However, the means of implementation were inadequate.

Because of these circumstances, the determination of the required directional changes in the practice of economic management became more and more urgent. On the basis of the Central Committee's December 1978 meeting, the principles of which were also supported by the 12th party congress, significant changes were effected that also influenced economic management. The stabilization of the country's financial balance, maintenance of the attained living standards, and the creation of conditions for a subsequent dynamic development became the central issues of economic policy.

We gradually implemented the corrections needed by domestic consumption. The over-distribution [of resources] that occurred between 1974 and 1978 was essentially halted. The economic organization tasks of state organs became more of an initiating nature but, for the implementation of the most important economic goals (especially in 1981-82, as a result of the rapidly deteriorating external conditions), some methods had to be applied which corrected or substituted for the effects of the regulation. But the system of economic management was developing in parallel to the wider application of special [management] instruments. Significant elements of the regulation were amended, such as the system of pricing and the exchange rate policy. The conditions for enterprise autonomy, responsibility and initiative were improving. Extensive changes took place in the economic management institution and the enterprise organization systems. Industrial management was updated, certain large enterprises and trusts were decentralized, and new forms of small-enterprise management were developed.

The direction followed after 1979 in changing economic policy and in developing the system of economic management proved to be well-founded in light of the experiences acquired in the subsequent period. The measures taken were instrumental in maintaining the country's solvency and in improving our competitiveness in certain areas, but proved to be inadequate for re-establishing, continually improving and stabilizing the external and internal balance and for the evolution of efficient development. To achieve this, we must increase our country's profit producing capacity.

Our party's Central Committee, starting from our social and economic goals and requirements as well as from the expected changes in the external environment, put the analysis and further development of the experiences in economic management repeatedly on the agenda. The tasks defined in its April 1984 policy statement were directed toward 3 important areas: the increase of the efficiency of central management and government actions; the increase of enterprise autonomy and the creation of the conditions for entrepreneurial activity; the development and operation of a system of institutions, organizations and means that would make possible the improvement of efficiency of both government actions and enterprise management.

The main elements of the management system's further development are part of an overall concept which can be introduced through gradual measures. It is comprehensive in the sense that the changes involve the entire economic management, planning, economic regulation, the institutional system and every essential issue concerning the use of production resources, especially human factors.

On the basis of the Central Committee's April 1984 stand, new solutions were introduced in every area of management. The coordination of plans of various terms improved, the democratism of planning became broader and more meaningful, and the national economic plan became more open and more flexible. Regular government leadership became more effective, and management instruments appropriate for short-range management were also expanded. There is a law that codifies the norms of proper management and the limits of improper activities.

The modernization of the enterprise organization system was continued. The banking system was beginning to change, the relations between the organs of state management and the management organizations were changed, and new forms of enterprise management were slowly introduced. Economic regulation underwent some essential changes.

Every one of these measures has the objective of improving the efficiency of management although the results fall short of the plans. This indicates that the impact of the changes is inadequate, they still do not have enough influence in achieving the desired results. True, the efficiency of the new means cannot be correctly evaluated on the basis of experiences of only a year or a year and a half, but in the given situation, the following question cannot be avoided: are the measures taken in economic management adequate for increasing the output of the national economy, or have we done, and are we doing, what was and is necessary.

For the answer we must consider several factors. No doubt we have made the right decision by gradually implementing the changes we decided upon. We also know that the period in which both the old and the new elements are present is thus being prolonged. In practice, this results in renewed debates and, as a result, in some cases the concrete measures taken are not the original ones.

We did not make enough progress in the expansion of the roles of the market mechanisms, in forcing the improvement of enterprise management, and in developing a wage system based on output. Thus, for instance, market control usually deals not with processes of the market but with enterprise complaints, and the interference with import and export activities of the enterprises has not abated either. The development of a pricing system that is in accordance with our principles is also slow in coming. The regulation of enterprise management is being done with much more subsidy and curtailment than had been originally planned. The regulation's system of requirements is "softer" and its elements of encouragement are weaker than what would be necessary for an indispensable selective development. This resulted in a situation in which the ill-managed enterprises still make a living and the good and productive ones do not have enough opportunities for development. There is still no correlation between enterprise output and wage increases.

All of these indicate that in the course of further developing the system of economic management, the coordination of economic policy and means of implementation must be improved. While there is an absolute need for short-range measures serving the coordination of foreign economic requirements and internal consumption, an essential condition of our future development is the preparation and implementation of mid-range measures such as the modernization of the banking system, the reform of the tax and pricing system, the development of the system of enterprise interest in assets, and the development of economic interest reconciliation. The fact that every one of the socialist countries is striving to perfect its own system of economic management and thus we can learn from their experiences may help us reach our goals.

The development of our economic management system affects our entire social and economic life. The division of labor between the enterprises and the government, the change in the right of disposition over state assets, the establishment of new mechanisms for the reconciliation of interests, and the modernization of the representation of interests by unions, by the Chamber of Commerce and by cooperatives may encourage significant developments even within the political institutional system.

These changes also mean new tasks for the party as well. The party and all of its organizations must be capable of recognizing, exploring and synthesizing the various interests in a way that will as a whole serve the progress of society. A democratic working style, rational ideological-political influence, leadership, organization and mobilization must play larger roles in party work. The party's political role is increasing in the economy just as it is in every facet of life. The party must carry out its political tasks more efficiently and in such a way that it will assume no one's responsibility but will create the most favorable circumstances, conditions and atmosphere for everyone's creativity.

We know from the experiences of 20 years that we are not wiser than others and we also see how much we did not accomplish during these 20 years.

Another important lesson based on experience is that the development of socialism can be continued only if the masses identify with its ideals and goals, if the bond between the party and the masses is strong and is based on mutual trust. The development of socialism can be a real social issue and a national program only if people see that their lives and living conditions are improving. But an indispensable condition for this is that society's interests be implemented not through a disregard for, and a fight against, individual interests but through a reconciliation and integration of these interests through management of society.

Practice proved that the socialist economy should not be regarded as static with regard to its institutional system or its methods of management. Our progress has well-defined phases which demand the employment and correct combination of special methods of management and planning. It can hardly be doubted today that several forms and methods are possible for a planned economy. Whether this or that form or method is more suitable for our development depends on the degree of development of the forces and conditions of production, on the historical situation and on the characteristics of the individual countries.

In the last 2 decades the conditions for our socialist production and social development have improved, and the capacity of our national economy has increased. Our country's growth unequivocally proves that our management system is operational. Our economic management system is the creation of our society as a whole. It must always be perfected and improved by adapting to the given situation.

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MILITARY BULGARIA

CAUSES FOR MILITARY AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS EXAMINED

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 3, 4 Jan 86

[Article by Maj Gen Blagoy Shtiliyanov, honored pilot of Bulgarian People's Republic, Col Milan Khristov, military pilot first class, and Engr-Col Veselin Stoyanov: "Personality Factor and Its Role in Campaign for Flight Safety"]

[3 Jan 86 pp 1, 2]

[Text] "Resolutely and comprehensively upgrading the role of the subjective factor with consideration of the new conditions and capabilities in conformity with the strategic motto of 'High quality and high efficiency in everything and everywhere'—this is the main lesson to be drawn from the work so far at all levels, from the successes and weaknesses, from the accumulated experience."—Todor Zhivkov

How do we view the concrete state of some aspects of the personality-factor in aviation where, simultaneously with rapid development of scientific and technical progress and improvement of aviation equipment, there has been a rise in the requirements set for its proper use on the ground and in the air not only by flight personnel but also by the engineering and technical staff.

Experience shows that even the slightest departure from the requirements may lead to the occurrence of a so-called "special situation" in the air. To complete the flight successfully, the pilot must, as the governing documents require, not only have a good knowledge of all the numerous actions in special situations, but also be able to execute them speedily and precisely in practice.

The question arises: Can the pilot achieve all this?

Yes, he can. But such a question has come to the fore because recent years have raised quite sharply a new barrier that two or three years ago was discussed more from a theoretical perspective—human psychological capabilities. As our specialists and foreigners believe, the secret mainsprings of the psychological barrier lie, on the one hand, in the limited capabilities of man himself and, on the other, in the great torrent of information, the shortage of time, and the high-quality change in the equipment.

Therefore the personality factor in the upgrading of flight safety has become a number one problem, for it is emerging as a leading reason for the incorrect actions of flight personnel and hence also for the occurrence of special situations in flight that lead to emergency situations. . .

Analysis shows that the fundamental reason for the arising of such special situations lie in an insufficiently high level of the psychophysiological qualities that determine the reliable flight performance of pilots in machines that are new to them, under complex conditions, etc. Therefore it is a must constantly to improve their operational thinking and memory through the proper distribution and shifting of attention, through anticipation of the possible development of the situation on the basis of an excellent acquaintance with the aviation equipment and the laws of aerodynamics, through the capacity to act despite the lack of time, through a fine sense of reaction and coordination of actions.

It is precisely the possession of these invaluable characteristics by experienced pilots that enables them to avoid even an apparently inevitable flying accident. That is why it is necessary henceforth to improve the means and methods of prevention so as to rule out the possibility of erroneous actions by pilots in the event of the occurrence of a special situation in flight.

To be sure, in any specific setting the actions of the crew and flight control officer depend on the character of the special situation, on flight conditions and the time the crew has at its disposal. Whatever the given background conditions, the crew must act with initiative, imperturbably and decisively, the first and foremost concern being to save the lives of the fliers and other people that may be on board.

There are many examples attesting to errorfree actions of pilots in special situations ending happily due to their high professional training, one component of which is readiness to act in an emergency situation. Let us consider briefly only a few of these.

In the course of regular daytime flights under inclement weather conditions with a so-called minimum of time, Honored Pilot Officer Toma Kovachev was performing "pattern" exercises. On coming down to the appropriate altitude and circling twice, in order to continue with the next standard element of this mission the pilot, as is usual, actuated the flaps, but one of them failed to retract fully. The aircraft showed a tendency to turn sharply upside down, which at a low altitude is extremely dangerous. At precisely this moment began the test of the pilot's readiness to act in a special situation in flight. With great physical exertions the flier broke upwards through the clouds in order to clarify to the utmost what to do without permitting any hastiness in his actions. He found a favorable mode of piloting, righted himself and landed successfully, saving himself and the aircraft. . .

An ordinary flight shift. On the runway a practice combat aircraft, piloted by Cadet Kiril Yordanov, is revving up for takeoff. He has quite recently started to master the jet aircraft and naturally his practical experience is quite slight. That is why the excellent pilot Engr-Capt Dimitur Zlatanov is in the instructor's cockpit. The takeoff is normal. In the next few seconds at an altitude of no more than 20 meters the engine stalls. There is no time to think. The instructor reacts instantly and successfully lands the aircraft on the outskirts of the airfield. . .

After takeoff, a crew commanded by Pilot First-Class Officer Vasil Milanov found that one of the engines of the military transport plane began to operate abnormally and soon thereafter stalled. The commander retained his self-control completely, immediately banked the aircraft, circled and landed successfully.

We could continue with more cases, in the course of which the bravery of Officers Bachev, Popov and other pilots was fully rewarded: costly aircraft were saved and the reason for the trouble was determined precisely. . .

If we consider every special situation, the dynamics of its development can be expressed in the following cause-effect relationship.

Under given conditions a special situation in flight creates a source of an emergency situation. The pilot takes measures to localize it. The outcome of the flight later on depends on the possibilities that exist for remedying the emergency situation and on the correct and timely actions of the pilot or crew as a whole. Therefore, preventive work to upgrade flight safety must be aimed at the elimination of the known causes of accidents. In the order of their importance they are as follows: violations in the organization, control and piloting of flights; incorrect actions of flight personnel; violations and errors in the preparation and use of aviation equipment; unsatisfactory flight backup. Here, deliberately, we shall not consider all aspects of the problem so that we can concentrate on what is most important.

World statistics show that about 75 to 80 percent of the preconditions and about 90 percent of the flying accidents occur for subjective reasons. Therefore, the main attention of commanders, staffs, political organizers and flight safety officers in aviation units must be aimed precisely at these causes since they are directly related to and are a function of personnel's skills, quality of work and alacrity and, of course, are avoidable.

(To be continued)

[4 Jan 86 pp 1, 2]

[Text] (Continued from yesterday's issue)

The probability of any given cause of an emergency situation arising in any specific flight differs and hence the significance of preventive measures for the avoidance of flying accidents is not identical although a certain interrelationship between the causes of emergency situations exists. Thus, for example, incorrect actions of the officials of the flight control group may lead to complication of the situation due to the pilot's incorrect actions in order to carry out the commands or instructions given him from the ground. Or, conversely, precise and timely commands of the flight control officer may halt further development of the emergency situation.

For a successful campaign against the causes of flying accidents, purposeful command and organizational work is needed at all levels. Of course,, commanders, political workers, staff officers and other specialists have as their paramount concern preventive work with flying personnel since the overwhelming majority of special situations are due to the incorrect actions of pilots (errors in piloting and use of aviation equipment, lack of discipline, errors in estimates of the situation and in decision-making in special situations). Therefore, the basic efforts of supervisory flight and technical personnel must be aimed at first-rate advance instruction of the trainees and, first and foremost, at raising the readiness of pilots to act in emergency situations.

In aviation there are a number of courses, guides, manuals, instructions and other documents, compliance with which will guarantee the accident-free performance of flight missions. But in everyday practice one still encounters poor acquaintance with and violation of these documents because of a superficial attitude towards duties, because of inertia, erratic and shallow control, lack of reliability in items of information, etc.

What is needed is a new attitude, a new approach by the entire flying personnel to questions of a zero accident rate in aviation and a further rise in the quality of practice combat activity. It is precisely the results of this activity that manifest the commander's ability to estimate the momentary state of the unit; to discover through systematic and thorough scientific analysis the preconditions, the more characteristic failures of aviation equipment, disruptions in flight control and backup; to plan and conduct appropriate preventive measures. . .

Directly involved with these is the objective necessity of the maximum use of flight trainers to the extent which the governing documents envisage for every pilot, especially during his instruction period. Every real flight in which a young pilot participates should be preceded by a "flight" in the trainer.

In the units in which Officers Kolev, Pavlov, Karemov et al. serve, use of trainers significantly eases the task of commanders and instructors in training cadets and young pilots to perform various exercises and to act in special situations in flight.

What are the questions on which, in our opinion, every commander should focus his attention in training? First, he must accurately determine the actual level of instruction of his trainees, taking into account whether there have been any interruptions. Second, making use, without fail, of data from objective monitoring, he must find the "weak spots," i.e., those stages of flight where the pilot has committed incorrect actions. Only after this can the commander draw up a training plan, in the course of which he will strictly require the pilot to master all the necessary actions in a given special situation.

Ordinarily the complex situation requires of the pilot, besides courage and self-control, that he speedily assess the deviation arising in flight and act without delay to remedy it. This, to a significant extent, depends on the pilot's degree of training to endure the high physical and mental stresses that invariably accompany extreme conditions. Mental readiness for such actions can be achieved through systematic, purposeful political and psychological measures which must permeate all types of flight instruction.

Two instructive examples of a different nature convince us of the undesirable consequences to which even the slightest disregard of this question may lead.

An experienced first-class pilot from the aviation unit in which Officer Kiryakov serves in coming down for a landing incorrectly determined the character of the trouble that arose in piloting, believing that instead of the so-called ARU [not further identified; possibly avtomatichesko rulevo upravlenie, autopilot] there was some trouble in the mechanism of the trimmers. But this was half the predicament--anybody can err at a critical moment. What was more distressing was that the pilot failed to conform to the directive which for both situations states explicitly that one must circle twice to gain altitude, calmly determine the character of the trouble and, together with the flight control officer, decide the best alternative for further actions. The case concluded happily only because the pilot was very sturdy physically, and by incredible exertions succeeded in coping with the situation. . .

Another first-class pilot from the unit where Officer Parapunov serves in coming in for a landing incorrectly manipulated one of the valves in the cockpit and landed with an unlocked wheel. . .

Analysis of these and other special situations shows that sometimes even highly skilled pilots commit incorrect actions. This happens because monitoring of their training is poor, because some of them fail to improve their theoretical knowledge and practical skills, because they neglect trainer "flights." The conclusion is inescapable: such leaders set a poor example for their subordinates and do serious harm to aviation. They forget that an aircraft is under the power only of him who strictly observes the laws of flying.

Still in all, the most important course to be followed in the special psychological training of a pilot to take action in special flight situations is practice. . . Under conditions as close to real as possible.

This can be achieved by trainees with flights in practice-combat and simulator-training planes with experienced instructors who are cleared to create the necessary moves. Apart from the motor skills necessary for the correct actions in emergency situations, such drills create in the trainees a psychological pitch such that as a result he treats special situations in flight as events hardly outside the customary limits of flying work. In the course of practice exercises a dynamic stereotype is created as a model of various situations and the actions in the event thereof. This mastered pattern is, when necessary, "overlaid" on a real situation.

As experience shows, in forming readiness to act under extreme conditions special attention must be paid to the pilot's ability to discover in good time failures of aviation equipment and deviations in flying conditions. Experimental research has established that an average of two or three seconds are required to determine deviations from prescribed flying conditions according to onboard instruments, and to make the appropriate decision. That is why in instructing young pilots under inclement weather conditions it must without fail be impressed upon them that they must not divert their attention for long from the basic piloting instruments, and especially not from the gyro horizon. Everyone must remember that only good practical experience can serve as a surety for the successful performance of flights under such conditions. Moreover, spatial orientation is the basic and most complex activity performed by a pilot in the air. It takes considerable time, for which reason distraction of attention from the instruments is inadmissible.

In final analysis, we must once more stress that the role of the personality factor in the campaign against the causes giving rise to flying accidents is extremely great. If the airman has high moral and political, psychological, physical and combat characteristics, if he is trained to a sufficient extent to act in special situations in flight, if he is excellently prepared for the specific flight, if he has undergone comprehensive and thorough checking, no ordeal will be beyond his powers.

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MILITARY BULGARIA

PROFILES OF AIR FORCE ACADEMY, INSTRUCTORS, TRAINING METHODS

Air Force Pilot Training

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 26 May 86 pp 1-2

[Article by Major General Dimitur Karadzhikov, chief of the G. Benkovski VNVVU]

[Text] Military fliers are making their contribution to defending the peaceful days of the working people in our country and the gains of our socialist homeland. Their profession one of curious, knowledgeable, highly trained people with a strong spirit, infinitely loyal to the people and the party, individuals who are ready at all times to sacrifice their lives for the fatherland. This is a profession and a vocation which is romantic, noble, honorable, difficult and responsible. The work of aviation commanders is needed by society and the people. It is the type of work which requires great stress of physical and moral forces, inner self-discipline and self-control, and creative activeness. The contemporary air force commander is a person with broad political, general and military knowledge. He has the knowledge and tactfulness of the educator, and the skills of the manager and the specialist. He is perfectly familiar with the nature and features of modern combat. The development of the necessary qualities of a commander, such as practicality in the work, self-discipline, the ability to find his way quickly under difficult circumstances and high mental and physical training begins even before enrolling in the Georgi Benkovski Higher People's Air Force Academy.

The Georgi Benkovski VNVVU is located in Dolna Mitropoliya, on the territory of an okrug whose center is the historical city of Pleven, the city of Russian combat glory and Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, bearer of the Friendship Among Peoples Order.

Today the academy is equipped with modern training facilities. School rooms, laboratories and training-technical workshops are being constantly updated and improved. The students are trained by excellent teachers, commanders and instructors with rich practical experience. The flight instructors are experienced method workers and grade fliers.

Our students are being trained in three areas: command-engineering, engineering and political. The command-engineering section trains command cadres for the air force--fliers and ground command personnel. The training of pilots and navigators is done with modern training and combat aircraft. Training in the other subjects is done with the help of the latest aircraft control and guidance systems. The trainees learn the most advanced methods of the scientific organization of labor, planning, staff and troop-control work. Such training is also offered to civil aviation pilots and navigators.

Engineering training is for air force engineers. Here they acquire high military and specialized training, based on extensively studied general education and general engineering subjects. In the school they also gain practical experience in the proper organization of the maintenance and repair of all types of aircraft and helicopters, their electronic, instrument and radio equipment, armaments and on-board and ground radar and communications equipment. Such training is offered also to civil aviation engineers.

The political department has a single subject: "Air Force Political Officer."

After completing their training and successfully passing state examinations and defending their diploma projects, the graduates are awarded a higher education diploma with a military and civilian specialty and skill, based on the curriculum. They are commissioned in the rank of "Lieutenant Engineer" and are assigned to antiaircraft defense and air force troops.

The training facilities, scientific research sectors and TNTM clubs enable the students to participate in school scientific research activities.

The Georgi Benkovski VNVVU has created good conditions for mass sports and for meeting the interests of young people and developing young talents. The library has extensive military, technical and sociopolitical works and works of fiction. Physical culture is directed by teachers and sports coaches, and practiced at sports facilities, tennis courts and playgrounds.

The good living conditions and regime at the academy develop the type of rhythm which beneficially influences the mental and physical development of the trainees. It is here that they develop as highly skilled one-man commanders and specialists.

Air Force Academy Enrollment

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 26 May 86 p 2

[Text] The admission grade is based on the following:

The grade of the test in the special subject, multiplied by two;

The overall grade of the secondary education diploma;

The grades of two subjects in the secondary education diploma, considered basic for the selected training subject.

The psychophysiological test grade is added to the admission grade of pilot candidates.

The physical qualities of the candidate students will be tested for the following subjects and standards:

Horizontal bar lifts: no less than six;

One hundred meters dash—running start—not to exceed 15.5 seconds;

One thousand meters cross-country run--no more than 4.1 minutes.

Sports clothing (provided by the applicant).

The Georgi Benkovski VNVVU offers the following training courses:

1. Command-engineering:

Air force and Bulgarian Civil Aviation Pilot. Training period: 4 years and 8 months;

Navigator-controller for the air force and Bulgarian Civil Aviation. Training period: 5 years;

Air force staff. Training period: 5 years.

2. Engineering:

Operating and repairing flight engines for the air force and Bulgarian Civil Aviation. Training period: 5 years;

Operating and repairing radio electronic equipment of aircraft for the air force and Bulgarian Civil Aviation. Training period: 5 years;

Operating and repairing aviation equipment. Training period: 5 years;

Operating and repairing communications and radio engineering devices. Training period: 5 years.

Pilot Entrance Examinations

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 26 May 86 p 2

[Text] Applicants for the "flight pilot" specialty must undergo a psychophysical examination based on a special method. The psychophysical qualities of the candidates are rated on the basis of a six-point system.

The qualities of candidate trainees will be tested and written examinations will be administered as follows: from 5-9 August 1986--testing psychophysiological and physical qualities and medical examination (for the "flight pilot" subject, the examinations will take place between 22 July and 9 August 1986).

The written competition examination in mathematics will take place on 10 August. The written competition examination in social science will be held on 12 August 1986.

The competition examinations will be administered place in the respective military academy and organized by commissions appointed by order of the academy's commanding officer.

The written competition examinations will be anonymous and will cover comprehensive topics. The halls where the applicants will take the examinations and the examination commissions will be announced on the day of the examination. The examinations will begin at 0800 hours and will last 4 hours.

On request the school will issue official notes to the applicants to justify the leave they have taken for the purpose of such examinations.

Air Force Academy Activities

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 26 May 86 p 2

[Article by Captain Engineer Ognyan Gotov]

[Text] The scientific research council of the Georgi Benkovski VNVVU and the TNTM clubs have already achieved some successes and developed traditions in their work. One of the latest developments of the collective headed by Officer Professor Bonev has reached the testing stage and will soon be introduced in the troops and the national economy. It has to do with agrochemical operations and serves sports and sports-tourist purposes. It is the new motodeltaglider, developed by the academy's instructors, commanders and students.

"The motodeltaplaner design is based on modern standards," Officer Professor Bonev said. "We undertook its development on a professional rather than amateur basis. Ground tests were successful and we are now successfully beginning first flight tests. It has good aerodynamic features and our purpose is to be approved for use in the country and to lay the foundations of organized activities for building flight apparatus. To this effect, however, we must also train test pilots..."

In a period of no more than a few months the academy's scientific research council and the student design bureau made a "leap" in their work. Their dissatisfaction with their lag in carrying out some assignments last school year urged the collectives to double their efforts. Students from all departments are participating and graduation papers are put to practical use.

New technical facilities and computers are consistently being used in training students at the Georgi Benkovski VNVVU. The trainees are now working with specialized computers they have made themselves. Furthermore, computers are being extensively used in designing flight engines. A computer was used in designing the new superlight training aircraft for the armed forces and the OSO. It will be tested in September 1986.

An unmanned aircraft with a remote-control system designed on a high modern technical level was created with the help of the students' design bureau. The craft is guided with an automatic pilot system and provides in-flight information on all engine parameters. It makes flight control and fast reaction to changing flight conditions possible.

A combined group (academy teachers and students) developed a new craft floating on an air cushion, used mainly in agriculture and as a all-terrain transport vehicle.

In addition to scientific research, the Georgi Benkovski VNVVU students actively participated in republic student competitions in all training subjects. The student collective headed by Chief Assistant Professors Ignatov, Marinov and Stanchev won first prize in the industrial drafting competition of civilian and military VUZs; student sergeants Petkov, Boev and Videv were rated individual champions.

Student Master Sergeant Sergey Vlakhov won first place in the republic student scientific session on electrical engineering. He did his research by solving problems on a personal computer.

An award was given for the Engineering-Navigation Flight Computation Software program developed by Captain Petkov and Engineer Dimitrov. Lieutenant Savev and Assistant Professor Chukanov participated in the national TNTM exhibit and inventions with a "System For Servicing Silver-Zinc Batteries."

Officers Kulev and Tsvetanov presented their project entitled "Fuel Expenditure Measuring Device" at the world exhibit of achievements of young inventors at "Expo-85."

Scientific research activities of officers and students at the Georgi Benkovski VNVVU are developing on an "ascending curve." However, in order for them to be even more efficient and to ensure the participation of even more trainees, all problems must be solved and the last bureaucratic obstructions on the hard road to success must be surmounted.

"We need the moral and material support of anyone engaged in scientific work and inventions, mostly the young, those who will continue our work in the troops," Professor Bonev said. "I believe that the creation of a nucleus of scientific associates will enable us to enhance the standards of such activities in the school. We have drafted a proposal on their rights and functional obligations and on the economic side of the problem. We have facilities but cannot solve this problem alone... Our successes achieved so far are the result of the enthusiasm and daring of students, commanders and teachers."

Who are the best? All those who work with their hearts and souls, whose work is aimed mainly at the future of aviation and the development of aviation commanders and engineers. In honor of the patron day of the Georgi Benkovski VNVVU, let us express deserved thanks to Officers Docent Viktor Putov, Docent Veselin Zayakov, Docent Nechko Nechev, Mitko Angelov, Docent Ivan Stefanov, Engineer Zhelyazko Vlaykov, Petko Petkov and Instructor Engineer Rumen Nedkov, and Student Sergeant Dimo Ivanov, Master Sergeants Ivan Ivanov, Khristov and Milchev, Junior Sergeants Ivan Stoilov, Yordan Madzharov, Angel Yordanov and many others, among the best, who are marching in the military ranks and are mastering, day after day, flight skills, flight control and services, in order to keep a clear sky over our peaceful socialist homeland.

Information Successes

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 26 May 86 p 2

[Text] We live in a time of a substantial volumes of quantitative and qualitative information. We frequently complain that we have too much information, not presented to us in a suitable manner. In some cases we become accustomed to bureaucratism in command work. We even unwittingly promote it but then we continue to complain of the lack of time for carrying our official duties. We must find our own prescription against such illnesses. An example in this respect is the automated control system applied in the unit in which Officer Pavel Kateliev serves.

The concept was developed by Captain Engineer Kamen Kolev. His closest assistants are Senior Lieutenant Engineer Petur Petrov, and now reserve private Iliya Monov. The creative collective is being helped by Officer Petur Ivanov. Its problems have diminished after most of the basic items were obtained, such as multiplexers, integrated circuits, indicators, and printed circuits.

What does the automated system represent?

Signaling panels have been mounted in the command center for the individual operations. Information from the warehouse base, the guardroom for the motor pool, etc., is transmitted by wire and radio. Data processing, however, is automated.

Automation plays an important role in the life of the unit. Data recorders have been installed at the most important points, which trace the movement of transport vehicles. This allows the commander to know at all times the type of vehicles at his disposal and their location.

The automated system has been programmed also for most ordinary things. It deals with opening garage or warehouse doors. It operates a light signaling system which indicates the movement of transport facilities. It dictates the restrictions imposed by the unit commander. It also tracks the stay of technical facilities in specific unit areas.

The entire documented activity of the collective allows its analysis at gatherings or official meetings aimed at upgrading efficiency and ensuring the systematic nature of organized command activities.

This is an item created by the TNTM movement, which is operating efficiently. Its combat effect is unquestionable, for it provides fast information from subordinates to the commander and from the commander to subordinate units. This avoids any subjective distortion of information and the necessary data are exchanged in half the time. This speed enables the personnel to reduce the time needed for reaching higher combat readiness levels.

Its shortcoming is the use of discrete elements in some assemblies. This lowers the accuracy and complicates the maintenance of the automated system. However, such weaknesses can be eliminated by increasing the number of computers.

We can say that in addition to combat results, this accomplishment is a major contribution to the enhancement of the pride of the developers of this local information success. Senior Lieutenant Petrov believes that everything learned at the G. Dimitrov VNVAU can be put to practical use thanks to the innovative microclimate within which the unit lives and creates.

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MILITARY ACADEMY HEAD OUTLINES TRAINING OBJECTIVES

East Berlin TRIBUENE in German 21 Feb 86 p 11

[Interview with Lt Gen Prof Hans-Joachim Wiesner, chief, 'Friedrich Engels' Military Academy by Holger Arnhold and Manfred Strzeletz; date and place of interview not indicated.]

[Text] Lt Gen Prof Hans-Joachim Wiesner was born in 1925, and learned the trade of a carpenter. In 1950 he began his service in the armed forces. He qualified himself in various functions of the KVP and the NVA, in classes, and in his work at the Military Academy of the General Staff of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces. Lt Gen Wiesner has been the commander of the Military Academy 'Friedrich Engels' since 1964. It has developed into a center of scientific work in the NVA, and its staff earned great merit in the training and qualifying of socialist officers. Lt Gen Wiesner is a bearer of high awards of our republic.

[Question] Comrade Lt Gen, what was written in the album of the NVA as it was being founded 30 years ago?

[Answer] After bitter experiences in the decades-long revolutionary struggle, the German working class created the first worker-and-peasant state in the history of our nation. This state, the German Democratic Republic, was worth reliably defending. It desperately needed the protection because the forces of imperialism were becoming hopeful in the FRG. The remilitarization of West Germany, its entrance into the aggresive NATO Pact, everything was directed at pushing back socialism and, yes, even destroying it if possible.

We have broken with all reactionary, revengeful and militaristic traditions of the past, and have created a new type of army of completely different character. It is an army not directed toward aggression. We are obliged to only preserve peace and socialism.

[Question] What enabled the formation of our own armed forces?

[Answer] A major prerequisite for that was the help and support of our Soviet friends and comrades. Weapons and tactics, which proved themselves in the Great Patriotic War against fascism and which also corresponded to the demands of that time, were our basic equipment. From the beginning, the

NVA was organized and equipped as a socialist coalition army, and its personnel were trained and developed in this spirit.

The possibility also lay at that time in our own development. I am referring to the economic, but above all political-idiological aspect. Many recognized the necessity of this measure and were prepared to defend our young state. At the end of 1956, over 80 percent of the young army's officers came from workers' families. Over 85 percent belonged to the SED. The NCOs and enlisted men already had their education and development in antifascist-democratic schools and socialist schools, in socialist companies and social organizations, above all in the FDJ.

[Question] How did you yourself experience the founding of the NVA?

[Answer] When our Volkskammer (People's Chamber) passed the necessary law in January, 1956, I belonged to the KVP (Billeted People's Police). We welcomed this law enthusiastically. The unit in which I was a member was then disbanded in the fall.

Enthusiasm was one thing, but there was much to do. Along with the personnel staffing and the creation of unit esprit de corps, housing, camps, repair facilities and training facilities, for example, had to be prepared. Many personnel questions had to be answered: the move to a new location, future assignments, and the training for the various branches of service.

[Question] What, in your opinion, were the basic components of successful development of the NVA?

[Answer] I would like to call attention to three things. One is the effective and distinct leadership of the armed forces by the party of the working class. It gave us and still gives us today the basic orientation in all affairs.

Another is that we had experienced class struggle combatants in our ranks. I am thinking here in particular of Friedrich Dickel, Heinz Hoffman, Heinz Kessler, Kurt Lohberger, and Ewald Munschke to name just a few. Of the 29 generals and admirals who were given leadership functions at the creation of the NVA, almost all were active in the revolutionary worker's movement and were antifascist resistance fighters.

Third, and by no means the least, we could always draw on support again and again from our Soviet friends and comrades. Without patronizing us, they always helpfully stood by us with advice and assistance. And this was not only with weapons and tactics. The first joint exercise with the Group Soviet Forces Germany took place in August 1957. We received assistance in officer training at the Soviet military academies, and our numerous relations to the regiments are part of this, too.

[Question] In the first years, the NVA was a volunteer army. Why did the draft become necessary?

[Answer] At first, the volunteer concept was sufficient to satisfy the demands for protection of our worker-and-peasant force. With the development of the military-political situation at the beginning of the sixties, that was no longer sufficient, and so the draft was instituted in 1962. One further point: with the draft law, each citizen of our republic received the opportunity to exercise his constitutional right and fulfill his honorable duty to protect and defend the Fatherland, if necessary. In addition, we need a supply of reservists along with those in active service, in order to gradually gain the defensive ability to call up all citizens able to fight.

[Question] How did the NVA soldier measure the results of meeting his military obligations?

[Answer] By seeing that we made our contribution as a coalition army in the socialist defensive alliance, that the peace has been continuously and reliably protected in the past decades, that socialism was able to develop and remained inviolable. And we are still doing that today. Finally, the soldier has to prove himself daily - in combat duty just as in guard duty, on the training grounds just as in the classroom. I am reminded of the staff duty system in the Air Force/Air Defense or the deployment of our People's Navy in the securing of our borders.

[Question] The unity of people and army always proved itself as a decisive foundation for the invincibility of a socialist army. Can you name some examples?

[Answer] This unity has been demonstrated again and again for years, when workers visit their soldiers in the barracks. Our people stood behind their army like a single man on August 13th, 1961, and their heartfelt ties to them were again displayed during the "Comradery-in-Arms" ("Waffenbruedershaft") exercises in 1970 and 1980 on the territory of our republic.

Socialist production relationships, socialist state power, the fact that the working class is the same as the producing class and the ownership and influence-exercising classes all insure this.

Once again this winter NVA members are working in the brown coal pits and support the coal-miners, and engineers are helping in construction in our capital. Not a few NVA members are active as representatives in cities and communities. Also belonging to these close relationships are (the situations) when antifascist resistance fighters or work veterans hand over the arms to the young soldiers, when union groups maintain contacts with them.

[Question] What characterizes the NVA's development in the eighties?

[Answer] When I say that the NVA is a modern socialist army which has accomplished all missions assigned to it, that does not mean we can rest on our laurels. The policy of confrontation and the attempt by the aggresive imperialist circles to change the approximate balance of military power in their favor just makes our responsibility for the secured peace that much greater. The personnel of the NVA are always conscious of this.

Within the framework of the socialist defensive coalition, they reliably accomplish their missions.

In all branches of service, new weapons and equipment were introduced. The T-72 tank, the BMP APC, the MiG 23 fighter, new troop anti-aircraft systems and new Parchim class antisubmarine ships are just a few examples. In the NVA ground forces, the degree of motorization has been raised up to approximately 50 horsepower per soldier.

We NVA members see the main avenue to providing greater fighting power and combat readiness in the comprehensive intensification of all associated processes, in greater effectiveness of education and training, in the best possible utilization of the funds spent on defense. New tasks arise out of the advances of science and technology, the application of microelectronics and other key technologies. In command and control functions, the question of cooperation in actions between the various branches of service is gaining importance.

Significant command and control tasks are accomplished with the assistance of automated command systems. Technical and support maintenance has become more multi-faceted and has grown in its overall scope. I would like to illustrate this with one example: the work of "only" 14 various specialists was needed before a pilot could start a MiG 17. With a MiG 21 it is about 60.

The key to overcoming all problems is not, however, the technology, but the man who uses it. His political-moral and psychological firmness, his sense of responsibility and his performance (are most important). The high degree of education of the draftees and their preparedness to do their best is very important for mastering the given class challenge.

90 percent of the draftees have completed the 10th or 12th grade, and 95 percent have completed professional or vocational training. Almost all have run through the paramilitary training in the GST (Society for Sport and Technology). Every third has declared he is prepared to extend his enlistment beyond 18 months. The NVA has a qualified officer corps. 73 percent of the officers have a college education. The 2,400 graduates of the Soviet military academies and 170 generals, admirals and officers who have studied at the Military Academy of the General Staff of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces all contribute greatly toward enabling the knowledge of Soviet military science to be thoroughly and productively applied.

[Question] How do the civilian employees of the NVA participate in the secure protection of our land?

[Answer] Civilian employees work in the medical field, in material supply, in supply and technical maintenance, in administration and in staff duty. They are active as scientific colleagues and college professors at our training facilities. Without their tireless and competent work, the NVA could not accomplish its missions. The union for civilian employees is the mobilizing force for the activities of our colleagues.

One example out of our academy: everyone here knows the comrade Dr. Muesch. He is a co-inventor of an electronic ignition system for combustion engines, which is an economic patent which is also useful in the civilian sector. For the excellent work that the civilian employees have provided for years, they deserve thanks and recognition on this 30th anniversary of the NVA.

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ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS UNDER CURRENT DRAFT LAW ASSESSED

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 31 May 86 p 5

[Article by Attila Schmidt: "More Modern Education in a Year-and-a-Half"]

[Text] The Draft Law which appeared 10 years ago offered a legal guarantee for the development of our people's army and the preparation of draft-eligible youth for military service. Colonel General Ferenc Karpati informed reporters on Friday of experiences and changes in the decade since the law took effect. Also taking part in the information session were State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, the president of the Council of Ministers Information Bureau, and several members of the corps of generals.

The Minister of Defense, who will present observations of the implementation of the Draft Law at the summer session of the National Assembly, emphasized among other things that in this period, in 1980, the draft was reduced from the earlier 24 months to 18 months.

The shortening of the draft time is useful for the people's economy, and no less for the soldiers, who can resume their civilian occupations a half year earlier than before. At the same time, however, this change requires more up-to-date organization and faster-paced instructions from the military. The workload of the career section of the army has increased, because the level of military education cannot decrease, and the new soldiers must acquire the same facility in handling war technology as their predecessors, who mastered the theoretical and practical knowledge in two years.

To NEPSZAVA's question, the Minister of Defense replied that 18 to 23 year old men can be drafted. However, those who received postponements for the completion of their studies or other sufficient reasons, can be drafted up to their 28th year.

Military service is required of all healthy young men, but in certain cases the service must be completed in two parts. For example, those who are admitted to colleges or universities complete 11 months of service before beginning their studies and serve the remaining part of the year and a half after receiving their diplomas. Students admitted to medical school are exceptions, for after completing medical school and basic training, they serve as doctors in their outfits. Miners and transportation workers, for example BKV bus drivers, serve for shortened periods. Athletes spend their 18-month military service at Tata.

Military service is shortened for top athletes, and the most talented are eligible for the exemptions reserved for young artists.

Dealing with previously convicted men is the source of many problems for commanders. A large number of them do not maintain military discipline, and they are not readily accepted everywhere. In the near future, on an experimental basis, the Ministry of Defense plans to organize those previously convicted conscripts who are at all capable of armed service into separate subunits. And insofar as their behavior merits it, their education will be dealt with more strictly. During his talk, the minister especially emphasized the fight against alcoholism, since drinking cannot be permitted in the army. During his talk, the minister separately pointed out to relatives who visit soldiers that rather than coming up with cunning methods of getting them alcohol, they should try to talk them out of drinking alcohol, since this is in the soldiers' personal interest.

It is a primary goal of the seventh 5-year plan that young men should spend their 18 month service period in the most cultured, comfortable surroundings possible. There is generally no complaint about the provisioning, since every young man gets 3800-4000 calories daily, but the quality of the food should receive more attention at the outfits. Conscripts' salaries were raised 100 percent beginning with 1 January, and various bonuses over the base salary are available. Thus a private's pocket money is 500 forints per month. The size of the sum changes depending on rank and class. Aid for dependent families is also available to soldiers who need it.

A truly new development for the soldiers is that beginning in September, they may wear civilian clothes during leave and vacations, and may travel as hitchhikers in cars with Hungarian license plates. At the military outfits, prisons are being eliminated. This kind of disciplinary action will only be carried out at area commands, and the right to threaten the undisciplined soldier with detention will be restricted to commanders with higher rank than before. Educational methods more modern than detention are being introduced into the army.

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EDITORIAL OUTLINES CZECHOSLOVAK-POLISH COOPERATION

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Higher Level of Czechoslovak-Polish Cooperation"]

[Text] Regular meetings between the highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and Poland result in significant stimuli to the development and deepening of traditional mutual cooperation in all areas. The significance of Tuesday's friendly working visit by Comrade Gustav Husak in Warsaw and the results of the discussions with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelsky underline the extraordinary period during which these discussions took place.

Our fraternal parties, states, and nations are living through events which have a decisive significance with respect to furthering socialism in both countries--in our country we are already realizing the conclusions of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ and in Poland preparations are under way for the upcoming 10th Congress of the PZPR. In this connection, Comrades Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelsky stressed the great significance of the recent 27th Congress of the CPSU for the development of the theory and practice of socialist expansion, not only in the Soviet Union but also in the other socialist countries.

Czechoslovak-Polish friendship stems from traditional long-term mutuality; it has deep roots. Fraternal solidarity was firmly forged in the battle against the common enemy--Hitler fascism. The current negotiations have confirmed that both sides ascribe fundamental significance to the deepening of these firm relationships of friendship and cooperation. Both sides consider the close alliance, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, as well as the strengthening of fraternal ties with the USSR and cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact to be important factors in the development of both countries, for the development of cooperation and deepening of unity and cohesion for all of the socialist community.

Mutual cooperation in all areas of political, economic, and social life has brought fruitful results. The highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and Poland were able to find with satisfaction at Tuesday's meeting that the implementation of conclusions adopted during the official friendly visit of our party and state delegation in Poland 2 years ago and during the friendly meeting at the highest level in Czechoslovakia in December 1984, have contributed to the dynamic development of universal cooperation. Significant progress has been seen, particularly in recent years. It was manifested in the rapid growth of commercial exchanges and in the expansion of cooperation in metallurgy, mining, energy, in the electrotechnical and chemical industries, and in transportation.

A positive evaluation is due the results of coordination involving national economic plans for the ensuing 5 years which assures the growth of goods exchanges by more than 40 percent. Demanding tasks, joint efforts at intensification, and higher efficiency with respect to mutual relationships will demand the application of higher forms of cooperation, the expansion of both specialized and coproduction commitments, as well as direct cooperation between enterprises and scientific research organizations. Part and parcel of this effort to improve the quality of economic cooperation is also the recently signed program of scientific-technical cooperation and other agreements.

Favorable experiences with respect to cooperation, and prerequisites for the development of both countries and the principal directions of socialist economic integration are reflected in the document, recently signed in Warsaw, entitled "Long-Term Program of Development for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between Czechoslovakia and Poland Through the Year 2000." It creates the prerequisites for the gradual attainment of a higher level in the coordination of economic policy, both as to content and form. It stresses higher forms of cooperation, both in development as well as in research and in production, including prerequisites for establishing joint enterprises and associations.

The program establishes production cooperation in the engineering and electrotechnical industries as the main area of cooperation. Apart from traditional areas, such as the production of heavy tractors, agriculture, the automobile industry, and others, it concentrates cooperation upon the realization of technically advanced solutions of products and technologies in electronics and microelectronics, in the production of centralized machining facilities, robots and manipulators, new products in the special chemistry area and mining machinery. The realization of the tasks set will be an important contribution in implementing the goals and intentions of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress in CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2000; it will be a specific contribution to the fulfillment of the joint strategy of intensive development. The program devotes great attention to seeing to it that the adopted conclusions are implemented in practice.

The meeting stressed the decisive significance of close contacts between the CPCZ and the PZPR for purposes of further developing mutual relationships between our countries and nations. Comrades Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelsky favored the deepening of fraternal cooperation among central committees, territorial organs of the party, and direct cooperative contacts at various levels. Such an emphasis is commensurate to the avant-garde mission of our parties in society.

The effort to intensify mutual contacts finds expression in the high level of cooperation between the parliaments, governments, and other political parties, between the National Front of Czechoslovakia and the Patriotic Movement of National Renewal (PRON) in Poland, and by trade union and other organizations. The negotiations in Warsaw simultaneously pointed up the possibilities of enriching these relationships, and pointed the way toward a broader mutual familiarity with the successes achieved by both countries.

The primary desire of our nations is to safeguard peace. Together with the other socialist countries, we are striving to eliminate the dangerous tension in the world, the principal cause of which remains the militaristic policy of imperialism. The Soviet-American meeting in Geneva brought some prospects for curing the international situation. However, they are placed in doubt by the actions of the United States which are aimed at achieving military strategic superiority.

Implementation of the so-called strategic defense initiative, which leads to the militarization of cosmic space, is being initiated. It also involves some allies of the United States from NATO. They are also continuing in the other programs of feverish armament. The contradictory approach of the United States on the question which makes all nations uneasy--namely, nuclear disarmament--is attested to by the nuclear explosions in Nevada. While the Soviet Union has once more unilaterally extended its moratorium, the United States continues to test nuclear weapons, fails to utilize the possibilities for making significant steps in favor of the security of mankind.

Comrades Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelsky express their conviction that it is possible to overcome the tendencies which threaten peace and security and to renew the process of relaxation of tensions. This requires goodwill and efforts on the part of all states--in favor of liquidating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, creation of a comprehensive system of international security. Both representatives stressed the significance of close cooperation and the coordinated approach with the Soviet Union and with the other countries of the socialist community of states in the struggle for peace.

At the meeting, full support for the comprehensive peace proposals of the USSR, presented this year in January by Mikhail Gorbachev and developed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, was expressed. Together with proposals for a substantial lowering of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe and a new extension of the unilateral moratorium pertaining to nuclear testing, these proposals confirm the peace-loving nature of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State.

These proposals point the effective way toward halting feverish armament, which is definitely also favored by Czechoslovakia and Poland. Wojciech Jaruzelsky also valued the joint initiatives of Czechoslovakia and the GDR to create a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe and fully supported the proposal.

Our countries favor the accelerated achievement of positive results at the negotiations in Vienna and in Stockholm. They are striving for the implementation of all conclusions of the Helsinki Conference.

The respecting of territorial sovereignty and the inviolability of current borders between European countries, which was, among others, confirmed by the Helsinki Final Act, has a fundamental significance for fortifying peace. Czechoslovakia and Poland definitely condemn the efforts of revanchist circles, particularly in the FRG, to change the political-territorial reality in Europe which arose as a result of World War II, the Yalta and the Potsdam agreements, and postwar developments.

We are for the liquidation of foci of international tensions by negotiation. The deepening of conflicts in the world is a specific manifestation of American doctrine--the doctrine of neoglobalism. The aggressive action by the United States against Libya, which threatened world peace, as well as the most recent aggressive actions on the part of the JAR against neighboring states, are condemned by us as acts of state terrorism. Economic discrimination and the abuse of economic relationships for political goals are in conflict with the principles of international coexistence.

The meeting between Comrade Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelsky confirm the fact that similar foundations, joint goals and ideals join us in a fraternal community. The realization of the current agreements will enrich the content and form of good neighbor relationships of friendship and cooperation. They will be a significant contribution to the further strengthening of unity and solidarity of states within the socialist community.

The friendly working visit of Comrade Gustav Husak in Warsaw laid additional firm foundations for a qualitatively higher level of universal relationships; it provides a stimulus for utilizing new opportunities of broad mutual cooperation.

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POLITICS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY DESCRIBED, INTERPRETED

Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech No 5, 1986 pp 31-40

[Article by Tomas Travnicek: "The Deepening of Socialist Democracy--An Essential Prerequisite for the Further Development of Our Socialist Society"]

[Excerpts] The foundation of socialist democracy is participation by the broadest masses of the people in the creation, realization, and control of policy. Its implementation and constant deepening is not a subjective boom-and-bust requirement of the leading force of society--the communist party, its contemporary tactics, but is a strategy stemming from the objective legalities of the development of socialist society. It is a condition for the further development of the society which is impossible without the creative initiative, without the decisive participation and coresponsibility on the part of the masses. This fact was fully confirmed by the negotiations and conclusions of the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Significant stimuli and inspiring thoughts for this area of social life resulted from the 27th Congress of the CPSU. In the Political Report from the Central Committee of the 27th Congress of the CPSU, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stressed: "Democracy is that healthy and clean air which is essential to the full-value life of the socialist social organism. In other words, if we say that, in this country, we are not yet fully utilizing the mighty potential of socialism, we have in mind that the acceleration of development pertaining to society is unthinkable and impossible without the further development of socialist democracy, all of its aspects and manifestations.... In socialist society, particularly under current conditions, we cannot be guided by the character of a narrow circle of professionals."

Particularly today, when we face significant tasks involved in the acceleration of the social economic development in Czechoslovakia, as it was approved by the 17th Congress of the CPCZ, tasks, the fulfillment of which will be codetermining our life securities, the peaceful prospects of today's and future generations, it is essential to life to deepen socialist democracy, to activate the entire political system under the leadership of the party, to activate all of its components, to develop, on a mass scale, the active creative participation of the working people, of all citizens with respect to thinking through, solving, and controlling all sides of the political, economic, and state life.

The theory and the practical experiences acquired during the establishment of socialism in general and of a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia, in particular, confirm that, in addition to national committees, which are the most mass-based elected organs of power of the people and state administration, organizations affiliated in the National Front, which encompass almost all adults and the majority of the young generation, are a significant and highly effective factor in the development of socialist democracy and participation by the masses in managing the country. Without them, without their creative and initiative activities and coresponsibility, it is not possible to successfully solve any fundamental tasks involved in the economic, social, and cultural development, it is not possible to assure universal development of a socialistically thinking and acting man. Therefore, a still more effective mobilization of their members and the creation of additional conditions for the participation in the political life, in management and administration is objectively one of the most important and permanent tasks confronting the National Front and all the organizations affiliated within it.

The constant development and deepening of socialist democracy, its effectiveness in daily life, are unthinkable, however, without certain fundamental conditions.

This is primarily a matter of seeing to it that in the political system, in our entire society, the leading role of the communist party should be constantly strengthened. The communist party is the leading and direction-setting force of society, the core of its political system. It is the highest form of societal-political organization and, through its entire activity, provides an example of faithful service in the interest of the people, of maintaining the principles of socialist democratism. During the current period of building developed socialism, the leading role of the communist party is even heightened. Without it, without its leading and direction-setting function, the participation of the broadest masses of the people in managing and deciding would not be possible, a threat of weakening the political system would exist and, in certain situations, there would even be the danger of its disintegration.

It is further essential to always take into account the dialectic and mutually enriching relationship between both sides of democratic centralism, whose permanent expansion fortifies the unity and action capability of all of society.

And, finally, it is necessary to respect the dialectic of development of socialist democracy which is manifested by the fact that socialist democracy is primarily realized in the form of development and fortification of the socialist state, whose existence is and will continue to be essential to life, both from the standpoint of domestic tasks, as well as from the standpoint of external conditions of coexistence and competition with states of a differing social order, from the standpoint of securing socialist accomplishments and the peaceful life of the people. Only by recognizing and systematically utilizing these connections is further development of socialist democracy possible, along with the constantly growing participation of the people in creating, realizing, and controlling policy, in management, and in state administration.

The system of the National Front, which embraces political parties, social organizations, and interest groups contributes to deepening socialist democracy in a many-sided manner. It is the very democratism of the internal life which, together with the principle of democratic centralism, is anchored in the statutes of each organization within the National Front.

On the other hand, daily contacts between higher organizations and lower organizations, particularly those with a membership base, which facilitate specific familiarity with the situation and problems of the membership base, and their individual members, contribute to the development of the democratic life of the organizations. This aids the higher organs in determining the correct line to respond, both to the interests of society as a whole as well as those of the interest groups and individual needs and interests of the largest possible number of members of the given organization.

Life currently virtually demands that we systematically and energetically fight against manifestations which would suppress the democratism of life in the organizations of the National Front and weaken it--against formalism in work, against inadequate unity with the interests and needs of members, against bureaucratic procedures and tendencies to pass on conceptual and realizational activities to the professional apparatus of the organizations, possibly to individual managers, etc. And, at the same time, to fight against irresponsibility, lack of discipline, the violation of directives, resolutions, and laws, while constantly fortifying democratic centralism.

As the demanding nature of tasks involved in the development of advanced socialist society grows so does the significance of democracy and development of the fundamentals of self-administration in production, in the working process and, in other words, even the tasks of the most mass-based organization of the working people--the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement with its 7.5 million members. Even here, the main thrust is to involve the maximum number of workers in the solution of production problems, to improve the quality of the production process and its control, to accelerate intensification, particularly through the application of scientific-technical findings in production practices. A number of forms serve this purpose--from the regular active participation of workers in production meetings through the most varied economic conferences in enterprises and establishments and, particularly, the activities of trade union organizations aimed primarily at the qualitative development of production and care for workers. An important means of participation on the part of workers in these areas is the organizing of socialist competitions, particularly brigades of socialist workers, comprehensive rationalization brigades, etc. In recent times, substantial reserves with respect to deepening self-administration in production have shown up in the brigade form of organization and in remuneration for work. The development of this form contributes not only to increasing productivity, improving the quality of production, but also to the growth of societal and political creativity on the part of members of working collectives, to increasing the real participation of brigades in managing production.

A significant component in the development of socialist democracy is cooperative democracy. The cooperative movement is a form of socialist ownership and management which has great prospects; it contains specific features of socialist self-administration. All types of our cooperatives--unified agricultural cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, production cooperatives, and housing cooperatives with their 4.5 million members--fulfill their missions and tasks independently, they make decisions governing the directions and content of their work, and the distribution of their results. They do all of this, naturally, as do the organizations of the National Front, in full harmony with the political line of the CPCZ, the state plan, and the laws of the socialist state.

The deepening of democratism--as a school for participation in political life, a school of management and administration of public affairs--is the primary task of the Union of Socialist Youth and its Pioneer organization, where the coming generation prepares for life and work, prepares to manage all areas of life of society during a period of rapid scientific-technical development.

The Czechoslovak Union of Women, which numbers millions of members and which is creating constantly better conditions for the universal active participation on the part of Czechoslovak women in public life, has great significance for the development of socialist democracy.

Through the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Union of Socialist Youth, the Czechoslovak Union of Women, and through the cooperative organizations, workers, women, and young people as decisive groups of our society, have the full opportunity of participating in political public life.

And because the other voluntary social organizations which are united in the National Front are open to all citizens without regard to political affiliation or religious conviction, the conditions for participating in the political and public life in our country are, in fact, not limited by anything. This is a great accomplishment for the Czechoslovak people, for socialism.

The federal arrangement of our state, the constantly more close and more fruitful cooperation between our two nations and all nationalities in socialist expansion is among the provable manifestations of socialist democracy. In the political system of a socialist society, each of our citizens, without regard to his national origin or nationality, has full opportunities to participate in the creation, realization, and control of policy, in the management of public affairs.

An irreplaceable component of our socialist political system are the national committees. They manage the comprehensive economic, social, and cultural development in their territorial areas. They are the principal link connected with the citizenry and their tasks in management and administration are constantly increasing. They employ virtually 500,000 voluntary citizens. This very fact demonstrates the importance of their task in deepening socialist democracy. Rightfully, therefore, they received substantial attention during the discussions at the 17th Congress of the CPCZ. The Political Report of the Central Committee of the CPCZ listed, among others, the requirement that "national committees must more fully utilize their jurisdictions, they must assure the comprehensive development of their territory, and must more effectively harmonize social and local requirements and interests."

Among the fundamental manifestations of socialist democracy in Czechoslovakia is the fact that under the leadership of the communist party, the organs of the National Front, together with organs of the state, are responsible for preparing and implementing general elections to representative bodies at all levels to the full extent. This means that they are responsible for nominating candidates to functions as delegates of representative organs at all levels, for the preparation, realization, and control of election programs, for the entire process of familiarizing voters with candidates and approving election programs, as well as for the elections themselves.

Elections in our socialist society are always a significant internal political event. They are one of the highest manifestations of the sovereignty of the people--one of the principal forms of participation on the part of the broadest masses of the people in management and administration of the state, an important means for the further development and deepening of socialist democracy.

The democratism of our election system is already based in the fact that, a long time before the elections, the National Front election programs are prepared, together with the national committees, the fact that organizations joined together in the National Front propose candidates for the function of deputy from among the ranks of their most active officials and members, that the National Front selects candidates for the position of deputy from the large number of these proposals in such a way that the composition of representative bodies would be responsive to the composition of society, to the conditions of locations, okreses, and krajs and the state in general.

It is clear that our socialist political system and the position and mission held in it by the National Front and its affiliated organizations provide our citizens with broad opportunities to participate in the management and administration of the state, of all public affairs, both directly as well as through the means of the organizations within the National Front.

Nevertheless, not all citizens utilize this opportunity. If we disregard the apathy of some individuals, then the frequent cause is insufficient knowledge of the political system itself, its principles, and its functions. Therefore, one of the primary tasks of political education and mass political work involving all organs of the National Front and the organizations affiliated with it must be the explaining of the principles of the political system, its advantages and opportunities, which are at the disposal of virtually every one of our citizens and should lead to active participation in decisionmaking regarding public affairs of a local and all-societal character.

The fact that virtually every citizen has these real opportunities stems from the fact that in all organizations affiliated with the National Front there are, today, around 420,000 basic organizations and more than 3.5 million elected officials. Just in our largest organization, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, it is necessary to elect virtually 1.7 million officials, including sector advisers. To this must be added about 200,000 deputies to national committees, some 500,000 national committee officials, more than 100,000 members of city and local committees of the National Front. This is, in truth, a sufficiently broad base for the participation of virtually every one of our citizens in public life.

There are certain weaknesses in the life and work of the committees of the National Front themselves, particularly at lower levels. It is known that, while the organs of all political parties and social organizations are elected, officials of the National Front are created by the system under which National Front organizations delegate individual representatives to these functions. It so happens that not all of these delegates come to National Front functions with reminders, proposals, criticism, or initiatives from the organizations which delegated them to these functions and, on the contrary, some delegates fail to transmit to their own organizations that which has been agreed at the National Front level. Such a formal approach to their functions naturally does not benefit either side or the common task. Similarly, the realization of good and beneficial intentions, which are worked out at the center, occurs in a number of instances in basic units with considerable delay or even in a distorted manner. Also, the activities of basic links in the system are uneven.

A formal, insensitive relationship with people and their problems, their justified demands, their critical reminders, and their complaints, which continues to be manifested in our country by the officials and workers of some national committees, state organs, and organizations affiliated within the National Front is foreign to socialism and absolutely intolerable. Such a relationship with fellow citizens must be energetically and systematically eliminated because it leads to passivity on the part of people, it deflects them from participating in public life, and in its effects damages and weakens socialist democracy.

The 17th Congress of the CPCZ evaluated the significance of the National Front in our political system and the fact that "the broad socialist base of the National Front has been responsible for deepening the unity of the party with the people, has strengthened the unity between communists and people without party affiliation and members of other political parties."

The key task of all links of the political system of Czechoslovakia, including the National Front and the organizations affiliated in it, in the ensuing period will be to explain to the broad masses of our citizens the results of the 17th Congress of the CPCZ, to convince them of the correctness of the program which was adopted by the congress, to win them over for its active support and conscious realization. This will form an additional step in the participation of the broad masses in management and administration, an additional step toward the deepening of socialist democracy.

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HISTORIOGRAPHIC BIASES ASSESSED, EXEMPLIFIED

Bonn DAS PARLAMENT (POLITIK UND ZEITGESCHICHTE supplement) in German B 20-21, 17 May 86 pp 17-26

[Article by Dr Johannes Kuppe, department head in the Federal Institute for All-German Affairs in Bonn: "Continuity and Change in GDR Historiography"]

[Text] I. Prussia and the SED's Dealing with History

In February 1986, Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Politburo, visited the FRG. This third-highest party and state functionary of the SED--and the highest in rank who had visited the FRG up to that time--deemed it called for at a press conference, and evidently necessary, to turn down among his hosts the surmise that "we," i.e. the SED leadership, "no longer felt as real Germans." A little later on that occasion came a statement from Sindermann then through which he might have thought he could lend special emphasis to pledging his "being German" while addressing a Western audience: "The GDR has thoroughly dealt with the history of Prussianism, with Bismarck, and Frederick II, and has taken a position on it."[1]

That remark was revealing in two ways: For one thing, it confirmed an attitude of coping with history that is typical of all ruling communist parties, not last of the SED: History is not "accepted" over the whole spectrum of the past, is not received-- to put it the Marxist way--as what preceded the present, materially or in terms of persons, in its entirety, but the party selects through opportunistic criteria what of historic events, periods and personages in a concrete political situation serves its interests in securing its power and legitimacy. History thus becomes a quarry from which everyone fetches whatever suits him. It is not history which forms the historic principles of the prevailing party doctrine, i.e. the explanations historical materialism offers for the "correct" political course in a given era, but any given party "position" decides about particular sectors, processes, groups, and individuals in terms of what may altogether be rated as an element of history worth mentioning. The complaint here is not, mind you, that history is interpreted in a certain given way (leaving aside for the time being the dogmatic ossifications of such interpretations in states of communist-socialist persuasions), for something like that is by no means typical of real socialism/communism. The issue taken here, rather, is that Karl Marx is turned upside down if--as in the GDR--whole stages of history are screened out from the image of history or may only be admitted as elements of historic consciousness when the party leadership, ex cathedra, has "defined a position."

For about three decades the rulers' ideology has determined in the GDR what would have to be part of the image of history to be taught. Marx had announced, however, that history would form the ideology of those who had seized power after having been dominated before and commit them to an active, humanitarian consummation of history. That may have been one of Marx' concrete utopias, by and large confirmed as such by the way in which the GDR dealt with history up to the mid-1970's.

The other interesting aspect of Sindermann's remark is the emphasis on the peculiar fixating on Prussia, contradictory as it is in GDR history--Prussia being that state precisely which was supposed to have vanished from the historic map with the end of the Third Reich. And for the state of Prussia that may indeed have happened. Yet Prussia as a compound concept for a form of historic existence, a specific governmental organization and system of standards, for germane forms of conduct, a career model, a sense of life and understanding of duty and, not last, as an unmistakable example for coping with domestic, foreign, and sociopolitical tasks of a large group (people or part of a people) had never disappeared from the SED's system of ideological-historiographic coordinates. As people understood their identity in the GDR, "Prussia" had survived anyway in a strangely conservative and conserving manner. That this also was sensed in the West, even if mostly under a false perspective, is shown there by calling the GDR the state of the "red Prussians," meant as a term of abuse.

Yet did the GDR not bring such a comparison on by itself, through its entire policy? Leaving aside whether in this equation, the comparison by western observers meant to be derogatory, a great lack of understanding was implied of what Prussia and Prussianism were and are. Still, the traditional image of the state of Prussia--an artificial structure, poor but efficient and highly militarized; or rather: surviving solely through the military--contains so many characteristics which, at least at the first glance, certainly seem to suit their being applied to the state of the GDR.

That now the contours of an image the SED historiographers have drawn of this Prussia throughout the last 40 years and popularized as binding have changed in decisive respects, and that this change expresses a turning point, precisely for the Honecker era, in SED historiography, is to be shown by rough outlines in the following sketch. Elsewhere[2] we have presented more generally the course, special traits and major substantive points, as well as the political inferences that can be drawn from that radical change.

II. Prussia and the Historiographic Debate of Principle in the GDR

Before we sketch the changing Prussia debate in the GDR a few supplementary preparatory remarks about the political significance of the general change in GDR historiography and a needed revision of an earlier judgment.

First let us recall a so far undenied result of our observation of the change in GDR historiography. In talking of change one mainly means the changing orchestration--since circa 1949--of GDR historiography on behalf of securing and legitimizing SED rule. No standstill ever here, be it in the official party lead assignments of research fields for GDR historiographers, be it in the forms of issue-taking with historiographic influences from the external geographic or political perimeter. The contended dogmatizations were always due to their solely valid research method, that of historical materialism, with long maintained restrictions on research subjects and whole eras in world and German history and unvariably continued models for interpreting historic processes and personalities.

In view of such dogmatizations it was perfectly natural that West Germans first did not see, or noticed only insufficiently, the elements of change in GDR historiography. Either they did not seem to fit into the popular picture of a monolithic and rigid Marxist-Leninist ideological structure, or those who noticed them in the first place would fail to attribute any fundamental importance to them for the historiography and, above all, the governmental system of the GDR. GDR historians, in turn, attempted from the outset to make the new debate on the image and consciousness of history appear merely as the outcome of a gradual, creative further development of Marxist historiography, thereby letting that development appear as in no way spectacular. That still happened when in the late 1970's and early 1980's, rather surprisingly, old monuments were again put up in the GDR (Daniel Rauch's equestrian Frederick on Unter den Linden in East Berlin) and, in subsequent years, new books were brought out on old personages and subjects, partly licensed to be published in the West as well.[3]

Meanwhile the readiness has evidently grown among leading GDR historians no longer to belittle the clear tendencies of change in GDR historiography by offhanded references to a quasi natural creativeness of their own discipline; rather, they now seem to be willing to furnish adequate explanations and justifications for so significant a trend. It was Prof Walter Schmidt, the former director of the Institute for the History of the German Workers Movement under the Social Science Academy of the SED Central Committee, and since October 1984 the director of the Central Institute for History at the GDR Academy of Sciences (the "pope" of contemporary history in the GDR) who went farther than anyone else in a basic essay in the spring of 1985. He classified the development of GDR historiography in a fairly straightforward manner as follows: "Whereas the first stage (Author: of GDR historiography) served a relentless and harsh issue-taking with the reactionaries, wherefore it at times rather went too far also, and in the second stage the main point was fully to appropriate the revolutionary and progressive legacy, whereby to gain assurance and clarity about the origin, socialist historiography in our own era seeks to unlock fully and appropriate the breadth and variety, the intricacies and contradictoriness, the progressive and the regressive, the national and international in the German historic legacy, and this not 'sine ira et studio,' and yet with a deep comprehension for the holistic quality of the historic process out of which the socialist society of the GDR evolved. The narrowness that was hardly avoidable in the beginning of the transition period is surmounted more and more with the successful socialist transformation of society's principles of existence, until a socialist society developing on its own foundations can take charge of all sides, levels, and domains of its heritage, which is as rich as it is contradictory."[4]

This description removes all doubt as to whether something qualitatively new happened in GDR historiography, even if, for the time being, this innovation has only been in planning stage and has not yet materialized in applied research, as Schmidt has called for. Applied to our own topic: The altered manner in dealing with Prussia is not temporary, not a reaction to external factors (such as the debate on history, identity or nation in the FRG), but is an expression of a relatively pervasive process of change in the SED's sense of historic identity itself, without the initiating and encouraging stance which GDR historians would not have been permitted to take. The qualifier issued for this trend as recently as 1½ years ago as a (merely) "gradual change" in the GDR's concept of history[5] no longer conforms to the political-ideological weightiness of it.

To bolster this argument, another state of affairs ought to be considered: Especially in the 1980's, in parallel with the extended debate on history and the perception of history, repeated warnings have been heard in the GDR that nothing should or would change in the Marxist-Leninist orientation of GDR historiography, to the effect that the "internal cohesiveness and logic of the Marxist-Leninist image of history" were indispensable.[6] To the extent however, that this brings into relief the unchanging or even unchangeable validity of the core dogmas of historical materialism, i.e. the inevitable historic process from lower to higher forms of society, in view of more recent research on the Marx-Engels reception in the GDR, one should at least raise the question whether the change ascertained for historiography, particularly in dealing with German history, might not have a parallel in recent debates as observed in Marxist-Leninist philosophy itself, principally with respect to historical materialism.

Only recently events in the debate on ideology in the GDR were reported that are of such fundamental importance that the postulated (old) "cohesiveness and logic" of the Marxist-Leninist perception of history, it seems to me, could be struck a mortal blow by it.[7] We are referring to the periodization debate that meanwhile is in full swing in the GDR with respect to the whole history of mankind, in the course of which the henceforth dogmatically set 5-step sequence (primitive communism--slave society--feudalism--capitalism--socialism) has for all intents and purposes been replaced by the triad "primitive communism--class society--communism."

This is not the place to analyze the considerable ideological consequences of this revision of a central assumption of historical materialism--if it comes to prevail at all. The reference nonetheless supports the contention of a qualitative change in GDR historiography. Its representatives themselves are referring meanwhile--while clearly identifying the beginning of this phase with the start of the Honecker era, 1970/71--to a "qualitative further development of the perception of history."[8] In all the evidence for that contention is included, explicitly, the fact that "in general history the previous backwardness has been considerably made up for" and that--evidently a first in the GDR--there had been controversial debates such as on the "principles behind the historic-materialistic periodization of German history" and on "revolutionary transition periods among pre-capitalist orders of society."[9]

Especially with regard to this qualitative change, there comes one argument now that indeed is not quite up to par, the one that proceeds simply from a "rediscovery" of Prussia or Frederick II or Bismarck in the GDR. Not so long ago SED general secretary Honecker himself turned against the concept of "rediscovery." With still more justification specific GDR historians do so who, in evaluating Prussia, never proceeded without weighty reservations to the crude cliche of a militaristic-expansionist exploiter state and its dumb caste of Junker blood-suckers.[11]

III. Prussia and Its Partial Rehabilitation

Since the way in which Prussia and the Prussians were dealt with in the mid eighties in the GDR can not be considered fulfillment of a reasearch goal and also not- as demanded by W. Schmidt- the temporal, thematic and regional expansion of the histroiographic field of research, simply because Prussia always has been an important topic in and for the GDR, it still involves a fundamental re-evaluation, an indirect rediscovery of Prussia. In any case all of those features in Prussian history which have thus far been taboo, because they do not fit the condemnation of the allegedly all overshadowing Prussian militarism.

Yet even this re-evaluation only proceeded step by step. Not until the 1980's did it reach a speed which then caused some western observers to take note, not last because in the FRG the Prussia debate had again be revived too. The quality of this re-evaluation becomes clear if we recall the most important stops in this remarkable learning process by those in power in the GDR.

Alexander Abusch, equipped with only a partial education as a leading cultural ideologist in the SED in the Soviet zone of occupation in the first years after the founding of the GDR, determined for two decades and a half the direction in which Prussia should be seen through his book, a mix between propaganda brochure and pamphlet.[12] In it--in a view that, incidentally, also was accepted in circles among the Western allies--he drew a direct line from Prussia's "brutal militarism," conveniently identified with "Prussianism," to fascism and national socialism. Prussia was--from the SED vantage point--from the time of its founding in the 17th century blamed for all bad developments in German history; thus Prussia not only had to be disbanded as a state,[13] if possible, all memories of it had to be erased as well.

In this phase of necessarily having, presumably, to settle things rigorously, a few months after the end of the war, no voice of reason and composure was wanted. The blowing up of the heavily damaged city palais of the Prussian kings in the center of Berlin, regretted even officially today, was an expression of that mood. Abusch, not even having given birth to that thought, could in his absolute criticism of Prussia rely not only on Karl Marx himself but, among others, even on the highly esteemed historian of the workers movement, Franz Mehring, who both saw in Prussia nothing but a most deviate species among the German territorial states.

Yet in an effective propaganda manner he reduced the image of Prussia to a few catchwords which, despite a few cautious revisions in the 1950's and 1960's, informed the debate on Prussia in the GDR: Junkerdom, militarism, eastern expansion, exploitation of the working classes, and suppression of science and culture.

Contrary to this blanket coarse enemy image, some personalities of Prussian-German history like Clausewitz, Bluecher, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Luetzow and, very early, the great Prussian reformers--barons von Stein and Hardenberg--were partially rehabilitated as early as in the 1950's or even given a GDR pedigree. That this rehabilitation first was for the benefit of the Prussian generals mentioned and the leader of the anti-Napoleonic free corps Luetzow, could rate as a piquant arabesque in the long history of "reparations" to Prussia by GDR historiography, or rather, by the history propaganda in the GDR.

Another partial, yet tacit, renaissance of Prussian-German elements could be observed at the "founding" of the National People's Army of the GDR in 1956--or rather: at the renaming and reorganization of the formations of the garrisoned people's police, set up since 1949/50, into a regular army. Service regulations (e.g. the order of saluting), color of uniforms ("field-grey") and their cut, insignias and grades of the German Wehrmacht, and thus an image of Prussian-German military appearance cheerfully showed up without any official announcement--only 11 years after the collapse. Prussian drill with the almost 90-degree goose-step, the changing of the guard in front of Schinkel's restored New Guard (now a memorial for the victims of fascism) at Unter den Linden, Prussian military marches (presentation march, the Yorck March), beating the tatoo and retreat (now with new music, of course), and finally (since 1966) new medals with the pictures of Prussian generals on them (the Scharnhorst Medal being the highest military order of the GDR) thus were back, virtually overnight. This was a perfectly staged and at the same time almost unembellished recourse and return to a part of German history totally rejected up to then and most of the political and social representatives of which still fell under the verdict of enmity to the people and militarism.

As in other sociopolitical and ideological domains also, the ousting of Ulbricht and his replacement by Erich Honecker also placed GDR historiography in a new situation--by preserving and partly bolstering the "national" themes, which now however went beyond the history and immediate prehistory of the GDR--defined as the more intensive tie-in of the "progressive and humanistic traditions of German history" with general world history and, since 1917, with the socialist world system.[14] Through such demanded integration of one's own conception of history (and consequently the partial dissolution of its central GDR focus) one had obviously staked out a course to a more unbiased view, under taboo before, or to fields of history the SED had found problematic.

This one can tell by studying how the partial rehabilitation of Prussia then continued: In 1970 already a book had been published in the GDR which added to the up to then black and white picture of Prussia in vogue some grey shades at least.[15] To the authors, to be sure, the Prussian "military despotism" still remained the crucial "characteristic," yet there also came the earliest attempts to explain the working of "temporary progressive social forces" in Prussia, the Hohenzollern dynasty being explicitly excluded from it, to be sure--with the exception of the person of Frederick II, who received credit for some progressive social accomplishments, even though they had been self-serving. The "Outline" of German history which the GDR Academy of Sciences published in 1974 also maintained that line.[17] Prussia as a whole remains part of German history primarily evaluated negatively, Frederick the Great already becoming partly exempt from it. Frederick's policy on the peasants (his drastic curbing of bondage) and his role as a promoter of the sciences had already received tribute from Vogler and Vetter, in the "outline," his receptivity to the "progressive bourgeois ideology" was then also acknowledged.

Honecker's assertion before the SED Central Committee in 1975, that the GDR was "indeed the work of many generations" and the allegiance he paid on that occasion to the "progressive lines of development" in German history may then somehow have paved the way to a more detailed preoccupation by GDR historiography with Prussia and its history. Even if the SED general secretary not until 1980 (in his first interview with the British publisher R. Maxwell) explicitly included the "history of Prussia" in the GDR's (historic) legacy,[18] the re-evaluation process had attained a new quality already in the mid-1970's, not last on account of needs for argumentation aids in the nation debate.[19] In the fall of 1978 then, Ingrid Mittenzwei, department head in the GDR Academy of Sciences at the time, in a by now exciting article in the FDJ paper FORUM,[20] had posed the question which, from the Marxist view, had not been answered until then (and to this day) how it could have been possible that already in an absolutist Prussia, i.e. prior to 1807, prerequisites could have evolved for future reforms in line with the needs of the early bourgeoisie. In the answers she supplied, which cannot be traced at this point, one is not likely to be able to see a "new scientific handle,"[21] because in large parts of her article I. Mittenzwei remains hostage to traditional formulations and cliches ("what Marx, Engels, and Mehring wrote about Prussian history remains valid"). Still there was one sentence by which she went far beyond what had been customary in the GDR till then: "The history of a state cannot be identified with the development of the ruling class. And even it was not at all times reactionary." That ended the phase of the woodblock-type oversimplifications in the style of the unspeakable Alexander Abusch for good.

IV. Prussia--Half of It a Component of GDR-German Tradition

To provide the new history debate on an adequate image of Prussia with the necessary ideological safety pins and further, to prevent a revision of former "insights" from possibly becoming too rapid and thorough, officially,[22] the party and the historians themselves then issued the so-called "dialectics of the two class-lines" as applicable (and needed) even for Prussian history, as a legitimate Marxist scheme of interpretation. That took care not only of the ideologically required demarkation from the lively Prussia debate in the FRG, it also initiated an extended preoccupation with the positive Prussian lines of tradition as the SED leadership would want it and the admission of Prussia to the GDR legacy that was worthy of cultivation.

I. Mittenzwei's Frederick biography already referred to, which often caused quite a stir,[23] from that vantage point, was almost an inevitable consequence of the preceding ideological and historiographic clearning operations. Now Frederick's "religious tolerance" could receive tribute,[24] his role in the formation of the Prussian constitutional state (abolition of torture) could receive a positive rating, and while Frederick's wars received unreserved and permanent criticism, the king could be portrayed as a "gifted" strategist.[25]

The consequences for GDR historiography in the strict sense cannot be dealt with at this point, especially since a for the time being definitive evaluation by FRG historiography is not yet available.[26] What mattered solely here was to explain in an exemplary fashion the change in the GDR perception of history of a momentous period of German history lived through together. A bit too subtly perhaps, one might say: By revising the image of Prussia and partly absorbing Prussia and some of its brain trust in the GDR's store of traditions, GDR historiography has lost its orthodox innocence for once and for all. Prussia was "brought home," admitted to the prehistory of the GDR and hence--at least the half of it declared to be positive--placed at the ideological disposition of the powerapparatus as a vehicle for legitimizing the SED government system under pragmatic governmental aspects.

Now it should be interesting to observe which further processes were initiated with this development. Does Prussia remain manageable in terms of Marxist historiography? Or, in other words and more generally: If such re-evaluations form precedents in GDR historiography, might that not cause tendencies toward automomy, or underhanded disengagement manifestations in some research fields, as it were, still under the tight squeeze of rigid leads from historical materialism? Will these leads themselves not (have to) change? "Punctures" of the once indubitable 5-step society development doctrine were already mentioned.

If anyone would have prophesied for the GDR some 20 years ago that, of all things, a deeper manner of dealing with Prussia would (and could) bring it about to produce a perception of history in the GDR that would reach the people's "hearts and minds" (Hager) and produce a new consciousness of history aimed at the GDR as the socialist fatherland that would create more chances for identification than previously, such a prophet would not likely to have been taken seriously. Yet today Prussian-socialist chains of tradition are being knit together in the GDR through which the SED hopes to stabilize the independent German nation in the GDR that it thought up. In this context several rather political questions arise, to which some thought shall be given in our conclusion.

V. Prussia and the Nation Debate

At the first glance it seems to be correct to say that Prussia--i.e. its entity as a state, its living conditions, its ruling political forces and some of its sociocultural, social, and political structures, its traditions and its dynasty--first tacitly and then publicly, by means of political and history propaganda, was partly rehabilitated to the extent that the SED developed a need for it within the scope of the nation debate.

Never yet in human history, after all, had a similarly gigantic and grotesque undertaking been started as the one the SED engaged in by its justification efforts regarding the split of Germany: Within only three decades the members of one nation who felt to be just that and most of whom could not sense the subtle distinction between a political and a cultural nation, had to be argued apart from each other, only because they were forced to live in two different states with opposing government systems. The unavoidable contradictions of this "argumentation," directed by Marxist-Leninist ideologues and enforced by the political leadership, its lack of credibility and strength of conviction among the members of the nation concerned has been pointed out many times.[27] Realizing the futility of it, the SED at times --actually up to the present--withdrew from this argumentation campaign and, since the last 1970's, shelved the debate, letting it rest, at present, with the plain contention that in the GDR, simply, the socialist German nation is "developing" (sometimes: "and consolidating") while in the FRG the capitalist German nation "lives on."[28]

In view of such futility of arguments in the national question, it had to appear enticing to the SED and its historians to bring an influence to bear through the partial recognition of Prussia on the what it deemed insufficiently developed historical consciousness of the population. Behind it stands the assumption, to be sure, which is unproven to this day, that a "correct" historical consciousness also could help provide a "correct" national consciousness (against which there is the realistic observation that in population strata without differentiated historical consciousness there certainly can develop an--occasionally even explosive--national consciousness and then even turn into nationalism), yet ever since its founding the SED has attempted, through a transformation of the traditional sense of history--by way of indoctrination--to foster the sense for the only correct course for the GDR, the one it has been propagating, to define this course as historically inevitable, and to produce consensus for it.

With the controlled "recourse" to Prussia (that conforms to taking hold of "all" of German history), expanding the time of the GDR's longer pre-history by circa 200 years of important history in German core territories, evidently came the hope to be able to enlarge further the maneuverability for effecting the population's historical consciousness by augmenting the admissible historical stocks (men, processes, events as building blocks for the desired yet still missing socialist sense of history).

If one defines the consciousness of history as the readiness and ability to recognize oneself in the stream of one's own history and to identify with its direction and velocity, the readmission of Prussia and its complex legacy into the canon of historic events--as the SED historians might have assumed--could stimulate that readiness and ability. Over the track of "improved chances for identification"--consensus/legitimation--national consciousness, the "socialist German national state of the GDR" and its ruling party would ultimately then also profit from such a functional mechanism. Only a guess? Left unanswered he is mainly the crucial question whether a skeleton Prussia(nism) as held up by GDR historiography--at least up to now--can trigger such legitimation effect as desired.

Is it altogether possible for such an artificially halved aggregate of GDR-Prussia, following the motto, "all of Prussia is our legacy--but only the progressive Prussia is part of our tradition," to develop a consciousness-forming attractiveness? Did the GDR put too much of a strain on itself with its Prussia revival? Might it at best be enough for a neo-Prussian "state patriotism" tailor-made for the GDR,[29] without gaining any national consciousness-forming profits for the SED? Never having been a nation, Prussia yet was the initiator and executor of German unity in the 19th century. If the SED leadership now seeks, via an altered image of Prussia, to turn the Prussian legacy, of all things, into a vehicle for its demarkation and divisionary policy, that is a strategy of embarrassment then that promises no lasting success.

VI. Prussia in the Fluctuation Between Population and Government System

Somewhat more cautious one would have to be in assessing the short-term results of this development. The question to ask here is how many of the concomitants of this Prussia renaissance succeed among the population. It must not be forgotten that the new, moderately ideologically secured attitude toward Prussia launched by the SED also was a change in course in the SED's ideological policy that ran into no barriers of principle in the population. When in 1979 for the first time the socialist Academy of Sciences in the GDR introduced itself even publicly as the successor institution of the former Prussian Academy of Sciences in Berlin, its reputation rather benefited from it. Meanwhile, e.g., the widely welcomed rehabilitation of the officers in the abortive assassination attempt on Hitler, the Stauffenberg group, is continuing. In 1984 they were already called "patriots," "antifascists," and "humanists," and their sacrifice was given tribute as a "courageous act."[30] The men of 20 July, most of them no doubt staunch "Prussians," even in their antecedents, have thereby been definitely incorporated in the GDR's store of traditions, while Soviet and Polish commentaries on 20 July 1940, e.g., still today speak of anti-Soviet oriented insurgents.

Early this year then came another "victim": Henning von Tresckow, close confidant of Count Stauffenberg who for all that in 1941, during the surprise attack on the Soviet Union was a major general and chief general staff of the central army group, former member of the famous Potsdam infantry regiment 9, who invented the plan of the assassination attempt, got his first official recognition for his anti-fascist stance as a "patriotic officer on Stauffenber's side."[31] Also the restoration or reconstruction, in the proper style and expensive, of former monuments and memorials, the architectural legacy of mostly royal Prussian or royal Saxonian architects, continues at a noteworthy rate in the GDR. Especially through these forms of cultivating the tradition, the SED--at least in the older generation--addresses sentiments that conform to the need for finding oneself again within familiar, partly still experienced history. These (side)-effects of historiographic processes of change seem to provide the SED strategy with succees for the time being which it cannot achieve the direct way, by forming a new consciousness of history.

Finally one should have to ask whether SED historiography, demonstrating precisely by the example of Prussia its intention extensively to expand its research field, did not indeed make a good choice since so much that is "Prussian" can be relatively easily integrated in the political and social system of the GDR type.

He who thinks he can spot in the GDR an at times strangely conservative looking and typical German "law and order" society or can understand its authoritarian-police state power structures not only as an expression of a system-specific policy that secures its power, he who can grasp, in comparison with the East European states, the socialist-communist shaped high labor morale and discipline of the people also as an expression of preserved "Prussian" virtues, who has ever seen how tough it is to explain to the generation that lives in the GDR today, say, the readiness and rights for demonstrations by FRG students, whoever may have tried to justify to friends in the GDR the at times excessive habits of parliamentary debates in the FRG as reflecting a new understanding of the state, power, and order, he can also understand why the SED by revitalizing Prussia (and not only in historiography, and even if it is only half of Prussia) did not take too great a risk. In some respects Prussia simply fits in with the GDR, regardless of what the SED seeks to accomplish with its reformed historiography.

Using Prussia as an example, the purpose also was to show that this change, as initiated by the SED and started under pragmatic governmental aspects, is more than a temporary phenomenon, even if its consequences were due to wrong assessments in part or partly not even capable of being assessed. Whether, e.g., Prussia's purified revival by means of Marxism serves the goal of the further rapprochement of the fraternal socialist peoples in the eastern alliance system, can for some good reasons be found dubious.

Continuity and change in GDR historiography: a good balance between these two poles has not yet been found by the GDR historians. Continual change would be welcome. Continuity without adequate or only half-hearted change is risky. Even halfway certain prognoses on the future course of GDR historiography are not yet possible.

FOOTNOTES

1. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 22/23 February 1986, p 5.

2. J. Kuppe, "SED Historiography in Radical Change," DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, 1985, No 3, pp 279-294.

3. As, e.g., I. Mittenzwei, "Friedrich II. von Preussen. Eine Biographie," East Berlin, 1979; W. Beutin, "Der radikale Doktor Martin Luther," Cologne, 1982; P. Bachmann and I. Koth, ed. and comp., "Preussen. Legende und Wirklichkeit" [Prussia-Myth and Reality], East Berlin, 1983; K.-H. Boerner, "Wilhelm I. Deutscher Kaiser und Koenig von Preussen. Eine Biographie," East Berlin, 1984; K. Breitenborn, "Im Dienste Bismarcks. Die politischer Karriere des Grafen Otto zu Stollberg-Wernigerode," East Berlin, 1984; E. Engelberg, "Bismarck--Urpreusse und Reichsgruender," East Berlin, 1985.

4. W. Schmidt, "On the Development of Understanding the Legacy and Tradition in GDR Historiography," ZEITSCHRIFT FUER GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT, 1985, No 3, pp 195-212.

5. Cf. footnote 2, p 290.

6. Cf., e.g., E. Diehl, chairman of the GDR History Council, "More than Historical Consciousness--Gain in Understanding," SPEKTRUM, pp 11 ff.

7. Cf. H. Huening, "Historical Materialism and the History of Mankind," SOZIALISMUS, 1986, No 1, pp 35-36.

8. W. Schmidt, "On the History of GDR Historiography from the End of World War II to the Present," ZEITSCHRIFT FUER GESCHICHTSWISSENSCHAFT, 1985, No 5, pp 614-633, here particuarly p 629. Most clearly also in I. Mittenzwei/K.H. Noack, eds., "Preussen in der deutschen Geschichte vor 1789 (Studienbibliothek DDR Geschichtswissenschaft, Vol 2)," East Berlin, 1983, p 41.

9. Ibid., p 632.

10. In his interview with the Hamburg weekly DIE ZEIT; reprinted also in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 31 January 1986, pp 3-5.

11. Cf. B. J. Kuczynski, "Erase the Word 'Rediscovered,'" WELTBUEHNE, No 7, 18 February 1986, pp 196-198.

12. A. Abusch, "Der Irrweg einer Nation" [The Error of a Nation], East Berlin, 1946.

13. Through Control Council law no 46, thereby binding also on the Western zones, Prussia was disbanded in terms of international law in April 1947.

14. Cf. footnote 2, p 283.

15. G. Vogler/K. Vetter, "Preussen--Von den Anfaengen bis zur Reichsgruendung," East Berlin, 1970.

16. Nothing has for all intents and purposes changed that to this day. H. Kathe's "Der 'Soldatenkoenig' Friedrich Wilhelm I., Koenig von Preussen (1688-1740), eine Biographie," 1976, subjected the father of Frederick II to criticism exclusively.

17. Authors' Collective headed by E. Diehl, "Klassenkampf, Tradition, Sozialismus--Von den Anfaengen der Geschichte des deutschen Volkes bis zur Gestaltung der entwickelten sozialistischen Gesellschaft in the Deutschen Demokratischen Republik--Grundriss" [Class Struggle, Tradition, Socialism--From the Start of the History of the German People to the Shaping of the Developed Socialist Society in the GDR--Outline], East Berlin, 1974.

18. E. Honecker, "Aus meinem Leben" [From my Life], East Berlin, 1982, p 614.

19. Cf. footnote 2, passim, esp. pp 291 f.

20. I. Mittenzwei, "The Two Faces of Prussia," FORUM, 1978, No 19, pp 8 f.

21. As in E. Foertsch, "Revision of the Image of Prussia?--A New Scholarly Start in the GDR," DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, 1979, No 2, pp 168-173.

22. H. Bartel/I. Mittenzwei/W. Schmidt, "Prussia and German History," EINHEIT, 1979, No 6, pp 637-646.

23. Cf. footnote 3.

24. I. Mittenzwei (footnote 3), p 76.

25. A detailed evaluation of I. Mittenzwei's efforts in preparation for the Frederick biography comes from F. Kopp, "Revolutionary Approaches before 1806--On Mittenzwei's Study, 'Prussia after the 7-Year War," DEUTSCHE STUDIEN, No 75, September 1981, pp 320-328.

26. Some remarkable suggestions here again from F. Kopp, "The SED's Deeper Image of Prussia," BEITRAEGE ZUR KONFLIKTFORSCHUNG, 1981, No 2, pp 85-111.

27. Here one proceeds, up to the proof of the contrary through a free expression of opinion by all concerned, from the continued existence of a "primal" sentiment of nationally belonging together as between the FRG and the GDR, while more differentiated matters, such as the vanishing, dual, or "fragmented" identity of the Germans and of the search for and loss of identity are not touched. Cf. the interesting contributions in W. Weidenfeld, ed., "Die Identitaet der Deutschen, Schriftenreihe der Bundeszentrale fuer politische Bildung," Vol 200, Bonn, 1983.

28. "Kleines politisches Woerterbuch" [Small Political Dictionary]. East Berlin, 1983,/4, pp 632 ff. A linguistic and logical absurdity ought to be mentioned here: While the "good" German nation in the GDR constantly develops yet evidently has not yet developed, the "bad" German nation in the FRG apparently continues to exist, yet without chances for development. National development yonder--national standstill here, which contradicts at least Honecker's realization that socialism "will make no detour around the FRG either" (1981). The FRG, from that vantage point, would then remain excluded from any evolutionary or revolutionary progress. On the "world scale," in any event, socialism could never triumph then.

29. Cf. footnote 25, p 108. Kopp with good reason brings out many absurdities, e.g. in the Clausewitz celebrations in the GDR in 1980 where--as one saw fit, would speak of the "Prussian people," which never existed, and the "German people" in Prussia and Germany. About the broadening and objectification of military historiography in the GDR see the stimulating essay by W. Rehm, "Military History in the GDR," in "Militaergeschichte in Deutschland und Oesterreich vom 18. Jahrhundert bis in die Gegenwart," edited by the Militaergeschichtliche Forschungsamt, Vol 6, Herford-Bonn, 1985, pp 162-182.

30. Similarly in the "Woerterbuch zur deutschen Militaergeschichte," East Berlin, 1985. This dictionary in many passages already pays homage to Prussia and even to some of its military leaders.

31. NATIONAL ZEITUNG, 8 January 1986.

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MESSNER AT 'KATOWICE' MINE PARTY CONFERENCE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12-13 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Aleksy Kalenik]

[Excerpts] Within the framework of preparations for the Tenth PZPR Congress individual discussions with members and candidates of the PZPR are taking place in the basic party departments in workshops. The cycle of individual discussions at the factory PZPR organization at the "Katowice" Mine, which has 545 members and candidates, has drawn to a close. On the 11th of this month Zbigniew Messner participated in a party dialogue with "Katowice" miners.

Almost all problems, opinions and concerns of contemporary Poles were mentioned in the discussion--stated those leading the discussion that day: Andrzej Kluza, the secretary of the KZ [Factory Committee] of the PZPR for matters of ideology and education; Henryk Scheopp, secretary for matters of organization and Tadeusz Kolodziej, executive member of the KZ PZPR. The miners revealed their concerns about effectively fighting all manifestations of social pathology. They asked the premier about many details of the government's work. They were interested in the personnel policies of the party, the possibilities for more efficiently shaping a secular world view in society, especially among the young, church-state relations, etc.. The miners gave their own examples of the possibilities for thrift in the economy. A series of comments and opinions concerned various aspects of environmental protection and the chance for improving living conditions in the industrial complex, including health conditions for children living in this region.

It is worth adding that groups of "Katowice" miners have performed their social obligations and duties within the framework of the pre-congress campaigns.

The discussions were conducted seriously but in a very free and candid atmosphere--Zbigniew Messner stated in an interview with a PAP journalist. The miners have formed their own mature judgments, opinions and thoughts on various topics not only about the workplace, but also about the region and the country as a whole.

On Friday Zbigniew Messner met with the active socio-political leadership of the provincial administration in Katowice and with delegates to the pre-congress conference of the party organization administration.

They discussed the tasks of the party and the government which face the state administration in the period before the Tenth Congress. Stressed was the necessity of an efficient realization of the suggestions and postulates of society. They evaluated the progress in establishing laws on the system of national councils and territorial self-rule.

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130 CONGRESS DELEGATES ALREADY SELECTED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Almost 90 percent of the basic and departmental party organizations have already elected their delegates for the pre-congress conferences.

E.g. about 112,000 persons have already been elected for the factory conferences. Elections have also been held for community, town, district and provincial conferences, and many of them, with respect to the number of party organizations, are directly electing their representatives to the Tenth Congress.

As Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, secretary of the KC PZPR, stated on the ninth of this month at a meeting with journalists, almost 130 delegates have been elected to the Congress.

About 65 percent of the delegates to the Tenth Congress are workers. Almost 60 percent of the factory party organizations have already held their conferences. They comprise 15 percent of the first level of the party hierarchy.

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PARTY DAILY ON PRE-CONGRESS TASKS

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] The experience and output of TRYBUNA LUDU in the period after the Ninth Party Congress and its tasks before the Tenth Congress was the theme of the session of the Editorial Council of TRYBUNA LUDU on the third of this month. Jan Glowczyk, deputy member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the KC [Central Committee] of the PZPR, participated in the session.

In his introduction to the discussion Jerzy Majka, the editor-in-chief of TRYBUNA LUDU, concentrated on presenting and characterizing the newspaper's plan of activity in the pre-congress campaign. This is a concrete and fully developed form of those tasks of the newspaper which were formulated by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski at the meeting with newspaper activists on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of TRYBUNA LUDU and which were outlined by the Political Bureau of the KC PZPR.

He then spoke about the subject matter which appears in the columns of TL and informed those present about planned publishing and information campaigns, stressing that the center of attention has shifted to the reports from the meeting in which the plan for the party program and the theses of the Tenth Congress are being discussed. Through the words of party members, non-party members, veterans and youth representatives the paper is trying to present discussions about concrete matter from various environments as well as phenomena and processes which occur in the economy and life of our country.

In speaking of organizational matters, he informed the council of personnel changes which took place after the last term, namely that Czeslaw Rowinski was now first deputy editor-in-chief and that Jerzy Bielecki, Krzysztof Krauss and Antoni Kruczkowski were deputy editors-in-chief. An Ideological Division was also created among the editors.

In the course of the discussion it was stated that a certain liveliness was evident in the pages of the newspaper, especially in the publication of polemics and criticism. It was said that the search for contacts and dialogue with the readers was heading in a good direction. Members of the council voiced several concrete proposals concerning, among other things, the publicistic enrichment or the comprehensive enlightenment about plans for the documents prepared for the Tenth PZPR Congress. The need was strongly emphasized for workers and youth to articulate their problems in the pages of the newspaper. Publications must present a real, realistic, untainted perspective, but they should also find out everything that needs to be done to bring this about.

Turning attention to this year's TRYBUNA LUDU Days, which will be celebrated before the Tenth Party Congress--it was suggested that their program should arouse the interest of Warsaw residents in preparations for the congress.

At the end of the discussion, Comrade Jan Glowczyk stated that he shared the opinion of the participants; the range of TL is increasing, but with greater range and greater authority comes greater demands. TRYBUNA LUDU should fill the role of the leading activist supporting the propaganda policy of the party, the main line of this policy. And so it should respond critically to every deviation from that line. This also means continuing the fight against political opponents. This is a permanent task.

Joining those who addressed the subject of criticism in the pages of the newspaper--the secretary of the KC stated, among other things, that TRYBUNA LUDU must create a situation in which criticism is not treated as something unusual, but as something normal. He also spoke about the crucial tasks of the propaganda front in the pre-congress campaign.

Bogdan Jachacz, Henryk Szablak, Czeslaw Stepien and Leslaw Tokarski took part in the discussion.

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This proposed Program, stated H. Bednarski, has the backing ot party members. Furthermore, the party expects that the 10th Congress will ultimately elaborate on and pass such a far-reaching plan. Such a concurrence of support is dependent on passing the program in its entirety, as a vision--spanning the realities of the next 5 years and the prospects for the year 2000. However, specific fragments and expressions brought on repeated criticisms leading to the drafting of new conclusions and demands during the course of the debate. There were no misgivings expressed regarding the PZPR Program's realism or adequacy.

In reference to the conclusions drawn at the Krakow conference, the central committee secretary stated that the realization of goals and party tasks will not be possible without improving both ideology and education.

The Kradow conference was presided over by Krakow's Coordinating Committee First Secretary Jozef Gajewicz; also taking part were the heads of the Central Committee's Ideological Department, W. Loranc, and Cultural Section, W. Nawrocki.

Army Pre-Congress Conference

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] A PZPR pre-congress conference was held on 23 April in the Gen. of Arms Karol Swierczewski General Staff Academy of the Polish Army.

The discussion centered on the role of the party and PZPR members in realizing tasks faced by the academy, strengthening moral-political uniformity and shaping individual accountability as a group effort.

Marian Orzechowski pointed to the great significance of the upcoming 10th PZPR Congress. While discussing the present state of international relations and existing impediments, he stressed the need for a continued effort in strengthening Poland's role in the world and in preserving peace.

Gen of Arms Jozef Uzycki, head of the Polish Army's General Staff, participated in the conference.

Army Political Academy Conference

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Apr 86 p 2

[Text] The discussion on 23 April at a PZPR conference in the Feliks Dzierzynski Political Military Academy centered on problems of improving the quality of the didactic-educational process, the Academy's gains in party-political work and scientific-research activities to fulfill the needs of the military and society.

As a participant in the deliberations, the head of the Polish Army's Main Political Directorate, Div. Gen. Tadeusz Szacilo, highly praised the work

POLITICS POLAND

PRESS PERSONNEL CHANGES, MEDIA DEVELOPMENTS

Warsaw PRASA POLSKA in Polish No 4, Apr 86 pp 52-58

[Excerpts] 1 February. Tomasz Szymanski was appointed assistant editor in chief of GAZETA ROBOTNICZA.

6 February. Tadeusz Kolodziejczyk was recalled from his position as editor in chief of ZAGADNIENIA I MATERIALY in connection with his being named organizer of a new weekly, RADA NARDOWA, to be published by the Worker's Cooperative Publishing House's Modern Publishers.

10 February. The list of 239 members appointed thus far to the Socio-Econmic Council of the Sejm's 9th term was published. Among the council members are journalists Waldemar Krajewski (Warsaw television), Jan Plawnicki (CHRZESCIAJANIN A WSPOLCZESNOSC), Krzysztof Teodor Toeplitz (POLITYKA), Leslaw Tokarski (PERSPEKTYWY), Kazimierz Zarycki (TAK I NIE) and Ryszard Zielinski (publicist and chairman of the main board of the Christian Social Association.

15 February. Maciej Ziembinski was recalled frm his position as assistant editor in chief of SZACHY.

17 February. The price of newspapers published by "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Worker's Cooperative Publishing House [RSW] rose by two zloties. The price of RSW's magazines remained unchanged.

18-23 February. The fifth World Conference of the International Organizatioon of Radio and Television (OIRT) took place in Prague. Problems of expanding cooperation in the exchange of radio and television programs with the help of artificial satellites, the purchase of broadcasting rights, problems associated with the development of broadcast technology, especially satellite technology, and other technical and legal issues were the subject of the conference. The conference spoke out against excessive commercialization of sports events and the enormous increase in fees, especially for television broadcasts.

The conference's radio committee adopted a resolution in the matter of free access by radio networks to sports events, including the Olympic games. A Polish delegation, under the direction of editor Jan Grzelak, vice-chairman of the Committee on Radio and Television, participated in the conference. "Taking assistant treasurer. Presidium members are Feliks Fornalczyk, chairman of the qualifying committee; Mikolaj Melanowicz, chairman of the foreign committee; Aleksander Rowinski, chairman of the intervention committee and Jan Koprowski, responsible for contacts with departments of the ZLP.

Also established were the ZLP's Main Arbitration Board and Main Appeals Committee. Juliusz Gomulicki became chairman of the arbitration board and Zdzislaw Morawski will direct the work of the appeals committee.

28 February. Antoni Slusarczyk, in connection with his retirement, was recalled from his position as assistant editor in chief of TEMPO.

28 February. In Warsaw in the Fireside Room of the Palace of Culture and Science, the Philosophical Journalism Club of the PRL's SD, together with the editorial staff of CZLOWIEK I SWIATOPOGLAD, organized a discussion on the science of philosophy. Editor Boguslaw Czarminski led the discussion. Prof Tadeusz Jaroszewski gave the opening speech and Dr Stanislaw Butrym spoke on the relationship between philosophy and natural science. Scholars and journalists from both Marxist and Catholic circles participated. According to an announcement by CZLOWIEK I SWIATOPOGLAD editorial staff, the report on the discussion will appear in that magazine.

In February, the Novosti agency, a Soviet information agency known world wide, observed 25 years of operation. Novosti has representatives in over 90 countries on every continent; in more than 110 it disseminates information on the USSR. Agency publications appear in more than 60 countries. In addition to normal press activity, the agency creates and produces video cassettes. In Poland Novosti publishes the weekly KRAJ RAD and an illustrated supplement, MLODOSC. The agency works with 80 Polish editorial offices. At Novosti's invitation, about 30 Polish journalists go to the Soviet Union every year. The agency also cooperates with Polish publishers. (We have taken the foregoing information from a TRYBUNA LUDU interview with the Novosti Warsaw bureau chief, Igor Korzan, editor in chief of KRAJ RAD.

Opinion of the Press Council Committee on Press Law of the Council of Ministers on publicizing the regulations of the "Press Law" statute:

Press law, as the embodiment of Article 83 of the constitution of the People's Republic of Poland, in the part in which it decides on freedom of speech, is one of the major achievements in the work on development and intensification of socialist democracy in our country.

Polish journalism is fully aware that freedom of speech, as one of the basic civil rights, can be used only in full compliance with other constitutional principles contained in Fundamental Law.

As a contemporary medium of the constitutional principle of freedom of spedch, the "Press Law" statute should be very well known by every Polish journalist, to all units of state and economic administration and all social entities. It is in the most broadly conceived public interest that the letter and spirit of the "Press Law" status be assimilated on the broadest possibly scale by the entire society.

CATHOLIC PRESS COMMENTS ON TRUST IN MEDIA

Katowice GOSC NIEDZIELNY in Polish No 14, 6 April 86 p 7

[Text] Much has been written and said lately on the subject of the credibility of the mass media. In these comments there was most often a tone of satisfaction, whose source was the increase, as has been asserted, in society's confience in information communicated by the press, radio and television. Most often in these statements, the results of press surveys were not cited, undoubtedly so that that detail would not excessively distract the consumer who, after, was to be confirmed in his conviction that all is well. The results of fragmentary research were published in ZESZYTY PRASOZNAWCZE, bu this periodical is not in general circulation. It is therefore worth noting the comments of Dr Josef Madry, director of the Journalists' Workshop at Slask University, who in TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA asks, "Do we trust the press, radio and television?" (TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA No 67). Responding to this question, Dr Madry cites the results of press surveys. "Research conducted in the summer of 1984, barely 18 months ago, allowed us to determine that neither the press nor television, but radio enjoyed the most confidence. Expressed in percentages, the ratio of respondents who completely trusted it was 17.6 percent and this clearly varied favorably from the two other traditional media, the press and television. It also showed that the press has much work to do in this field, for 42.1 percent of those participating in the survey decisively did not trust it." It is too bad the author did not give the reasons for whic a significant percentage of readers expressed a lack of confidence in the press. It seems then that the expression of a general crisis of confidence in the press did not include every reason. It would be interesting to see an indication of how reader opinions look in relation to the religious press; has it also been touched by the crisis of confidence? And one more thing. Since Dr Madry writes that 17.6 percent of those trusting radio and since this differed favorably from the number of people expressing confidence in other media, I would like to ask how many believed the information offered by television, or specifically programs such as the news?

Farther on in his reflections, Dr Madry cites numbers hinting that more and more people trust the press, especially TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA. But in order not to fall victim to the illness described by one of the classicists as "the giddiness of success," he adds in the form of a delicate admonition: "There are no newspapers anywhere in the world that enjoy 100 percent confidence."

'INJUSTICES' AGAINST SERBS, CHURCH IN BOSNIA PROTESTED

Belgrade PRAVOSLAVLJE in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 86 pp 10-11

[Article by Orthodox priest Dr Zarko Gavrilovic: "'While He Shouts at the Wolf, the Foxes Eat the Meat': Ban on Associating With Priests and on Reading the Religious Press"]

[Text] It is happening. In SR Bosnia-Hercegovina, strange things, more Balkanic than European, are happening. An ugly trial in Tuzla has given rise to a great deal of alarm among our community, about which we have been informed by way of public means of information. Lawyers have attempted to bring criminal charges against those whose duty it is to watch after the legitimacy of social movements. Specifically, according to an indictment (K 217/85) and a recommended indictment (KT No 204/85), the district attorney--through his deputy, Zivko Gligoric (we would like to believe that he is not a Serb)--is seeking a court sentence for comrade Bogdan Antic, dental school student Jovan Nikolic and retiree Obren Jovic (the public charges are now being brought to bear by a Muslim) among other things because they associate with priests, go to church and read the religious press. The following is a verbatim passage from the ignorantly and illegally formulated indictment: "The accused have exposed themselves to be Serbian nationalists and because of this have recently begun to have contact with Orthodox clerics. They have gone to certain church gatherings, especially those involving commemorations of old Orthodox monasteries, at which there was surely (underlined, Z. G.) talk by certain Serbian priests concerning negative phenomena and situations in our country. To be precise, it is clear that the accused sought out and read certain literature of a religious nature in order to draw from it material for their propaganda and activities. A particular social danger concerning the accused is the fact that they were active in a place where the population is mixed, predominantly Serbian and Muslim, and which borders on the Republic of Serbia..." (page 26 of the indictment). O tempora, o mores!

All of this is disturbing to us, but there are only a few of us who can blush at the thought that such an indictment can be made in our country. In spite of the Constitution of Yugoslavia, which guarantees freedom of conscience and religion, the Human Rights Charter and the Helsinki Accords, which we have ratified and promised to put into practice and which guarantee freedom of belief, of association with priests and freedom to read the religious press, there is an underground among our guardians of the law that is bringing

Tuzla able and permitted to bring this kind of "formulated" indictment to bear?!

The indictment charges the defendants with having "gone to certain church gatherings... at which there was surely talk by certain Serbian priests concerning negative phenomena and situations in our country..." What can this word "surely" mean, other than a supposition? And might the recommended indictment be based on supposition or on certain, solid evidence of guilt? And which legal regulation is it that prohibits, either Serbian priests or ordinary people, from talking about "negative" phenomena and situations in our society?" And what are the dark forces in this country that are afraid when Serbian priests or their believers talk about negative phenomena and situations in our society if they are not anti-Serbian, militant, organized sabotage against the constitutional and legal organization of this country, which unfortunately exist in Bosnia-Hercegovina as well (or demands for a purely Muslim community). Is it possible that this is not written about in our entire daily and periodical press? Is it not the sacred duty of every citizen of Yugoslavia to speak out--not only that, to fight with all means available to him--against all negative phenomena and situations in our society and especially against their supporters and instigators? And now, instead of taking to court the culprits who are perpetrating negative phenomena and situations in this country, Serbs and Serbian Orthodox priests are being declared "sacrificial lambs."

We are sincerely disturbed about the burgeoning anti-Serbian mood in Yugoslavia, including Bosnia, and we are inclined to believe that it is groundless and dangerous. We desire a Yugoslavia of equal peoples that are as close as brothers, where the rights of all will be cherished by all, jealously and scrupulously respected like one's own rights. Is Bosnia-Hercegovina becoming another Kosovo for Orthodox Serbs and Serbian priests?

Since when is it forbidden and punishable by law in our country for someone to maintain contact with his priest (in this concrete case, his Orthodox priest)? Who, and using what legal provision, has banned church attendance and attendance at "commemorations of old Orthodox monasteries"? Is there a court in this country that will put an end to political sectarianism, that persecutes a religion, believers and priests simply because they are what they are, in spite of the law and the official position of the authorities? Who brought the recommended indictment against them, and when and where were they called to account? Who can be accused of having read the religious press, which is permitted by the authorities, and would any Muslims or Croats be indicted in Bosnia-Hercegovina for maintaining contact with their priests, for attending their places of worship and monastery commemorations, for reading their religious press? And is this not, as we intrinsically think, why Serbs and Serbian Orthodox priests are being discriminated against just as they are in certain other states (in Albania, for example)? But the epitome of hypocrisy in the indictment is seen in the assertion that the accused "were active" in a place that borders on the "Republic of Serbia." The illiterate and ostentatious guardian and false spiritual father of Serbs and Serbian Orthodox priests does not know that the "Republic of Serbia" does not exist on geographical maps as if it were, God forbid, the Republic of Austria; there is instead the Socialist Republic of Serbia, which is not a separate state, but

PSYCHOLOGIST ON NATIONAL CHARACTER ISSUE

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4 Apr 86 p 3

[Interview with Docent Zbigniew Necki of the Psychology Institute of the Jagellonian University by Andrzej Patula; from ECHO KRAKOWA 28-31 March 1986]

[Text] [Question] Is it possible to instill certain positive characteristics into a society, such as reliability, industriousness, responsibility, order and discipline?

[Answer] This question brings to mind the concept defined in the study of mass media as the paternalistic model of journalism. In this model the journalist is one who knows more and understands it better than others, and every one else resembles a group of underdeveloped children who must be led by the hand. Because the children are unruly, he asks a psychologist such a question. The effectiveness of such a model is very slight. Throughout the world the primary function of mass media is to provide information...

[Question] Your objection is justified, and perhaps it is worthy of reflection, but my question concerns the general educational model.

[Answer] There is much talk, e.g., of the necessity for good work. Yet Poles are excellent workers whenever there are corresponding working conditions. We all know this. Therefore, we must rather seek an answer to the question, what should we do to make Poles work well in their own country, what should we do to create suitable conditions for this.

[Question] This concerns the obvious economic realities, which cannot be easily changed.

[Answer] And so you demand changes in people? Yet this is even more difficult. If the mass media wants to shape personalities, my immediate response is that this is not just ambitious but unrealistic. The only tangible influence that mass media has, according to the research, is on the level of anxiety and aggressiveness.

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